



Gc  
929.7202  
P69b  
v.3,  
pt.2  
1788845

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00827 6047





# BRITISH BARONETAGE;

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

RANK, HONOURS, AND PERSONAL MERIT,

OF THE

Baronets of the United Kingdom,

ACCOMPANIED WITH

AN ELEGANT SET OF CHRONOLOGICAL CHARTS.

BY

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, ESQ.

INVENTOR OF LINEAR ARITHMETIC, AUTHOR OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND  
FALL OF NATIONS, EDITOR OF THE LAST EDITION OF DR. SMITH'S INQUIRY, WITH NOTES,  
AND A SUPPLEMENT, &c. &c.

VOL. III.

3  
SCOTLAND,

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS REYNOLDS AND HARVEY GRACE,  
THE PROPRIETORS,  
AT N° 13, THAVIES INN, HOLBORN.

1811.



scended Cumnock and Mochrum, and from whom, by a female, the present Baronet is descended.

Patrick the sixth (the eighth Earl) was always loyal and firm to King Robert Bruce, and to his son, and very much trusted by them in the worst of times. He

James I., and was appointed one of the hostages for that Prince's ransom (he being then a prisoner in England) in 1423. His estate at that time was valued at five hundred marks sterling per annum, which was a very great one in those days. It appears that he obtained his liberty about 1426, and came to Scotland soon after, for he was appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary by the Estates of the Nation to the court of England, in 1428. He afterwards obtained a safe conduct to go up to that kingdom, with twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of state in 1435. He died soon after, leaving issue two sons, Sir John, his heir, and Patrick, who got from his father the lands of Park, Auchintibber, Drumlocherinoch, &c. which were confirmed to him by three charters under the Great Seal, dated 1426. Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Dunbar, who, in his father's lifetime, was put in possession of the estates of Mochrum, and is designed by that name in a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Duke of Terouenne, in 1432. After his father's death, he was designed "Johannes de Dunbar, miles, dominus de Cumnoch, Mochrum," &c. in a charter dated 1437. He left issue two sons, Patrick, his heir, and Cuthbert de Dunbar who got from his brother the estate of Blantyre, and his posterity subsisted in the male line for several generations, but is now extinct. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick Dunbar, of Cumnoch and Mochrum, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three daughters, his coheirresses: 1. Euphemia, married to Sir James Dunbar, eldest son of Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, (as in the text) who got with her the barony of Cumnoch, in the shire of Ayr, but whose male line is now extinct; 2. Margaret, married to Sir John Dunbar, second son of the said Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of this family (of whom afterwards): he got with her the greatest part of the lands and barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum Park; and 3. Janet, married to Patrick Dunbar, who got with her part of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum Loch, the superiority of which lands, Andrew Dunbar, descended of this Patrick, (having no male issue) conveyed to Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, in 1556, by a charter dated the 5th of August that year. These three marriages are instructed by many charters in the public registers, and in Sir James Dunbar's possession, of the years 1474 and 1477; but we confine this genealogy to the family of Mochrum.

Margaret, the second daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, of Cumnoch and Mochrum, was married to Sir John Dunbar, second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, as above. By him she had issue three sons: 1. Sir John, the heir; 2. George-Dunbar, Parson of Cumnoch; and 3. Patrick, of Clugston, who got a charter under the Great Seal of these lands in 1508\*. He died in 1503, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Vause, of Barnbarroch, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Stewart, of Gartles, ancestor of the Earl of Galloway, who got with her that estate. After the death of the said Margaret, he married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Gartles, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Cavers, heritable Sheriff of Teviotdale, which is instructed by no less than four charters under the Great Seal, to him and Janet Stewart, his spouse, of many lands and baronies in the shires of Wigtown and Ayr, dated in the years 1483, 1497, 1500, and 1502. He got also from his father the lands of the two Carrons, called Clunie, with the mill and pertinents thereof, lying in the sheriffdom of Banff, which he exchanged with his brother James for several other lands in the barony of Cumnoch, in 1483 and 1504. By the said Janet he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Archibald, to whom he gave the lands of Baldoon, Blackraig, &c. he was Provost of the town of Glasgow in the reign of King James V., and was progenitor of the Dunbars, of Baldoon, of whom the Earl of Selkirk is the representative; 2. Gavin Dunbar, who was preceptor to King James V., Archbishop of Glasgow, and Chancellor of Scotland; but being a churchman, could have no lawful issue; 3. James Dunbar, of Glasnock, who died without issue. 1. Daughter, Margery, married to Sir William Maclellan, of Bomby, ancestor of Lord Kincubright; 2. Marion, married to Sir Alexander Kennedy, of Bargany; 3. Catharine, married to Alexander Maclellan, of Galston.



was one of those patriots who wrote the memorable Letter to the Pope, in the year 1320, maintaining the sovereignty and independency of the crown of Scotland. Upon the death of King Robert Bruce, in 1329, King Edward of England took advantage of the minority of his son, invited Edward Baliol from France, (for King John Baliol had died in 1314) and sent him with six thousand veteran troops into Scotland, where they were reinforced to ten thousand. It was unfortunate for the kingdom that the brave Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, and Sir James Douglass, died in 1331. Upon Randolph's death, Earl Patrick was made Guardian to the south of Forth, and the Earl of Mar north of it; but this last enjoyed not his office a full year and half, for he was killed, with many other Barons, at the unfortunate battle of Duplin, the 13th of August, 1332. Baliol, next day, took the town of Perth; but the Earl of March besieged it with three thousand men, and had not the superior officers in his army disagreed among themselves, and the Scots fleet been defeated by the English, and thereby strong succours conveyed into the town, he had certainly taken it.

Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, who was served heir to his father, in 1503. He married Catharine, sister of Sir William Maclellan, of Bomby, which is instructed in a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 28th of March, 1514. Sir John was a man of great spirit, fortitude, and resolution, and in high favour with King James IV., whom he accompanied to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life with his royal leader, in 1513, leaving issue a son, Sir John, his heir, and a daughter, Janet, married to Ninian Glendonig, of that ilk, and of Parton, and had issue.

Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, his only son, succeeded him: and there is a precept from the Chancery for serving him heir to his father. His uncle, George Dunbar, Parson of Cummock, was his tutor-in-law during his minority; and Sir John, with consent of his curators, 1521, married Nicola, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, and died in 1543, in the flower of his age, leaving issue a son and successor,

Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, who got a commission under the Great Seal from Queen Mary, appointing him Justiciary within the barony of Mochrum, with the jurisdiction of punishing theft, and all other crimes committed within the said barony, in as ample a manner as any other Justiciar in Scotland, dated in 1545. He afterwards got a commission and charter from the Queen, appointing him Coroner within the shire of Wigton, to him, his heirs, or assigns, with all the fees and emoluments thereto belonging, to be holden of her Majesty in ward, dated in 1557. He acquired from the prior of St. Mary's Isle, the lands of Parkhill, in 1559. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mungo Mure, of Rowallan, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun, High Sheriff of the county of Ayr, and ancestor of the Earl of Loudoun. By her he had two daughters: 1. Grisel, who married Alexander Dunbar, the younger, of Canzie, and carried on the line of this family, as appears in the text; 2. Eupheme, married, first, to Alexander Vause, of Barnbaroch, by whom she had no issue; secondly, to Uthred Macdowal, of Garthland, and had issue.

This Sir John having no male issue, in order to keep his estate in his own name and family, gave his eldest daughter, Grisel, in marriage to his cousin, Alexander Dunbar, son and apparent heir of Alexander Dunbar, of Canzie, as in the text, and put him in fee of his estate; so that in all after writs he was designed bar of Mochrum: which Alexander, of Canzie, was lineally descended of Alexander Dunbar, of Canzie and Kilbrack, third son of the first Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, thus continuing the direct male line.



The siege being raised, Baliol was crowned, the 27th of September, 1332; but Robert Keith took Perth in December. Next year Baliol laid siege to Berwick, and King Edward came to his assistance with one hundred thousand men. This occasioned the battle of Hallidon Hill, on the 19th of July, 1333, in which the Scots were worsted; and immediately after it, the Earl of March was forced to surrender the town and castle of Berwick, and to swear fealty to the victor, as many more did. This loss discouraged the Scots so, that King David was sent to France, and his friends at home consulted how to stand their ground against the enemy. King Edward ravaged a great part of the South, and sent David Cumming, Earl of Athol, with three thousand men, to reduce the castle of Kildrumie, in Mar; but the Earl of March and Lord Andrew Murray, Guardians, with one thousand one hundred men, attacked him in the forest of Kilblain, and so routed his army, on the 31st of December, 1335, that few escaped. The Earl of Athol, and many of his name, were killed or taken, and the whole North was reduced to the King's obedience; and in the following year the Guardians reduced all Fife and Angus, (except the castle of Coupar) and cut off many of the enemy at Panmure.

While the Earl was thus employed in the field, his lady (Black Agnes) bravely defended the castle of Dunbar, during a six months' siege; and while the enemy played upon it with the instrument called the sow, she observing this, merrily advised them to remove their sow, else she would make her cast her pigs. By throwing down stones she broke the sow, and thus fulfilled her threat.

In 1339 the Earl of March, with the Lord Stuart, took the castle of Coupar; and in the two following years the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Roxburgh were retaken; so that the enemy had no strong place in their hands but Berwick, and it may be said that the whole kingdom was recovered. This success encouraged King David to return home; and he arrived the 12th of July, 1342. King Edward now inclined to a separate peace with Scotland, excluding France, and the Earl of March was one of the Commissioners to treat about it, but only a truce for three years was concluded. No sooner was the truce expired, than King David prepared for war, and entered England, anno 1346, with an army of forty thousand men; but the English, with a superior force, fought him in the fatal battle of Durham, on the 17th of October, made the King and many of the nobility prisoners, and killed above ten thousand of his army. The Earl of March was one of the commanders that day; and though the forwardness of the young King, who acted against the advice of his wisest Generals, lost the day; yet the loss would have been much greater if the Earl of March had not made a masterly retreat with the remainder of the army.





King David was committed to prison in the Tower of London, and Baliol ravaged the south of Scotland; but a truce was made, though ill kept, till the year 1355. The truce expiring in 1355, the war was renewed; and the Earl of March and Lord William Douglas defeated the enemy in the South, and took the town of Berwick by storm, but could not take the castle. Next year the unhappy Edward Baliol, after he was made a tool for above twenty-six years, either weary of war, or forced by King Edward, made over to him, by a formal writing, the kingdom of Scotland, and delivered to him his crown of gold. This he did on the 30th of January, 1356, and died in 1363. In 1357 the Earl of March treated again about the King's liberation, and being spent with continual action and business, died in an advanced age, anno 1360. By his wife Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, he had two sons, viz. 1. George<sup>s</sup>, Earl of

\* George the first, the ninth Earl of Dunbar, at one time was, in right of his mother, designed Earl of Murray, and Lord of Anandale and Man; the Murray earldom was, however, given afterwards to his brother; he was Warden of the Marches, repressed the insolencies of the English Borders with success, and maintained the peace inviolate. In 1380, he was one of the Commissioners who treated of a peace with England, but it ended only in a truce. In 1384, he burnt the town of Roxburgh, and joining the Earl of Douglas, they took the castle of Lochmaben, beat off the English who made inroads into the South, and took a rich convoy that followed their army; and so great was this Earl's power, that next year, when fifty thousand French crowns were remitted to Scotland, to animate the Scots against the English, he got four thousand of that sum. In a word, he was much employed, both in the camp, and in the Court, during the life of King Robert II., (who died the 19th of April, 1390), and the first ten years of King Robert III. and would have continued in the highest favour and trust, if he had not met with injustice, which hurried him into measures at once hurtful to the kingdom, and fatal to his own family. King Robert III., considering this Earl of March as the most considerable of his subjects, agreed to marry his eldest son and heir, Prince David, to Elizabeth Dunbar, the Earl's daughter, and proceeded so far, that they were betrothed, and the Earl paid a great sum of money to the King, as a part of her dowry; but Archibald, Earl of Douglas, envying the greatness of the Earl of March, abused the good nature of the King, corrupted Robert, the King's brother, who had the greatest sway at Court, and thereby induced the monarch dishonourably to break the agreement with the Earl of March, to reject Elizabeth Dunbar, and to marry the Prince to Margery Douglas, his own daughter. The Earl of March, provoked by this indignity, expostulated with the simple King, and asked re-payment of his money, but was refused; upon this, he rashly resolved no longer to serve one who had forfeited both honour and equity, and committing the castle of Dunbar to the keeping of Robert Maitland, his sister's son, (who soon surrendered to the King), he retired into England, and the King proclaimed him a rebel, and confiscated his great estate. In all this, that weak monarch was much imposed upon; the marriage of his son proved unfortunate, and the unhappy Prince was starved in the castle of Falkland, by the contrivance of the Duke of Albany. The Earl of March also did more hurt than the Earl of Douglas was able to repair; for King Henry of England gladly received him into his protection, gave him five hundred marks sterling a year, and several lands, and the Earl became his liegeman. Next year, 1401, the Prince of Scotland died in Falkland, and in 1402, the Earl of March defeated Patrick Hepburn, junior, of Hales, and Robert Lauder, of Bass, with the flower of the Lothian men, which was an almost irreparable loss. In May, that same year, the Earl and Henry Percy, defeated ten thousand Scots



March; and 2. John, Earl of Murray, who continued this line of descent; and three daughters: viz. Margaret, married to William, Earl of Douglas; Anne, to Sir James Douglas, Lord Dalkeith; and Elizabeth, to John Maitland, of Lethington.

John Dunbar, the second son of Patrick, the eighth Earl of March, and

at Hamilton, and made Douglas and many others of quality prisoners; the Earl of March likewise commanded in the battle of Shrewsbury, against Owen Glendower and the Percies, in 1403, and the year of that day, was justly ascribed to him and his son, Gavin. He continued thus to serve the King of England for several years, but King Robert III. dying on the 29th of March, 1405, the Earl, (whose resentment was pointed against the King, and not against the country), took the first opportunity of returning to his country, and in 1409, the Duke of Albany, then Regent, received him with pleasure, restored him to all his lands, except the castles of Lochmaben, and Amundale, (which had been given to the Earl of Douglas), in 1411, gave him an ample pardon, and sent him Ambassador to the Court of England, where next year he concluded a truce, which was to last for six years. His sons likewise were much in favour, and did great service; 1. Patrick took the strong fortress of Fastcastle, and Gavin reduced the town of Roxburgh; in a word, all injuries on either side seemed to be forgotten, and all resentments laid aside, and the Earl died in a good old age, 1416. His wife was Christine, daughter of Lord Seton, by whom he had three sons: 1. George, his successor; 2. Sir Patrick, of Beil; and, 3. Sir Gavin, of Cummock; and two daughters: 1. Janet, married to John, Lord Seton; and, 2. Mabella, to John, Earl of Sutherland. Earl George founded a College of Secular Priests in Dunbar, in 1392.

George the second, the tenth Earl, was much in favour with the Regents during the absence of King James I., and with the King himself for several years after his return; he was no sooner entered upon his fortune, than he was employed a Commissioner to treat of the King's release, anno 1416; and in 1423, he and his brother, Patrick, were two of the Commissioners who concluded the treaty on the 10th of September, whereby the King was liberated upon paying forty thousand sterling in four years. They witnessed also the King's marriage with Jean, daughter to the Duke of Somerset, on the 2nd of February, 1424, and among the hostages for paying of the money, and for observing the treaty of peace, were Thomas, Earl of Murray, Patrick, of Cummock, and James, of Frendraught, all of the Earl's family. The King was crowned on the 20th of April, 1424, and to grace the solemnity, he made twenty-two Knights, of which Earl George was one. Hitherto this family was held in the greatest favour; but the scene was soon changed, for on the 15th of March, 1425, the King, at a Parliament in Perth, caused the Earl, on some suspicion, to be imprisoned. This rash step soured the hearts of many, and sowed those seeds of discord, that could never after be rooted out; and yet Earl George was soon liberated, and was seemingly in favour and confidence: for in 1426, he was one of the jury, in the trial of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his sons, in presence of the King; and in 1431, he was Conservator of the truce concluded with England. But all of a sudden, without any previous notice, or any cause alleged, the King seized upon the castle of Dunbar, in 1434; and having called a Parliament at Perth, they, upon the 10th of January, 1435, forfeited the Earl, confiscated his great estate, and annexed it to the crown. This was thought one of the greatest blemishes of that King's reign; and it is a curious fact, that notwithstanding the forfeiture, yet, the earldom of Buchan, (a poor estate), was given to Earl George. It is unknown to whom he married, or in what year he died; but he had a son, called Patrick, who had been an hostage for the King, and lived some time in the Court of King James II. It was not he, however, but his uncle, Sir Patrick, of Beil, that was murdered with King James I., anno 1437. Thus the direct line of the ancient, noble, and great family of Dunbar, and March, became extinct, and the family of Douglas, (to whose envy this was owing), did not long survive it.



lady, Agnes Randolph, was honoured with marrying Marian, daughter of King Robert II.; and that King, by his charter of the 9th of March, 1372, gave the earldom of Murray to this John. The lordship of Badenoch and Loehaber was excepted out of this grant, and was given to Alexander Stuart, the King's son, and John Dunbar (rather than the King's son) was made Earl of Murray, because he claimed it in right of his mother, heiress of the Randolphs, Earls of Murray. Earl John behaved so well in the battle of Otterburn, in 1388, that after the Earl of Douglas was killed, he was chosen commander in chief. He was hereditary (which he derived from the Randolphs) Sheriff of Murray, and Constable of the King's Castle in Elgin, and thereby had several privileges. He left two sons, Thomas<sup>a</sup>, his heir, and Alexander, of Fren draught, who continued this line.

Alexander, the second son of Earl John, married Maude Fraser, heiress of Fren draught, and by her had a son,

James, who was a vice-hostage in 1424, in case Thomas, Earl of Murray, should fail; and his yearly rent of the estate of Fren draught was then estimated at five hundred merks sterling. He succeeded his cousin, Thomas, as Earl of Murray, and was twice married: first, to Isabel Innes, daughter to Sir Walter Innes, of Innes, and by her he had a son, Alexander, afterwards of Westfield. He married, secondly, Jean Gordon, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth. Janet married in her father's lifetime to Sir James Crichton, Lord Chancellor. This James, Earl of Murray, died about 1449; and after his death his second daughter, Elizabeth,

<sup>a</sup> Thomas succeeded his father as Earl of Murray about 1393. In the year 1396 this Earl and David Lindsay, Earl of Craufurd, were employed by the King to bring the Clachattan and Clankays to a reconciliation; and failing in this good office, they prevailed with them to determine their difference by a combat, thirty on either side, only with swords, and in the presence of the King and his court, near the town of Perth. The combat was obstinate; all the Clankays were killed except one, who escaped by swimming the Tay; and of the Clachattans eleven remained alive, but all severely wounded.

This Earl Thomas was one of the commanders in the battle of Hamilton in 1402, and was three times made prisoner, but soon liberated; he was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. in 1424; and his rent was then valued at one thousand merks sterling per year. Besides his lands in Murray, he had the baronies of Abertarf, Urquhart, and Glenmoriston. The time of his death is uncertain. He married Christian Seton, daughter of Alexander Seton, and Elizabeth, heiress of Gordon, and had one son, Thomas, and two daughters; Janet, married to Hugh, Lord Lovat, who with her got the barony of Abertarf, and the ward and relief of William Fenton, Laird of Backie; the other daughter married to Robert, Earl of Sutherland.

Thomas, the second Earl of Murray, succeeded his father; but it does not appear that this Earl was married, or left any issue. He was succeeded in his estate and honours by his cousin, James Dunbar, of Fren draught.



married Archibald Douglas. He was succeeded (but not in his title and estate) by his only son<sup>1</sup>;

Sir Alexander Dunbar, designed of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, and only son of James Dunbar, Earl of Murray; he had six sons: 1. Sir James, of Westfield, who carried on the line of that family, whose male line is now extinct; 2. Sir John, who married the second daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, of Merchum, whose male line is also extinct, as detailed in a foregoing note; 3. Alexander, progenitor of this family; the junior branches also had issue.

This Alexander Dunbar, third son of Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, got from his father, in patrimony, the lands of Kilbuck and Canzie, in the barony of Frendraught and sheriffdom of Banff, which was given by the Countess of Murray to her brother Sir Alexander, of Westfield, confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, from King James III., in 1475. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Baillie, of Lamington, by Marion, his wife, daughter of Sir John Seton, of that ilk, widow of John, Earl of Sutherland. By her he had one son, James, his heir. The said Alexander was killed by Alexander Sutherland, of Dalred, and was succeeded by his son,

James Dunbar, of Canzie, who got a charter under the Great Seal from King James IV., to him and Helen Innes, his wife, of the lands of Canzie, Auld, Cash, &c., dated the 12th of March, 1508. He got afterwards a charter from King James V., of the lands and baronies of Saquhar, Quhitry, Newton, and Chapleton, in the shires of Elgin and Forres, dated the 30th of January, 1531. He died soon after, leaving issue by the said Helen Innes, three sons.

<sup>1</sup> Alexander, son of Earl James, ought to have succeeded his father both in the earldom and honours of Murray, and in the barony of Frendraught, but was deprived of both. James, Earl of Douglas, whose power was already too great for a subject, having got his brothers, Hugh and John, raised to the peerage, wanted to increase his power by making his brother, Archibald, Earl of Murray. To compass that end, he got the clergy to pronounce a nullity in Earl James's marriage with Isabel Innes, on the score of consanguinity, because she died before a dispensation was obtained to make their marriage canonical. The consanguinity was this: Earl James was son of Alexander, of Frendraught, son of Earl John, and Isabel Innes was daughter of Eupheme Fraser, daughter of Jane Dunbar (Lady Lovat) daughter of Earl Thomas, son of Earl John; so they stood in the second and the fourth descent from Earl John; and on this the nullity proceeded. The Earl Douglas having thus, though unjustly, got Alexander Dunbar declared incapable of succeeding to his father, had another bar to remove; for the Lady Crichton, the eldest daughter, ought to have been preferred to the second, who was Archibald Douglas's wife; but he soon surmounted this obstacle, by prevailing with Crichton and his lady to renounce and resign their right, in favour of his brother Archibald, and Crichton got the estate of Frendraught. In this manner did Archibald Douglas become Earl of Murray, in 1449. But he did not long enjoy it: for having joined his brother in the rebellion in 1455, he was killed in Annandale by Lord Carlyle, of Torthorald, and the Laird of Johnstone; and the earldom of Murray was forfeited to the crown.





1. James, his heir; 2. Patrick, who got from his father the baronies of Sanquhar, Qulhity, and Newton, which were confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 20th of March, 1543; and, 3. George, who upon his brother's resignation, got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Auchinlesk, and pasturage of the lands of Drum, dated the 10th of December, 1543. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, who got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Auchinlesk, pasturage of the lands of Drum, Pluscardine, &c., dated the 28th of June, 1542. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of —— Brodie, he left issue a son,

Alexander, who got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Colmakill, &c., dated the 20th of June, 1563. He was one of the witnesses at an Ecclesiastical Court, where it was proved, that James, Earl of Bothwell, was within the degrees of consanguinity forbidden by the church, with Lady Jean Gordon, by both father and mother's side, in 1565, upon which the divorce ensued. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, sixth Lord Forbes, relict of Alexander Innes, of Innes, which is instructed by a charter under the Great Seal, to him and the said Elizabeth Forbes, the 20th of November, 1554, and by her he had a son,

Alexander, his apparent heir, who married Grisel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, as already stated in a foregoing note; which Grisel was the ninth generation of this family, thus deduced, and her marriage with this Alexander is instructed by many authentic vouchers, particularly a charter proceeding upon a contract, entered into between Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, on the one part, and Alexander Dunbar, of Canzie, on the other part, whereby it was agreed, that the said Alexander, younger, of Canzie, should marry the said Grisel, upon which the said Alexander and Grisel, were put in fee of the whole barony of Mochrum, with its pertinents, the ten merk lands of Culingrot and Glentriploch, all lying in the shire of Wigton. This contract, charter, and precept of sasine in implement thereof, are dated the 17th of November, 1564, and confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, the 17th of November, after. Sir John, of Mochrum, having thus put his son-in-law in fee of his estate, he was ever after designed fiar of Mochrum. Sir John died in 1583. Alexander Dunbar died in 1585, and by the said Grisel left issue three sons, Sir John<sup>a</sup>, his heir: Alexander, of Pankill, who continued the direct male line, and with whom we proceed; and William, said to be progenitor of the family of Hempriggs.

<sup>a</sup> Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, of Blairquhan, son of Hugh, brother of Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, and by her had a son, Alexander, his apparent heir, who died



Alexander Dunbar, of Pankill, second son, married a daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, who was afterwards created Earl of Galloway, by King James VI., in 1623; and dying in 1630, left issue a son and successor.

John Dunbar, of Pankill, afterwards of Mochrum, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Pankill, in 1631, and upon the death of his cousin, John, without issue, succeeded also to the estate of Mochrum, in 1650, as before observed. He married Margery, daughter of Thomas Urquhart, of Burdsyards, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, Bart., by whom he had one son, Thomas, his heir; and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to Captain Andrew Agnew, of Lochryan, and had issue; and, 2. Margaret, married to Henry Hawthorn, of Ainess, and had issue. He died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Dunbar, of Mochrum, who was put in possession of the estate of Pankill in his father's lifetime, and was served heir to him in the estate of Mochrum, by a precept from the Chancery, dated the 29th of October, 1661. He married Christian, daughter of Major James Ross, of Balreil, sister of Margaret, first Viscountess of Stair, by whom he had one son, Sir James; and six daughters: 1. Sarah, married to Sir James Stewart, of Stewartfield; 2. Margery, married to ——— Stewart, of Fintallich; 3. Margaret, married to ——— Ramsay, of Boghouse; 4. Nicholas, married to ——— Baillie, of Dunraggot; 5. Agnes, married to ——— Campbell, of Skeldon; all of whom had issue; and, 6. Mary, married to ——— Hawthorn, of Ainess, without issue. He died in the beginning of the year 1675, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir James Dunbar, of Mochrum, who was served heir to his father on the 29th of June, 1675, and got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Mochrum, dated the 1st of June, 1677. He was created a Baronet the 29th of March, 1694, by patent, to him and the heirs male of his body. He married, first, Isabel, daughter and one of the coheiresses of Sir Thomas Nicolson, of Carnock, by Lady Margaret Livingstone, his wife, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, with whom he got the lands of Pleum in Stirlingshire; and by her he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. George, his heir; and, 2. John, who was a Cornet in the royal regiment of

before his father, leaving a son, John Dunbar, who succeeded his grandfather, to whom he was served heir in special, the 18th of April, 1650. This gentleman never married, but in the year 1648 conveyed to John Dunbar, son of his grand-uncle, Alexander, of Pankill, his cousin and nearest heir, the lands and barony of Mochrum; and dying in 1656, the representation devolved upon the said John, son of Alexander, of Pankill, mentioned in the text.



Scots Dragoons, and died of the wounds he received at the battle of Teniers.

1. Daughter, Eleanor, married to David Lidderdale, of St. Mary Isle, and had issue; 2. Christian, married, first, to Major Thomas Young, of Lenie, secondly, to Alexander Mackye, of Palgowan, and had issue to both; and, 3. Margaret, married to James Græme, of Braco, without issue. Sir James married, secondly, Jane, daughter of ——— Kennedy, of Minunchen, of the family of Knockdow, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lieutenant George Agnew, son of Sir James Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart. He died in 1718, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Dunbar, the second Baronet, of Mochrum, to whom his father disposed his estate of Mochrum, in 1713. He was a Captain in the royal regiment of Scots Dragoons, and served in Queen Anne's wars with great reputation under the Duke of Marlborough, after the war was at an end he sold out of the army, and, having disposed of the estates of Mochrum and Pankill, in the South of Scotland, purchased the estate of Woodside, in Stirling-shire, where he built the house called Dunbar House, and which is the chief seat of the family. He married Janet, daughter of Sir John Young, of Lenie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters: 1. Sir James, of Mochrum, his heir; 2. John, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who was an officer in the army, and died of a fever in the voyage to his regiment in Minorca, in 1742; 3. Thomas, a merchant in Liverpool, father of the present Baronet; and, 4. William, a Captain in the 44th regiment of foot, served in America, and by his gallant behaviour at the battle of Niagara, and on every other occasion, had no small share of the glory acquired by the British arms in their conquests in that country. 1. Daughter, Mary; and, 2. Isabel, both unmarried. Sir George died in 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>1</sup>; but we proceed with the third,

Thomas Dunbar, Esq., a merchant in Liverpool, who married in 1748, Tryphena Pincock, daughter of ——— Pincock, Esq., of the city of London, by whom he had a numerous issue. His eldest son is

<sup>1</sup> He studied the law, and became a Scotch Advocate. After his father's death he applied himself to agriculture and the improvement of his estate, in which he was very successful, and was afterwards appointed Judge Advocate for Scotland. He married Jacobina, youngest daughter and coheirress of John Hamilton, Esq., Clerk to the Signet, son of William Hamilton, of Wishaw, Esq., in the county of Lanark, a cadet of the most illustrious family of Hamilton; by her he had one son, George, his apparent heir, and four daughters: Helen, Janet, Hamilton, and Mary. He died in 1781, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir George Dunbar, the fourth Baronet, who died the 15th of October, 1799, without issue, and was succeeded by his cousin.



Sir George, the present and fifth Baronet, who succeeded his cousin, Sir George, the fourth Baronet, and is the undoubted male representative of the first Sir Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray; and the twenty-fifth in a direct male line from the first Gospatrick. He married in 1775, Jane, daughter and coheirss of William Rowe, Esq., of Liverpool, in the county of Lancashire, and had issue: 1. William-Rowe, formerly a Captain in the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons; 2. Thomas, M. A. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford; and, 3. James, a Lieutenant in the 21st Light Dragoons. The daughters are, Jessy, Jane, and Louisa.

*Creation*—29th of March, 1694.

---

## ANSTRUTHER.

THIS family is of very ancient establishment in the county of Fife, in Scotland, and the name was assumed from Anstruther, in the same county, so called from its situation; Struther being a Celtic word, which signifies a place lying in a valley, as Anstruther does. The direct ancestor of this family was

Willielmus de Candela, who lived in the reigns of King David I. and Malcolm IV., which latter succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1153. He was the undoubted proprietor of the lands and barony of Anstruther, but how long his ancestors had possessed them before him, cannot at this distance of time be ascertained.

William, his son, in an authentic writ is designed "Filius Willielmi de Candela domini de Anstruther," and made a donation to the abbacy of Balmerinoch, wherein he granted it about the 17th year of King Alexander II.: "Quandam terram adjacentem ex parte orientali ville de Anstruther continem spatium septies viginti pedum," on the sea coast, by the way leading to Craill. He lived in the reign of King William the Lion, who succeeded King William in 1165, and had one son,

Henry, the first apparently who assumed a name from his lands of Anstruther, and who is designed "Henricus Aynistrother, dominus ejusdem filius Willielmi." He confirmed his father's donation to the abbacy of Balmerinoch.





which confirmation is dated in 1221, being the seventh year of King Alexander II.; and also made a donation to the monastery of Dryburgh. He died in the reign of King Alexander III., leaving a son,

Henricus de Anstruther, who being also a friend to religion, confirmed "*Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Dryburgh et monachis ibidem servantibus, illos tres bothas in villa mea de Anstrother, quas bonæ memoriæ Henricus, pater meus, ipsis canonicis in villa mea dedit et concessit,*" &c. This confirmation has no date, but by the witnesses appears to have been made about the reign of King Alexander III. He was one of the freeholders of the county of Fife that took an oath of submission to King Edward I., when John Baliol, then King of Scotland, had subjected that country to the English dominion, in 1292 and also in 1296, and was succeeded by his son,

Willielmus de Anstruther "*dominus ejusdem,*" who, in the reign of King Robert Bruce, ratified to the monks of Dryburgh the donations of his father and grandfather, which were afterwards confirmed by William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrew's, from 1328 to 1332. He was succeeded by his son,

Henricus de Anstrother, "*dominus ejusdem,*" who confirmed to the monks of Dryburgh "*pro salute animæ meæ, et Matyldis quondam sponsæ meæ, et patris et matris meæ; quasdam bothas in villa mea de Anstrother quas, ex donatione et confirmatione Henrici et Willielmi, quondam prædecessorum meorum ab antiquo habuerunt,*" &c. To which confirmation, Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Murray, who died in 1332, and many other honourable persons, were witnesses. He also made a donation to the same monastery, for the good of his own soul and that of his wife Matilda, of a messuage, garden, &c. in Anstroyther, to which the said James, Bishop of St. Andrew's, was a witness. By his wife, Matilda, he had a son, Richard, his successor, of whom presently; and a daughter, Cecilia, wife of John Strang, of Balcaskie, Esq.

Richard de Anstrother, "*dominus loci ejusdem,*" by a charter confirmed by King David II., at St. Andrew's, April 24, 1362, granted to the said John Strang, and his heirs by Cecilia, his wife, "*seven akers and two butts of arable land, intra terram et territorium de Anstroyther;*" to which Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; Robert, Steward of Scotland; Earl of Stratherne, the King's nephew; William de Keith, Great Marshal of Scotland; Robert de Erskine, Great Chamberlain; Archibald de Douglas, &c. were witnesses. He lived to a great age, and died in the reign of King James I., leaving a son and heir,

Robert de Anstruther, Lord of that Ilk, who married Isabel Balfour. She was descended from a very ancient family, and by her he had three sons, viz.



1. Andrew, of whom presently; 2. Robert; 3. David\*; and dying in the reign of King James III., was succeeded by his eldest son,

Andrew Anstruther, of that Ilk, who got a charter under the Great Seal upon his own resignation "terrarum baronia de Anstruther, cum molendino," dated February 20, 1483. He married Christian, daughter of Sir James Sutherlandlands, of Calder, in Linlithgowshire, (ancestor of Lord Torphichen) and relict of David Hepburn, of Waughton, by whom he had a son, John, of whom presently. Andrew, his father, lost his life in the service of his country, with his royal master, King James IV., at Flodden, the 9th of September, 1513, and was succeeded by his son,

John Anstruther, of that Ilk, who obtained a charter under the Great Seal to himself and Margaret Douglas, his first wife, of lands in conjunct life rent, and to their heirs in fee, in 1520; and also another charter of the lands of Anstruther, dated the 12th of August, 1552. He married, first, the said Margaret, daughter of Thomas Douglas, of Lochleven, progenitor of the Earl of Morton, secondly, (by a charter under the Great Seal from King James V., dated the 5th of January, 1527) Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Spence, of Wolmerston, (the descendant from an ancient family in the east of Fife, which is now extinct) by whom he had a son,

Andrew, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Abercromby, of an ancient and considerable family in the county of Fife, which is now extinct, and got a provision out of his father's estates to himself and his wife, by a charter, dated the 5th of October, 1542. He was killed at the battle of Pinkey, the 10th of September, 1547, during his father's lifetime, and left a son,

John Anstruther, of that Ilk, who was returned heir both to his father and grandfather, the 3rd of November, 1548. He married two wives: first, Margaret, daughter of George Clephane, of Carslogie, in the county of Fife, which fact appears by his charter grant of forty acres of land and four chalders of bear and meal, out of the barony of Anstruther, "to Margaret Clephane, his spouse, in life rent," &c. dated the 26th of July, 1569 (by whom he had a son, Sir James, his successor, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of ——— Forest, of Fingask) and,

\* Robert and David, being of a military genius, went into the service of the King of France, and on account of their gallant behaviour were both promoted to be officers in the Scotch Guards, by King Francis I. about 1515, when they embraced every opportunity of signaling themselves. From David, the youngest, lineally descended Francis-César Anstruther, (afterwards Anstrude) whom Louis XV. raised to the dignity of a Baron of France, by the title of Baron de Anstrude, of the seigniorie of Barry, in 1737. In the royal grant of this title, which was dated at Versailles, all the brave actions of his ancestors, with the offices they enjoyed in that kingdom, are fully narrated.



secondly, Margaret, daughter of ——— Larmonth, of Dairsie, and widow of ——— Spence, of Wolmerston, by whom he had no issue. He died at a very advanced age, in 1610.

Sir James Anstruther, the only son, was a man of great talents and learning, and became a great favourite of King James VI., by whom he was appointed heritable Carver in 1585. He obtained a charter under the Great Seal, upon his father's resignation, which was dated the 1st of March, 1571, (Nesbit says in 1583) and having had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, he was constituted one of the Masters of the Household to the same monarch in 1592, with all the salaries, profits, and privileges belonging to these offices, which have since become hereditary in the family. Sir James married, in 1571, Jean, daughter of Thomas Scot, of Abbotshall, a son of the ancient house of Balwylie, in the county of Fife, and Lord Justice Clerk in the reign of King James V., by whom he had two sons, viz. William<sup>b</sup>, and Robert, of whom presently, and also five daughters, of whom Jean married, first, James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, and second son of William, Earl of Morton; and, secondly, to Sir John Riddel, of Riddel; Agnes became wife of James Tweedie, of Deynis; and the others died unmarried. Sir James died in 1606.

Sir Robert Anstruther, the second son, was a great loyalist, and most sincerely attached to his King, country, and the constitution. He was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Council by King Charles I., and being a man of extraordinary talents, was often employed in negotiations of the highest importance. In 1620, by a commission, dated at Westminster, the 10th of March, he was sent by King James I., to Christian, the King of Norway, to borrow money, with full powers enabling him to grant a security for the same. On this occasion Sir Robert obtained from King Christian, as a compliment, a ship load of timber, for building his house in Scotland. In 1627, a commission, dated at Westminster, the 12th of April, of Embassy and Plenipotentiary

<sup>b</sup> Sir William Anstruther, the elder son, succeeded his father in all his offices. Being a man of singular merits, he was greatly esteemed by King James VI., who appointed him one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and upon his accession to the crown of England, Sir William accompanied him, and was created a Knight of the Bath at his coronation, in 1603. Sir William got a charter under the Great Seal of lands in Anstruther, dated December 14, 1619, and also two other charters of lands in Pittenween, severally dated the 9th of August, 1630, and the 16th of June, 1631. King Charles I. had such regard for the long and faithful services of Sir William, that he was pleased to continue him in the Bedchamber after the death of King James, and gave his permission to erect the kirk of Anstruther Easter, in 1641. Sir William married Euphame, daughter of Sir Andrew Wemys, of Myre Cairny, a Lord of the Session, and died at an advanced age in 1649, leaving no lawful issue. His estates devolved on his nephew, Sir Philip, son of his brother Robert, as mentioned in the text.



powers was given by King Charles I., to Sir Robert, to treat with the Emperor and States of Germany, at Nuremberg, relative to the concerns of the Elector Palatine, and the other affairs of Europe; and in 1630, by another commission dated at Westminster, the 2nd of June, and signed both by King Charles, and Frederick, the Elector Palatine, with their seals appended, he was authorized as their Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Ratisbon, to settle all differences between the Roman Emperor Ferdinand, and the said Elector. In the same year, he was Ambassador to the meeting of the Princes of Germany, at Hailbrun, and in all these negotiations acquitted himself with so much fidelity and honour, as to receive the most unqualified approbation from all parties. Sir Robert married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Swift, of the county of York, Knt., (by Ursula, his wife, daughter of ——— Donby, of Masham, Esq., and sister of Lord Viscount Carlingford), with whom he acquired the estate of Weetly, in Yorkshire, and by whom he had a daughter, Ursula, who married ——— Austin, of Guildford, in Surrey, Esq.; and two sons: 1. Robert, who succeeded his father in the estate of Weetly, and married Anne, daughter of Sir John Corbet, of Stoke, in Shropshire, Bart., by whom he left an only daughter; and,

Sir Philip Anstruther, who on the death of his uncle, Sir William, succeeded to his estate, and offices in Scotland, and also on the death of his brother, succeeded to those in England. When King Charles II., came to Scotland from Breda, in 1650, Sir Philip was very zealous in advancing his interests to the utmost of his power, and had a command in the royal army, which marched into England, but he was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, for which his estate was sequestrated, until the Restoration, in 1660, and he had to pay a fine of one thousand merks sterling. Sir Philip married Christian, daughter of Major-General Lumsden, of Innergelly, in Fifeshire, who served with honour in the wars of Germany, under the command of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, by whom he had five sons: 1. Sir William, of whom hereafter; 2. Sir James, of Airdrice, an eminent Advocate, and Principal Clerk to the Bills, who married Catharine, daughter of ——— Skene, of Halyards, by whom he had a son, Philip, a Lieutenant-General, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Christian; 3. Sir Robert, of Balcaskie, Bart., who married three wives, first, the heiress of ——— Kinnian, of the county of Fife, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Jean Monteith, heiress of ——— Ware, in Linlithgowshire, (by whom he had 1. Philip, an Advocate, and one of the Principal Clerks to the Bills; 2. William, a Captain in Brigadier-General Preston's regiment, who was killed in 1715, when General Willis attacked the rebels at Preston, and forced them to surrender.





3. Robert, a Captain in Colonel Anstruther's regiment; 4. George, a Lieutenant in the same regiment; 5. John, who died young; and 6. Alexander, who died an Ensign in Brigadier-General Preston's regiment; 7. Christian, married to Sir John Henderson, of Fordell, in Fifeshire; and 8. Jean, married to James M'Gill, of Rankeillor); and, thirdly, Marion Preston, daughter of Sir William Preston, of Valleyfield, by whom he had a son, Charles, and several daughters; 4. Sir Philip, who was a Captain in the Earl of Tullibardin's regiment, and having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirss of James Hamilton, of Mountainhall, died in 1722, leaving Philip, a Captain in Colonel Anstruther's regiment; Christian, married to Sir William Weir, of Blashwood; Jean; and Elizabeth; and, 5. Sir Alexander, one of the Principal Clerks to the Bills, who married Jean Leslie, eldest daughter of David, Lord Newark, and eventual heiress to his estate and honours, by whom he had William-Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, and a peer of Scotland; David; Alexander; and several daughters. Sir Philip the father, died in 1702, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Anstruther, of that Ilk, Esq., who was elected a Member of the Scotch Parliament for Fifeshire, in 1681, when the Duke of York was High Commissioner, and heartily joined with other patriots in opposing the court measures. He came readily into the Revolution, when he saw that our religion, laws, and liberties, were in danger of being overturned, and soon after this event, was constituted by King William, and Queen Mary, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Justiciary, and some time after, one of the Privy Council, and Exchequer. Sir William exerted himself with considerable zeal in promoting the Union with England, and furthering the design to settle the accession upon the illustrious House of Hanover. He was created a Baronet in 1694; and obtained a charter grant from Queen Anne, dated at Kensington, the 29th of April, 1704, of the baronies of Anstruther, and Ardroy, with many other lands, the heritable bailiary of the lordship and regality of Pittenween, and the offices of Searcher and giving cockets for the ports of Anstruther and Elie. The same charter constituted him heritably one of the Cibi Cidæ, or Carvers, and one of the Masters of Households to her Majesty, and her successors, within the kingdom of Scotland. Sir William married Lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Haddington, by whom, dying in 1711, he left a son and successor,

Sir John Anstruther, of that Ilk, the second Baronet, who was a gentleman of great honour, benevolence, and hospitality. He was appointed Master of his Majesty's Works in Scotland, in 1717, and was chosen by his countrymen to represent the county of Fife in the British Parliament, at every election



after the Union, (except the first session, when the representatives for Scotland were chosen by Parliament), as long as he lived always exerting himself for the benefit of his country. Sir John married in January, 1717, Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of James, second Earl of Hyndford, (by Lady Elizabeth Maitland, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Lauderdale), by whom, who died in 1722, he had two children, James, and Helen, who died young, and a third, Sir John, his successor. Sir John gave convincing proofs of his zeal for the Protestant succession in the present royal family, by his behaviour in the British Parliament, before the year 1714, and by serving as a volunteer, with other persons of quality, when the rebellion broke out in 1715. Sir John died at Elie House, in Fifeshire, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir John Anstruther, of that Ilk, the third Baronet, who was born at Edinburgh, the 27th of December, 1718, and was in several instances Member of Parliament for the burghs of Anstruther, Crails, &c. He married, the 4th of October, 1750, at Edinburgh, Janet, daughter of James Fall, of Dunbar, in East Lothian, Esq., (whose family long made a considerable figure in Scotland in the mercantile way, ever since the reign of King Robert III., and produced individuals who at various times have been chosen to represent Dunbar, and other boroughs in the British Parliament), by whom he had issue: 1. Sir Philip, his successor, who was born at Edinburgh, the 13th of January, 1752, and having married, the 19th of February, 1778, Anne, daughter of Sir John Paterson, of Eccles, in Berwickshire, Bart., died without issue, the 5th of January, 1808, on which event his next brother, 2. John, (of whom hereafter), succeeded to the Scotch title of 1694, and the family estate; 3. James, and, 4. William, who died young; 5. Robert, late Colonel of the Tay Fencibles: 6. Margaret, who died young; and, 7. Jean, who married Charles Parker, by whom she had a son and four daughters, and was living a widow in 1798.

Sir John Anstruther, the fourth Baronet, and heir to his brother, Sir Philip, was born at Elie, aforesaid, the 27th of March, 1753. He was educated to the law, and in 1793, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, which office he resigned in 1806. Sir John was created an English Baronet, the 18th of May, 1798; and married Maria Brice, eldest daughter of Edward Brice, of Berner's Street, in Middlesex, Esq., by whom he has two sons, John, and Windham, and a daughter, Mary-Anne<sup>c</sup>.

*Creations*—1694, and 18th of May, 1798.

<sup>c</sup> There are two Anstruthers in Fife, Easter and Wester, and Sir John is patron of both, being also possessed of a third part of the latter parish, which became a borough of barony in 1554, and a royal borough in 1583.



## ANSTRUTHER.

THIS family is a junior branch of that which is recorded in the foregoing pedigree. The founder of this line was Sir Robert Anstruther, the first Baronet, third son of Sir Philip; and who married to his first wife, the heiress of ——— Kinnear, in the county of Fife, but without issue. He married, secondly, Jean Monteith, heiress of ——— Wrea, in Linlithgowshire, by whom he had six sons and two daughters: 1. Philip, an Advocate, and one of the Principal Clerks to the Bills; 2. William, a Captain in Brigadier-General Preston's regiment; he was killed in 1715, when General Willis attacked the rebels at Preston, and forced them to surrender; 3. Robert, a General in the army, and Colonel of a regiment of foot; he married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, widow of ——— Ogilvie, of Inchmartine, in the county of Forfar, Esq.; 4. George, a Lieutenant in the army; 5. John, who died young; and, 6. Alexander, who died an Ensign in Brigadier-General Preston's regiment. His eldest daughter, Christian, married to Sir John Henderson, of Fordell, Bart.; and Jean, to James McGill, of Rankeillor. His third wife was Marion Preston, daughter to Sir William Preston, of Valleyfield, by whom he had one son, Charles, a Major in the army; and two daughters: 1. Anne, married ——— Durham, of Largo, in Fifeshire, Esq., and left issue; and, 2. Agnes. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Philip, the second Baronet; he married Catharine Hay, only daughter of Lord Alexander Hay, of Spott, son of the Marquis of Tweedale, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, an Advocate, and many years one of the Principal Clerks of the Bills; 2. Alexander, who died young; 3. John, a Colonel in the army, married Grizel-Maria, daughter and sole heiress of John Thomson, of Charlton, in the county of Fife, Esq., (by Margaret, only sister and heiress of Colonel James Paterson Sinclair, of Sinclair, heir of line of Sinclair, or St. Clair, Earls of Orkney); 4. William, who was a Colonel in the army, and married in America; he died in 1805; 5. Philip, a Lieutenant in the army; 6. James, a Captain in the army; and, 7. Charles, died in the West Indies. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, died an infant; 2. Jean, who died young; 3. Christian, married to James Lumsdaine, of Innergellie, in the county of Fife, Esq.; and, 4. Catharine. Sir Philip was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son,



Sir Robert Anstruther, the third and present Baronet; he married Lady Janet Erskine, youngest daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, and by her had three sons and three daughters; 1. Robert, born the 3rd of March, 1768, died in Spain, whose son is heir to his grandfather, as will be related below; 2. Alexander, Attorney-General to the East India Company at Madras; married Sarah, daughter of ——— Prendergast, Esq., (by whom he has had three sons and three daughters, first, Robert, born the 18th of May, 1805; second, Philip; third, Thomas-Strange; first daughter, Janet-Catharine, died the 31st of July, 1804; second, Janet-Catharine; and, third, Catharine-Louisa, died the 21st of January, 1810); and, 3. Philip, a most promising young officer, and endowed with every amiable disposition; died in July, 1806, in the flower of his age, in the West Indies, First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales. The daughters were, 1. Janet, married to the Honourable Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature at Madras; died in May, 1799, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth-Jane, who died an infant; 2. Catharine; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to Colonel Colin Campbell, (son of the Honourable John Campbell, Lord Stonefield, by his first wife, Lady Grace Stuart, third daughter of the Earl of Bute), to whom she had three sons: John; Robert-Anstruther, who died in February, 1798; George-Colin, a Midshipman in the Royal Navy; and one daughter, Elizabeth-Janet, who died in August, 1799. Sir Robert is the present Baronet; but the line of descent is carried on through his eldest son, the late General

Robert Anstruther, who entered at a very early period of life into the Guards, and, in 1793, accompanied his regiment into Holland; in 1794, he was Aid-du-Camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Flanders, saw the last of the troops embark for England, and was afterwards Aid-du-Camp to Sir David Dundas until the spring of 1795, when he proceeded to Berlin, where he remained with the British Embassy until 1796. In that year, he joined the Austrian army in the Brisgau, under the Archduke Charles, then at war with France; and in one of the victories gained by the Austrians, received a wound in the left side. In 1797, he returned home, purchased a company in the 3rd Guards, and was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General. In 1798, he went on a diplomatic mission to Germany, from which he returned in the spring of 1799, and in the August following went with the expedition to the Helder, where he had a horse shot under him. In 1800, he went to Egypt, as Quarter-Master-General to the army, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at which time the Order of the Crescent was conferred on him by the Turkish Emperor. In 1802, he was appointed Adjutant-General in Ireland; in 1805, he was honoured with





the rank of Aid-du-Camp to his Majesty; and, in the same year, accompanied Lord Harrowby on an Embassy to the Court of Berlin. In 1806, he was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of the Bills in Scotland. In July, 1808, he went to Portugal as Brigadier-General, and in the victory of Vimeira " bore the brunt of the battle:" in the disastrous campaign in Spain under Sir John Moore, he was by that commander selected for the post of honour, the command of the rear-guard of the army, which he brought safe into Corunna on the night of the 12th of January: but survived only one day the extreme exertions and fatigue which he had undergone in the most severe weather on the march. He died on the morning of the 14th of January, 1809, and lies interred in the north-east bastion of the citadel of Corunna; Sir John Moore, by his own desire, lies by his side! With very superior abilities in his profession, both military and diplomatic, General Anstruther combined the advantages of being a great scholar, an elegant writer, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. He married Charlotte-Lucy, only daughter of Colonel James Hamilton, grandson of James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, by Lucy, Lady Dowager Barker, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, and widow of Sir George Barker, Bart.; by whom he had two sons: 1. Ralph, born the 1st of March, 1804; and, 2. James-Hamilton; and three daughters: 1. Jane; 2. Charlotte; and, 3. Elizabeth-Christian. The apparent heir to the present Baronet, and continuator of the line, is

Ralph Anstruther, a minor, eldest son of the late General.

*Creation—1694.*

---

## DUNBAR.

THIS family is immediately descended from Patrick, tenth Earl of March, who married Lady Agnes, only daughter, and at last sole heiress, of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray. Upon the death of her brother John, the last Earl, without issue, this Patrick assumed to himself the title of Murray, which appears by a safe conduct from King Edward III. of England, to Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March and Murray, one of the Scotch Ambassadors, &c. anno 1360. By the said Lady Agnes he left issue five children: 1. George, who succeeded him in



the earldom of March, and was the eleventh Earl. He married Christiana, daughter of Sir William Seton, of that ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Winton, by whom he had seven children: 1. George, who carried on the line of the family of March, and was the twelfth Earl; 2. John Dunbar, afterwards Earl of Murray.

John, second son of George, the eleventh Earl of March, married Lady Margery Stewart, eldest daughter of King Robert II., who created him Earl of Murray, and he was the second Earl of the name of Dunbar. He got a charter under the Great Seal, from the said King Robert, "to and in favour of his beloved son, John Dunbar and Margery his wife, his dearest daughter, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate, betwixt them; which failing, to George, Earl of March, and his heirs whatever, of the whole earldom of Murray," &c. anno regni 2, anno dom. 1372. He got another charter from the same Prince, "Johanni, comiti Moraviae, omnes et singulas terras thanagii de Kintore," &c. 1376. He got other three charters from the said King Robert, in the years 1333 and 1385, of several different lands and baronies. He was appointed one of the Scotch Ambassadors to treat with the English, and got a safe conduct, "Johanni comiti de Moriff," anno 1331. He was one of the guarantees of a treaty, anno 1390, and died soon thereafter. By the said Lady Margery he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Thomas, his heir; 2. Alexander Dunbar, of Fren draught, whose son, James, succeeded to the earldom of Murray, of whom afterwards. His daughter, Mabella, was married to Robert, tenth Earl of Sutherland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas, third Earl of Murray, of whom we have nothing memorable, but that he was father of

Thomas, the fourth Earl of Murray, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I., anno 1424. He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Janet Dunbar, married to Hugh, Lord Fraser, of Lovat; and dying without male issue, his estate and honours devolved upon his cousin James, son of his uncle Alexander, to whom we now return.

Alexander Dunbar, of Fren draught, second son of John, second Earl of Murray, was father of

James Dunbar, of Fren draught, who was one of the hostages for King James the First's ransom, anno 1424. Upon the death of Thomas, the fourth Earl of Murray, without male issue, he succeeded to the estate and honours, and was fifth Earl of Murray. He married, first, Isobel, a lady of the family of the Innes, by whom he had a son, Sir Alexander Dunbar, of whom afterwards;



but his lady died before the marriage could be consummated, according to the rites of the Romish church, which believed to proceed upon a dispensation, by reason of consanguinity betwixt the parties. He married, secondly, Lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, by whom he had two daughters\*.

Sir Alexander Dunbar, only son of James, the fifth Earl of Murray, though he was deprived of the earldom, yet that was in a great measure compensated to him by King James II. He got a charter from Archibald Douglas, Earl of Murray, and Elizabeth Dunbar, Countess thereof, of the lands and barony of Westfield, &c., which continued ever after to be one of the chief titles of his family; and in that charter, which is dated anno 1450, he is designed brother of the Countess of Murray; and in another from the Countess of Murray, he is designed Sheriff of that county, and her beloved brother, (*dilectus frater*) anno 1455. He appears to have had great possessions in lauds. Besides the barony of Westfield, he had the lands of Carnousie, Pitterhouse, Killinach, Conzie, Durris, the lands of Tarras, Balnagoth, Fochabers, Clunics, Muthness, Clavack, Golfurd, Barlow, &c., which were confirmed to him by no less than nine charters under the Great Seal, from King James II. and III., all in the public register. He married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Sutherland, third Baron of Duffus, of which marriage all the families of the name of Dunbar, now flourishing in Scotland, are descended; for by her he had six sons and one daughter<sup>b</sup>. He was succeeded by

\* 1. Lady Janet, married to James, second Lord Crichton, who got with her the lands and barony of Fren-draught, and was afterwards Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland; though it appears he did not get with her the earldom of Murray, yet we find her designed "*Janeta comitissa Moraviae, domini Fren-draught et de Crichton,*" anno 1454; 2. Lady Mary Dunbar, married to Archibald, third son of James, the seventh Earl of Douglas, who, with her, obtained the earldom of Murray, and was the sixth Earl; but he having afterwards engaged in his brother's rebellion, was slain in the field of battle, and the earldom of Murray was forfeited to the crown, anno 1445, where it remained till the reign of King James IV.

<sup>b</sup> 1. Sir James, who resided at Westfield, and is now a branch extinct; 2. Sir John, who married Margaret, second daughter of Patrick Dunbar, of Cunnock and Mochrum, whose male line is extinct; 3. Alexander Dunbar, of Conzie and Killinach, of whom Sir James Dunbar, of Mochrum, is descended in a direct male line, as in the preceding title; 4. Gavin Dunbar, who was Dean of Murray, Archdean of St. Andrew's, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Clerk Register of Scotland, yet, it is alleged by Bishop Keith, &c. that he was son of Sir James, and nephew of Sir Alexander, but being a churchman, he could have no lawful issue; 5. David, of Durris, of whom the Dunbars of Grangehill, &c. in a direct male line, (title, Dunbar, of Grangehill); and, 6. Patrick, Chancellor of Aberdeen, &c. ancestor of the Dunbars of Bennagefield, of whom Mr. Archibald Dunbar, of Dykeside, is the representative. His daughter, Isabel, married to Sir William Keith, of Inverurie, to whom she had two daughters: the eldest married to William, Earl Marshall, and the second to William, Lord Forbes, of whom both these families are descended.



David, the fifth son, who got from his father, in patrimony, the lands and barony of Durris, &c., in Inverness-shire. He was father of

Alexander Dunbar, of Durris, who was succeeded by his son,  
Robert Dunbar, of Durris, who lived to a great age, and by his wife, Christian Learmouth, had a son and successor,

David Dunbar, of Durris, who was succeeded by his son,

Mark Dunbar, of Durris. He died in an advanced age, and by his wife, Isabel Falconer, left issue a son and successor,

Ninian Dunbar, of Grangehill\*. He married, first, —— Ogilvy, daughter of Lord Banfil, by whom he had three sons, the eldest of whom, 1. Robert†, who carried on the line of the family; 2. David, whose designation was Kirkhill‡;

\* This Ninian, in conjunction with his father, Mark Dunbar, of Durris, (whose heir and representative Ninian was) made sale in the year 1607, to Sir John Campbell, of Calder, of the Durris properties in the county of Inverness, in order to pay off a purchase of certain church lands in the parishes of Dyke and Moy, and the county of Murray, bought from one of the Lords of Erection, viz. Alexander Seaton, Lord Tyrie and Urquhart, and thereafter Earl of Dunfermline. These lands were the barony of Farnen, comprehending Grangehill, Grange Green, Bogs, Longley, Welchhead, and Muirton, after which they purchased the lands of Kinlessack, and certain salmon fishings on the river Findhorn, and these were called the Grangehill properties, after which acquisitions, we hear no more of the Durris family, whose line was carried forward by the family of Grangehill.

† Sir Robert Dunbar, of Grangehill, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles II. in the year 1660. He married Grisel, daughter of Alexander Brodie, of that ilk, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom he had nine daughters and two sons: 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. James, of Cleves, who married —— Mackenzie, daughter of —— Mackenzie, Esq., of Redbank, in Ross-shire, and had issue two sons, Robert and James. He died the 21st of September, 1639, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Dunbar, of Grangehill, who married Catharine, daughter of James Brodie, of that ilk, by mother's niece, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Robert, an Advocate, who died before his father, a bachelor; and, 2. Alexander, who became his father's heir. His daughter, Robina, married Thomas, son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Blackness, and had issue.

Alexander Dunbar, second son of Robert, of Grangehill, succeeded his father, and married Mary, daughter of Mr. James Fraser, Secretary to Chelsea Hospital, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, who was an officer in the army, and died a bachelor; and, 2. Thomas, representative of the family of Grangehill. This Thomas having betaken himself to a military life, was a Captain of Grenadiers in the 31st regiment of foot. He married Janet, only surviving child of Sir William Dunbar, of Henprigs, by Elizabeth Dunbar, his wife, only daughter of Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, who upon the death of Lord Nevick, the last Lord of Westfield, without issue, became undoubted heir of line of the old Sheriffs of Murray, whereupon this Thomas was designed by the title of Westfield. By the said Janet, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander; 2. William-Henry; and, 3. his daughter, Elizabeth. He married, secondly, —— Sinclair, daughter of —— Sinclair, of Scots Calder, by whom he had two sons: 1. William-Henry, in the East India service, unmarried; and, 2. Peter, who resides in Jamaica.

‡ David had for his patrimony a lease, or wadset, on the lands of Longley, on the redemption of which he settled his money in wadset, on the Kirkhill of St. Andrew's parish, being a part of the Dunkynty estate.





§. William, designed of Kinkorth, and afterwards of Durn, of whom hereafter. He married, secondly, Christian, daughter of ——— Dunbar, of Bennagiefield, by whom he had two sons; William, and John Dunbar, of Wellhead, of whom there is no male succession.

Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, before mentioned, settled first on a wadset or tack of the ruins of Kintessack, thereafter at Kinkorth, and lastly at Durn, in the parish of Fordyce, &c., shire of Banff, and was created a Baronet in 1697. He married Janet Bowdie, daughter of the Dean of Aldearn; by her he had three sons: viz. 1. James; 2. William; and, 3. George, who was bred to the bar at

and his usual designation was Mr. David Dunbar, of Kirkhill, brother-german of Sir Robert Dunbar, of Grangehill. In 1650, he married his first wife, Margery Seton, daughter of Sir William Seton, of Pitmedden, and aunt to Lord Pitmedden, a Senator to the College of Justice, by whom he had his son and heir, John Dunbar, commonly designed of Kirkhill. To his second wife he had, 1. Jannet Leslie, daughter of ——— Leslie, Esq., of Pitkeppel, by whom he had no adult male issue. His second wife died the 28th of January, 1690, himself died the 14th of February, 1691, and was succeeded by his heir,

John Dunbar, of Kinkorth, designed also Tutor of Grangehill, from his acting in the capacity of tutor and factor to that family. His only wife was Mary Urquhart, daughter of Thomas Urquhart, of Birdyards, by whom he had four sons, Thomas, who died an infant; Robert, his father's heir; David, minister of Olig, in Caithness; and Ninian, a wine-cooper and seafaring man, who died unmarried.

David, minister of Olig, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Dunbar, of Northfield, in Caithness, by whom he had only one son, named John, who died a minor.

Robert Dunbar, heir of John, of Kinkorth, in 1727, ordained minister of Dyke, had from his father the lands of Ballinspink, in Fordyce parish, Banffshire. Married Jean Miller, daughter of Mr. William Miller, minister of the Grey Friars church, Edinburgh, by whom he had two sons, John and William.

William, second son of Mr. Robert Dunbar, minister of Dyke, a Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public in London, married Jean, daughter of Matthew Morthland, Esq., of Rhindaur, in Renfrewshire, by whom he left two sons, Robert and Charles. Robert died lately in Dominica, in the West Indies, unmarried. Charles, is in the military service of the East India Company.

John Dunbar, eldest son of Robert Dunbar, minister of Dyke, ordained minister of Knockando, in 1764, and translated to Dyke, in 1788, is present minister of Dyke. He was married to Janet Grant, daughter of George Grant, Esq., of Aberdeen; by her he had three sons: 1. Robert; 2. George; and, 3. William. Robert, his eldest son, is a ship and insurance-broker, No. 16, Old London Street, London, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tyle, of London, by whom he has now one son and two daughters. George, the second son, died unmarried. William, the third son, is a merchant, and Baillie in Elgin, and is married.

William, his second son, had for his patrimony a wadset, or tack, of the lands and salmon fishings of Kinkorth, where he some time resided, and was designed William Dunbar, of Kinkorth. According to Douglas's Baronage, he married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Park, of Fennelfordles, in Berwickshire, in consequence of which he left Kinkorth, and removed to Dunse, in that county. By her he had two sons, William and James. William, the eldest, was bred to physic, and practised in Dunse, under the title of Dr. William Dunbar, was designed of Houndwood, in Berwickshire, where he died in 1805, leaving no legitimate male issue, and only one lawful daughter, who is married, and has a family. James, the youngest, was an officer in the army, and died unmarried in America, in 1759.



Edinburgh, became insane, and died unmarried in 1756; and four daughters. 1. Daughter, Anne, was married to James, the fourth Earl of Finlater and Seafield; 2. ———, married to James Gordon, of Letterfurrie; 3. Grisel, married to ——— Tullock, of Tannachie; 4. Jean, married to William Duff, of Dipple, and all had issue. Sir William died, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Dunbar, heir of the patentee, and the second Baronet of Durn, baptized at Kintessack, the 9th of January, 1668. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, by whom he had two sons, viz. William and James. James, the youngest, called James of Kinkorth, from his taking up his first residence on a lease of that estate, from his brother, the proprietor thereof, married Isabella, daughter of Sir James Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, who was an officer in the East India service, and died in India, unmarried; 2. Robert, who was bred to physic and surgery, and died at Fort George, Scotland, unmarried. Sir James died, and was succeeded by

Sir William Dunbar, second of that name, the third Baronet; he married, first, Clementina, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant, by whom he had three sons: viz. 1. James, of whom afterwards; 2. Keith, was a Depute Clerk of Session in Edinburgh, and died a bachelor; and 3. William, who was bred to physic, and went out to India in that profession, came home in bad health, and on his way to Lisbon for recovery died on board of ship, off Shields, unmarried. He married, secondly, Janet Bartlet, of Banff, and by her he had no male issue. Sir William died, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Dunbar, who sold the estate of Durn, and is now a Major in the Inverness-shire militia; he remains unmarried, and were he to die without any legitimate male issue, the direct male line from the body of the patentee becomes extinct.



**DALRYMPLE.**

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

---

**DALRYMPLE.**

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

---

**LIVINGSTON.**

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

---

**NICHOLSON.**

For the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.



## FORBES.

FOR the account of this ancient family, see the APPENDIX.

---

## JOHNSTONE.

THE Johnstons have for ages been esteemed an ancient, great, and war-like family, and derive their surname from the lands and barony of Johnstone, which was their patrimony in the early ages of Scottish history; and the elder branch had not only long held the office of Stewards of Annandale, but also, before the union of the two crowns, had often been appointed Wardens of the West Borders, laying the foundation of their subsequent grandeur, by their active services against the incursions of their southern neighbours. They also performed great and beneficial services to their country, in suppressing those predatory hosts of moss troopers, who always, but more particularly during a state of warfare, committed great ravages on both sides of the Borders: for which they assumed the device of the winged spur.

There were two ancient families of this name who claimed pre-eminence over all the rest, and disputed for the chiefsip between themselves; but this will be found more at large in the pedigree of the Caskieben, or Hilton branch. Of the Johnstons of the South, afterwards of Annandale, now represented by Johnstone, of Westerhall, the first we find on record, is

Sir John de Johnston, who was one of the Scotch Barons that were forced to swear fealty to King Edward I., when he had overran Scotland, in 1296, and is designed, "Johannes de Johnston. Chevalier del comitat de Dumfries. &c. Sir John was father of

John de Johnston, who flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and is particularly mentioned in a charter of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, of the lands and barony of Cumlangan, which he gave to his nephew, "William





de Moravia," &c.; this charter must have been granted before 1331, in which year that Earl died. John left issue a son and successor,

Gilbert de Johnston, who is witness in the same charter with his father to William de Moravia; and dying about the year 1360, was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Johnston, who displayed great military talents, and political activity in the reigns of King David Bruce, and King Robert II. He engaged and defeated an army of the English who had invaded Scotland, in 1370; he was also one of the Guardians of the West Marches, in 1372, where he had often an opportunity of exerting his magnanimity and courage against the English borderers. He died about the year 1382, or 1383, and left issue a son,

Sir John de Johnston, who succeeded him; about this time there were forty thousand francs sent by the King of France, to be divided among the Scotch nobility, his faithful allies, of which Sir John Johnston got three hundred, in 1385\*. And dying about the year 1420, was succeeded by his son,

Sir Adam Johnston, who raised his vassals and followers, joined the Scotch army, under the command of the brave Earl of Ormond, and behaved gallantly against the English at the battle of Sark, when the Scots obtained a considerable victory. He was afterwards very instrumental in suppressing the rebellion of the Earls of Douglas and Ormond, for which King James II. made him a grant of the lands of Peddinane, in Lanarkshire, &c.<sup>b</sup>. We have not been able to ascertain from what family he selected his first wife; but there are sufficient documents that by her he had two sons: 1. John<sup>c</sup>, his heir, ancestor of the

\* We mention this the more particularly, as it is noted under other heads; and because, as the sums were paid for the expediting of military services in the war against England, their proportions tend to form a comparative scale of the power of the various receivers at that period.

<sup>b</sup> Nesbit says, that ——— Johnstone, of Westerhall, is descended of Herbert Johnstone, cousin to John Johnstone, of that ilk, who got from him, for his concurring to oppose the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas against King James II., the lands of Westerhall, and Peddinane, in Lanarkshire. But the line of descent, as in the text, we have every reason to believe correct, being founded on existing charters. It is also further worthy of notice, that the Westerhall family have long borne the principal coat of the name, charged for difference with the heart and crown of Douglas, in memory of the seizure of the rebellious Earl, by their ancestor.

<sup>c</sup> Sir John Johnston, eldest son of Adam, was one of the Conservators of the peace with England, in 1457; he was also appointed one of the Wardens of the Marches, and Guarantees of a truce, in 1459; and always acted with vigour and intrepidity against the enemies of his country. He married Mary, daughter of John, Lord Maxwell, ancestor of the Earls of Nithsdale, by whom he had two sons; 1. James, his heir; and, 2. John. He died before the year 1484, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Johnston, who was also a man of singular resolution, and behaved with conduct and courage at  
VOL. VIII.



Annandale branch; and, 2. Mathew, who continued this line. He married, secondly, Lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of George, Earl of March, widow of John, Lord Seton, by whom he had three sons: 1. Sir Gilbert Johnstou, who

the battle of Kirkcconnell, where he and Murray, the Laird of Cockpool, had the chief command of the Scotch army, in 1484. He left issue a son and successor,

Adam de Johnstou, (the second of that name). He died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son,

James Johnstou. In 1509, a crown charter was granted in favour of this James, of the lands of Johnstou; like many of his brave ancestors, he was a strenuous defender of the liberties of his country, and was in great favour both with King James IV. and V. He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had issue four sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Adam Johnstou, of Cory; 3. William; and 4. James, ancestor of the Johnstons, of Wanfry. He died in 1528, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Johnstou, who, like his ancestors, was a man of courage, and effectually checked the inroads of the borderers, which were very frequent in his time. He signaled himself particularly at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and was afterwards one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the differences about the disputed lands on the Borders, in 1552. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Jardin, of Applegirth, by whom he had two sons: 1. James; and, 2. Robert; and a daughter. He married, secondly, Nichola, daughter of Sir James Douglass, of Drumlanrig, by whom he had two sons. He died about the year 1568. James, the eldest son, was his apparent heir. He married Margaret Hamilton, niece of the Duke of Chatelherault, and by her left one son, John, his heir; and two daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Douglas, of Cashogle; and, 2. Jane, married to William Livingston, of Jerviswood, Esq. He died before his father about the year 1551, and his son,

John Johnstou, before mentioned, succeeded his grandfather, who died in the year 1568. To his hereditary spirit and courage, he added great prudence and sagacity; he was also very active in repelling the inroads of the borderers, was appointed Warden of the West Marches, and Justice-General by King James VI., in 1579. He married Marguēt, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Buccleugh, by whom he had a son, James; and two daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Jardin, the younger, of Applegirth, Esq.; and, 2. Grizel, married to Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardtoun. He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir James Johnstou, of Dunskey, who was retoured heir to his father, John, in 1588. And in 1605, was retoured heir to James Johnstou, of that ilk, his great grandfather, in the lands of Cory, &c. He was a man of great abilities, and a particular favourite of King James VI., who conferred the honour of knighthood on him at the solemnity of the Queen's coronation, in 1590. He was appointed Warden of the West Marches, in 1596, in which office he continued till he was unhappily killed in a family quarrel by the Lord Maxwell, on the 6th of April, 1608. By Sarah, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Herries, he left issue a son and successor,

James, first Lord Johnstou, and afterwards created Earl of Hartfiel, who was retoured heir to his father in 1608. He was a man of great loyalty and integrity, and was in high favour with King Charles I., who raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Johnstou, of Lochwood, by patent to his heirs male, the 20th of June, 1633, and created him Earl of Hartfiel, by patent to his heirs male, dated the 18th of March, 1643. He adhered firmly to the interest of the royal family during all the time of the Civil War, for which he was imprisoned, had his estate sequestrated, and suffered many other hardships on account of his loyalty. He married, first, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Queensberry, by whom he had a son, James, his heir; and three daughters: 1. Lady Mary, married, first, to Sir George Graham, of Netherby, by whom she had Sir Richard Graham, first Viscount Preston, and several other sons; she married, secondly, Sir George Fletcher, of Huttonhall, in Cumberland, but to him she had



married Agnes, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Alexander Elphinston, of that ilk; 2. Herbert; and, 3. Patrick. Sir Adam died in 1455.

Mathew, the second son of Sir Adam, resided at Westerhall, and from him the present Baronet is descended<sup>4</sup>. This Mathew married ———, and had

no issue; 2. Lady Janet, married to Sir William Murray, of Stanhope; and, 3. Lady Margaret, married to Sir Robert Dalziel, of Gleanae. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Johnston, of Elphinston, Bart. And, thirdly, Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Haddington, but left no surviving issue by either. He died in April, 1633, and was succeeded by his only son,

James, second Earl of Hartfiel, who, upon the restoration of King Charles II., was constituted one of the Lords of his Privy Council, and, with his Majesty's approbation, exchanged the title of Hartfiel for that of Annandale; upon which he got a new patent, with the former precedence, "Jacobò comiti de Annandale et Hartfiel, vicecomiti de Annand, domino Johnston de Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, Evandale," &c. to his heirs whatsoever, male or female, dated the 13th of February, 1661. He married Lady Henriët, daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas, by Lady Mary Gordon, his second wife, daughter of George, Marquis of Huntly, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. William, his heir; and, 2. John. 1. Daughter, Lady Mary, married to William, Earl of Crawford; 2. Lady Margaret, married to Sir James Montgomery, of Skelmorly; and, 3. Lady Henriët, married to Sir John Carmichael, of Bonnytown. He died on the 7th of July, 1677, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, second Earl of Annandale, and third of Hartfiel, who was appointed one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King William, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and President of the Parliament of Scotland, anno 1695, in which high office he acquitted himself to the general satisfaction, by the candid and distinct manner in which he conducted the debates. He was further dignified with the title of Marquis of Annandale, by letters patent to him and his heirs male whatsoever, dated the 24th of June, 1701, and that same year, was appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. He was made President of the Council by Queen Anne, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, Conjoint Secretary of State, Knight of the Thistle, anno 1704, and High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, anno 1705. In the Parliament of 1706, he opposed the Union with all his interest, and made several speeches and protests against it, containing the reason of his dissent; all which were entered in the records of Parliament. However, after the Union was concluded, he was chosen one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland in the first British Parliament; was re-elected in 1710, and appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner to the Kirk of Scotland, in 1711. He was also appointed one of the Privy Council to King George I., Keeper of the Privy Seal; and was again elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, anno 1715. He married, first, Sophia, daughter and heiress of John Fairholm, of Craigiehall, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; 1. James, his heir; and, 2. Lord William, who died unmarried. Lady Henriët, his daughter, was married to Charles, Earl of Hopetoun. He married, secondly, Charlotte, daughter of John Vanden-Bempdè, of Westminster, Esq.; by whom he had two sons: 1. Lord George, Marquis of Annandale; and, 2. Lord John, who was elected Member of Parliament for the burghs of Dumfries, &c. anno 1721, and died unmarried anno 1742. The Marquis died the 14th of January, 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, second Marquis of Annandale; a man of fine parts, and exquisite taste in the arts and sciences. He died at Naples, unmarried, anno 1730, and was succeeded by his brother,

George, third Marquis of Annandale, and died in 1792, unmarried.

<sup>4</sup> In a late survey of Peddinane parish, it is remarked, that the House of Westraw, or Westerhall, is probably ancient; but that it has undergone so many alterations, as in a great measure to have lost the appearance of any very remote antiquity. It must be observed, however, that these lands have long been out of



two sons: 1. John; and, 2. David, who resided at Harthope, and died without issue in 1519.

John, the eldest son, was infeft as heir of his father in 1491, and left one son, Herbert, who was infeft as heir of his father, John, in 1511. He had one son,

Herbert, who died before his father, leaving two sons: 1. James; and, 2. John, living in 1560.

James, the eldest son, was retoured as heir to his grandfather, Herbert, in 1555. He married Flora Somerville, and was killed in 1570, leaving a son,

James, who was retoured heir to his father in 1580; and in 1601, he was also retoured as heir to David, of Harthope, brother to his great great grandfather. He married, first, Margaret Johnstone, by whom he had his successor; and, secondly, Eufam, by some called Margaret Oliphant, daughter of Laurence, Lord Oliphant, but by her had no issue. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son,

James, who was retoured as heir to his father in 1634. He married Janet Scott, of Harden, and had two sons: 1. James; and, 2. Francis; and a daughter, Eupheme, married to James Atehison, of Bodstock, Esq., Register of Seisines in Dumfries. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Johnston, Knt., of Westerhall, which honour he received in the 10th of Charles II. By his lady, Dame Margaret Bannatyne, of Corhouse, he had two sons: 1. John; 2. James. Sir James was Member for Dumfries in the Convention Parliament summoned by the Prince of Orange, in 1688-9: in this Parliament too he actually took his place, nor did he, like many others per-

the family; but, as the before-mentioned writer states, it is probable, that when they were alienated, the same name was bestowed by the family upon another part of the estates in Annandale, in order to perpetuate the memory of their connection with the royal Grant, for the patriotic services of their ancestor.

It is currently reported in Lanarkshire, on the faith of tradition, that one of their ancestors then living at Westraw, or Westerhall, in that county, had an offer of an exchange of lands from a family on the Borders; for the head of the family not liking the English attacks, offered it to this Johnstone, who seemed to have a taste for fighting and living upon English fare. The exchange took place, and the Johnstones gave the name of their ancient family seat to their new settlement.

There is also a tradition, confirmed by history, which accounts for the Johnstones of Westerhall, bearing the heart and coronet of the Douglas family. It is stated, that in the time of one of the Jameses, the Earl of Douglas, refusing all offers of accommodation, rebelled against his Sovereign, and joining the Duke of Ormond, attacked the Scottish camp at night, and had driven in and defeated part of the royal army; when the Johnstone, who commanded another part of the royal forces, hearing of the attack, called out his men, and with a gallant rapidity repulsed the assailants, took the Duke prisoner, and saved the King's camp. Next morning, the King sent for him, and gave him the Douglas heart and coronet, together with the crest of the flying spur, and the present family motto, as mentioned in a preceding note.





mit fear, or a false policy, to prevent him from doing his duty, or from exerting himself in the cause of civil and religious liberty. A writer, who with great candour and liberality defends the occurrences of that period, in speaking more particularly of Sir James and the most active of his party, observes, that on investigation, the Members summoned by King William, then Prince of Orange, will be found to be gentlemen of the best fortunes and families, who had the greatest game at stake, and were consequently most obliged to play it off wisely; and he adds, that they were men of piety and virtue, as well as fortune, and incapable of doing an unjust thing, or a base one; which every one that is acquainted with the Scottish nation, will best judge of. He died in 1699, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son,

Sir John Johnstone, the first Baronet, of Westerhall, to which honour he was elevated by patent on the 25th of April, 1700. He sat in the Scottish Parliament of 1703, for Dumfries, and was afterwards one of those who voted for the first article of the Union. In 1703, also, he married Rachael Johnstone, of Sheens. By this lady he had a daughter, Philadelphia, married to James Douglas, of Dornock, Esq. He died in 1711, and was succeeded in title and estate by his only brother,

Sir William Johnstone, the second Baronet, of Westerhall; he married Henrietta Johnstone, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir James; 2. John, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, married the Dowager Marchioness of Annandale, and had issue, Richard, a Colonel in the Guards, Charles, and Charlotte; he died in 1740; 3. —, married Mrs. Cunningham, of Enterkin. Sir William died in 1727, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Johnstone, the third Baronet, of Westerhall. In 1740, he was appointed Provost of Lochmaben, but did not engage much in the politics of the day, being more attentive to the amelioration of that part of the country which fell more immediately under his influence and observation. It is observed by a recent topographical writer, in the parish of Westerkirk, that although some of the bridges were built, and the roads were originally formed, and are still kept in repair, with money collected from the occupiers of lands, in lieu of the statute labour, in terms of an Act of Parliament, obtained for this county, yet the public are much indebted, for the conveniency of good roads and sufficient bridges, to the benevolent exertions of Sir James Johnstone. From him the proposition first came to throw a bridge over the Esk, at Langholm, by which the inhabitants of Westerkirk have ready access to the limekilns and coal-pits of Cannobie; and to which access are owing the late improvements in agriculture. In this attention to the interests of the country,



he was closely followed by his son and successor, Sir James. In the year 1719, at a very early age, he was married to the Honourable Barbara Murray\*, eldest daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank: she died on the 15th of March, 1773, and by her he had fourteen children, of whom we have to record the following: 1. James, afterwards Sir James, the fourth Baronet; 2. Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th regiment, but died unmarried; 3. William,

\* This lady was long considered as a pattern for her sex, and those who knew her best will vouch for the truth of the following observations from the funeral sermon preached on her decease. The worthy pastor observed, that it had pleased her Creator to endue her mind with quickness of apprehension, penetration, and clearness of understanding, together with a rich and lively fancy; which gifts of nature, improved by reflection and extensive reading, and joined to an admirable power of elocution, she possessed in an uncommon degree. It was often surprising, he added, to see how a single glance of her mind could open the most beautiful and striking views of a subject; and such was the originality of her genius, that observations apparently the most trite if spoken by others, yet, as they came from her acquired all the charms of novelty. Her temper was ardent, and consequently liable to excess beyond the cold dictates of prudence; yet, feelingly alive to each fine impulse, disinterested, affable, generous, and sympathizing. Delighting in social intercourse, and eminently qualified to improve and adorn it, she was the life and joy of every company. But what ought most to endure her memory to every right-judging mind, was her unwearied benevolence to all objects of compassion. In her the poor and afflicted lost a generous benefactress; and hers was chatty graceful and true, animated by religion, and supported with dignity: for she had too much spirit not to despise being ostentatious of it. They who saw her nearest, and knew her best, valued her most: and with such, her errors, like spots on the face of the sun, were lost in that blaze of great talents, and great virtues, with which the general tenor of her life was illuminated.

† Sir James Johnstone, the fourth Baronet, of Westerhall, was in the army in early life; but he dedicated great part of his time to the improvement of his estates, and of the country around him, whenever he could with propriety retire from his military and parliamentary avocations; and he has been remarked for his particular attention to the reparation or establishment of roads and bridges, two objects of the first importance where improvements in agriculture or manufactures are carrying on. Sir James had for many years, even in his father's lifetime, been occupied in search of lead in the lands of Glendinning, in the parish of Westerkirk, and, in 1788, was lucky enough to fall in with a valuable mineral vein, which, however, when analyzed, proved to be antimony. Fully impressed with its importance, he commenced the undertaking, retained for himself two quarter shares, and sold the others to some gentlemen, who, together with himself, formed a mining company. This company have already exerted themselves in this pursuit, and have built a smelting house in the neighbourhood of the mines, in which the ore is manufactured. They have about forty workmen employed, and a village is built in which every miner is provided with a comfortable abode for himself and his family, at a moderate rent: a storehouse also is built by the company, in which they mean to lay up grain when the prices are low, and sell it out to the workmen at all times, at the price of first cost. Each has grass for his cow in summer, and coarse hay in winter, at a fixed and moderate price; and may have a small piece of land for ten shillings per annum, sufficiently large to cultivate cabbages and potatoes for a large family. This establishment possesses also many other advantages deserving of imitation in similar concerns. There is a library, at first presented by the company, and since augmented by the workmen's purchases; there is also a school-house, the master of which has a regular salary, together with other advantages. The company also pay ten pounds per annum to a benefit society, to which each workman adds one shilling per quarter, as a fund for the relief of such individuals amongst them, as may be disqualified from following



afterwards Sir William<sup>s</sup>, the fourth Baronet; 4. George, who continued the line of descent, and was father of the present sixth Baronet; 5. John, late of the Council of Bengal, since of Philiphaugh and of Alva, in Selkirkshire, married and has issue; and, 6. Gideon, who was a Captain in the Navy; of the daughters: 1. Margaret, married Lord Ogilvy, who was attained in 1745; 2. Barbara, married to Charles, sixth Lord Kinnaird; 3. Charlotte, wife of James Balmain, Esq., Solicitor to the Board of Exeise in Scotland, and has issue; and, 4. Elizabeth: the rest of the children died in early life. Sir James died on the 13th of December, 1772, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James, who was the fourth Baronet; but he dying without issue in 1794, the title and estates went to the third, but next surviving son, Sir William, then bearing the name of Pulteney, who was the fifth Baronet, but he dying also in 1805, without issue male, the title descended to the son of George, fourth son of Sir James, the third Baronet. We therefore proceed with

George Johnstone, Esq., fourth son of Sir James Johnstone, the third

their usual employments, through sickness or old age. In 1778, we find Sir James Johnstone gazetted as Major of the 1st, or Duke of Buccleugh's regiment of Fencibles; he afterwards rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and sat for some time in the British Parliament. By his lady, who died in April, 1797, he left no male issue; and dying in 1794, the title and estates went to his brother, William, father of the late Baroness of Bath.

\* Sir William Pulteney was the fifth Baronet, of Westerhall. When Mr. Johnstone, previous to his marriage and change of name, he entered a Member of the faculty of Advocates in 1751, and practised for some time at the bar. He came early into Parliament as Member for Cromarty, and was chosen one of the Assessors for the city of Edinburgh; but having married Miss Pulteney, niece of the Earl of Bath, and of General Pulteney, he acquired by their deaths, an immense fortune, and changed his name from Johnstone to Pulteney, by his Majesty's license, in 1767. He afterwards came into Parliament as Member for Shrewsbury; and in 1791, founded the Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. His speculations in American lands were on a very extensive scale, having purchased an immense tract in the Tennessee country, for which he paid one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and part of which he afterwards resold in small parcels, to a great advantage. In 1794, he succeeded to the baronetage of Westerhall by the death of his eldest brother, Sir James, and became the fifth Baronet; and in 1804, married at Dundas Castle, to his second wife, the widow of Andrew Stewart, of Castlemilk, and Torrance, Esq., and daughter of Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch, by whom he had no issue. In 1805, he had been for some time in a dangerous state of health, and underwent a surgical operation, which ended in a mortification, and occasioned his death on the 30th of May, in that year, aged seventy-six. The greatest part of his fortune devolved to Sir James Murray Pulteney, who had married, in 1794, his only daughter by his first marriage, and then Lady Bath, as will be seen more at large under our head of Murray Pulteney; but the Westerhall estates and title descended to his nephew, now Sir John Lowther Johnstone, the sixth Baronet. As a public man, no commoner understood the constitution of his country better than Sir William, or more uniformly supported it by his conduct. He possessed a sound understanding, and his opinion was always received in the House with respectful attention, during the seven successive Parliaments in which he sat. His language was plain and unadorned, but he always expressed himself with clearness and precision.



Baronet, of Westerhall, and of whom it has been justly said that his bravery as an officer, and his information and eloquence as a Senator, are sufficiently known, and will long be remembered. He entered early into the Navy, and in 1756, we find him Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Hornet*; he was soon after made a Post-Captain, and was appointed Governor of West Florida. In 1774, he was M. P. for Cockermouth, and distinguished himself much in the House, by his local knowledge of American affairs; particularly in the debate on sending troops to Massachusetts Bay, he took an active, though a liberal and candid part, warmly recommending generous, just, and pacific measures. In 1778, he was one of the Commissioners sent out to America, for the purpose of conciliation, in which business he exerted himself with great spirit and address, not only in his public capacity, but by the opportunities afforded him, through private friendship. His philanthropic and patriotic intentions may be easily known from a letter to the American General Reed, in which he says, "in the midst of these affecting scenes, my feeble voice has not been wanting to stop the evils in their progress, and to remove on a large and liberal footing, the cause of all jealousy; that every subject of the empire might live equally free and secure in the enjoyment of the blessings of life; not one part dependant on the will of another, with opposite interests, but a general union on terms of perfect security, and mutual advantage." After this, he was accused by the Congress, of attempting to corrupt individuals; but this he repelled by a letter to Mr. Ferguson, Secretary to the Commission, with a request that it might be inserted in the American papers. In this he says, "a regard to the faith of private communications, and an attention to the peace and safety of private individuals, under the horrid cruelties that are daily exercised to maintain the present system of government by the Congress, and by committees, restrain me from making this and other evidence public. But when the time shall arrive that may render such communication proper, I am persuaded the world will applaud my self-denial, in refusing myself the satisfaction of publishing so complete a refutation of the aspersions attempted to be thrown on my character, by the resolutions of the Congress, founded on a species of testimony that could not affect me upon any rule of evidence, or any fair construction of language."

After his return to England, from this Transatlantic mission, Captain Johnstone was appointed Commodore of a squadron destined for the Cape of Good Hope; and having hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Romney* of 50 guns, (the rest of the squadron were the *Monmouth* 64, *Hero* 64, *Jupiter* and *Isis* of 50, *Diana* frigate, *Terror* bomb, and *Infernal* fireship.) sailed on the 15th of





March, 1781, with the outward-bound East Indiamen under convoy. Having anchored in Porto Praya Bay, in the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verdes, for the purpose of watering, he was attacked on the 30th of April by a squadron under the command of Mons. de Suffrein, consisting of five sail of the line of 74 and 64 gun ships, a corvette, together with four Indiamen, and five transports all armed en flute. The English squadron and convoy had half their crews on shore, their decks lumbered with empty casks, and some of them overhauling their rigging, so that they were completely taken by surprise, when the French squadron led round the point of the bay, all clear for action, and having anchored, commenced the attack before our ships could be ready to receive them. The Romney by her situation could have little share in the action, but the Commodore by going from ship to ship in his boat, was enabled to direct an efficient degree of resistance. The Hero in particular, kept up an awful and well-directed fire; and though, as the Commodore observed in his official letter, the action bordered upon a surprise, yet upon the whole, nothing could be observed upon the part of the British, but steady, cool, determined courage. Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, behaved well. From the Jupiter, Captain Paisley, every shot took place. The French Commodore, finding his situation too hot, cut and run, as his second had done before him. Commodore Johnstone pursued with some of his ships, others were delayed by their damages; but the delay was so great, that he judged it most prudent, with so valuable a convoy, to return for their protection, rather than with crippled ships to pursue the flying enemy. Having put Captain Sutton, of the Isis, under an arrest, the Commodore was afterwards much harassed in the courts of law, by his claims for prize-money taken during his confinement and suspension, he having afterwards been acquitted of all the charges by a Court-Martial; but this is not a place to enter into the merits of this case, which at last turned entirely upon a point of law<sup>b</sup>. Having collected his convoy, and refitted his ships, the Commodore proceeded to the southward, and having received intelligence of Suffrein with his squadron being in False Bay, and of five Dutch Indiamen lying in Saldanha, he immediately formed the resolution of attacking the latter by surprise, as nothing could be attempted against the ships of war, then most certainly superior to him in force. He took upon himself the pilotage of the English squadron, and ran in shore under cover of the night.

<sup>b</sup> A jury gave a verdict to Captain Sutton of five thousand pounds; but a new trial was granted, on the plea, that no malice in the arrest was proved, there being sufficient cause for the procedure, although Captain S. was finally acquitted. On a second trial the jury gave six thousand pounds damages: the business afterwards came by appeal to the House of Lords, and was decided in favour of the Commodore.



At eight next morning (the 13th of June), being close in shore, he ran in amongst the Dutchmen, who cut their cables, ran their ships on shore, and set them on fire, just as the *Romney* let go her anchor: but the boats boarded them so quickly, and our people behaved so gallantly, that the flames were soon extinguished in all but one, which soon after blew up. At this time also, a boat was seen rowing, filled with people in the Eastern dress, making humble signs of submission. They proved to be the Kings of Ternate and Tidore, with the Princes of their respective families, whom the Dutch East India Company had long confined on Robben Island, in Table Bay, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them from thence to Saldanha. The rest of the prizes were got off, and rigged and ready for sea on the following day.

Shortly after the Commodore's return to Europe, we find him again attending his duty in Parliament, taking an active part, and speaking boldly and candidly on the debates respecting the business between Admiral Keppel and Vice-Admiral Palliser; notwithstanding his own situation, being then under civil prosecution by a junior officer, he contended, that he could not subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Lord Howe, that it was wrong for an inferior officer to prefer an accusation against his Commander in Chief; for if that doctrine prevailed, the honour of every officer in the navy would be at the mercy of his commander, and there would be an end of all discipline: at the same time he declared, that he approved of Palliser's naval conduct, but disapproved his political proceedings<sup>1</sup>. In 1782, the Commodore married Miss

<sup>1</sup> Though Commodore Johnstone was, in many instances, the victim of party and prejudice, yet even his greatest enemies must acknowledge that he performed many services for his country. In particular, he was remarkably happy in procuring intelligence; and it is a well-known fact, that he sent the first notice of the Spanish declaration of war, in 1761, to Admiral Rodney, then commanding in the West Indies, in consequence of which the Havannah was taken. In a subsequent war, he also sent the first account of the sailing and destination for the West Indies of the Spanish fleet, in 1780, to Admiral Rodney, again Commander in Chief upon that station. Both messages were carried from Lisbon by the same person, Captain M-Laurin; and in consequence of this latter intelligence, many of the Spanish transports were taken, and the operations of the combined force of France and Spain, in the West Indies, retarded for that season.

The ingenious Mr. Mickle, translator of the "*Lusiad*," who had long been the friend of the Commodore, composed the following elegant lines on his death, which happened on the 24th of May, 1787.

*To the memory of Commodore GEORGE JOHNSTONE.*

“ Through life's tempestuous sea, to thee 'twas given  
Thy course to steer, yet still preserv'd by heaven;  
As childhood clos'd, thy ceaseless toils began,  
And toils and dangers ripen'd thee to man:  
Thy country's cause thy ardent youth inspir'd,  
Thy ripen'd years thy country's dangers fir'd;



Dec, on the 31st of January, (she remarried in 1790, Captain Nugent, of the Navy), and by her had his son and successor; and dying on the 24th of May, 1787, was succeeded in his claims by his son, the present

Sir John Lowther Johnstone, the sixth Baronet, of Westerhall. When a

All life to trace the councils of the foe,  
 All zealous life to ward the lifted blow.  
 When dubious peace, in gilded clouds array'd,  
 Fair o'er Britannia threw her painted shade.  
 Thy active mind illiberal ease disdain'd;  
 Forth burst the senator, unaw'd, unstain'd;  
 By private aim unwarped as generous youth,  
 Thy ear still listening to the voice of Truth;  
 That sacred power thy bursting warmth control'd,  
 And bade thee at her side be only bold.  
 Nor toils of state alone thy cares employ'd,  
 The Muses in thy sunshine glow'd and joy'd.  
 When filial strife unsheath'd the ruthless brand,  
 And Discord rioted on Salem's strand,  
 Thy hands to Salem's strand the olive bore,  
 Alas! denied!—and liberal Peace no more  
 Smil'd on the crest of hope; the country's weal  
 Again to action wak'd thy patriot zeal;  
 Old Tagus saw the British red-cross stream  
 O'er Gallia's lilies and the tawny gleam  
 Of proud Iberia's castles; Belgia mourn'd  
 Her broken faith, and Afric's shores return'd  
 Her Lisbon groans for British friendship spurn'd.  
 Again life's tempest-beaten ocean roar'd,  
 And round thy head the mists of Faction pour'd;  
 Dark lour'd the storm; but heav'n's own light rose mild,  
 And rescued Honour on thy death-bed snil'd\*,  
 Soft shedding peaceful joy; the blissful sign,  
 That heav'n's forgiveness and its balm were thine.  
 All hail, sooth'd shade! The Muse that own'd thy care,  
 Hails thee, and blesses heaven that heard her prayer.  
 For ever green the laurel o'er thy tomb  
 Shall flourish, ever white its flowery bloom;  
 And Gratitude, O Johnstone, round thy shrine,  
 And Friendship, heave the sigh, and thy fair wreath entwine.<sup>27</sup>

\* Alluding to the sentence against him in the case of Captain Sutton being reversed by the House of Lords, the account of which he received about twenty-four hours before his decease.



Captain in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, he married on the 18th of January, 1804, Miss Charlotte Gordon, youngest daughter of Charles Gordon, of Cluny, Esq.; and in 1805, succeeded to the baronetage and family estates, by the death of his uncle, Sir William Pulteney, the fourth Baronet. By his lady he has a daughter, born the 8th of October, 1804; another, born the 6th of April, 1809; and a son and heir, born in December, 1810; in which year Sir John was also elected M. P. for Weymouth.

*Creation*—25th of April, 1700.

When Mr. Mickle had composed these lines, he sent a copy to Lord Rodney, begging his opinion and correction of some of the notes, which related to the points of intelligence, to which his Lordship sent the following answer:

“ MY DEAR SIR,

Albemarle Street, May 16, 1788.

“ NOTHING can give me more real pleasure than the affection and gratitude shown by you to the memory of our worthy friend, George Johnstone.—Your note relative to the intelligence sent me in 1761, I think is not full enough. The intelligence was of that consequence, that without it every Spanish province in the West Indies had been prepared, as I did not receive orders from England till Martinique was taken, and I had sailed to attack St. Domingo; in which time, my cruisers had taken every Spanish packet that had sailed from Spain with their declaration of war. And the very day I received Mr. Johnstone’s dispatches I sent them to Jamaica, desiring the Governor to lay an embargo, and the Admiral to seize all Spanish ships, which was done accordingly; and the Spanish Governors kept totally ignorant of war, till Sir George Pococke and the British fleet came in sight some months after off the Havannah. Mr Johnstone, therefore, may be properly said to have taken the Havannah.

“ Your, &c.,

“ RODNEY.”





# A P P E N D I X.

---

NOT having received the correct manuscripts of some families referred to in the Work, in time for their insertion, we have been compelled to give the present APPENDIX, in order to supply the references alluded to; and even now a few of the manuscripts have not been returned, which has rendered it necessary to print from the best documents we could obtain, all which we have endeavoured to arrange to the best of our abilities.

Those in the APPENDIX which are marked with a star (\*) have been corrected by the respective families; and those not so distinguished are printed without such correction, having waited in vain for the returns from those families.

---

## MURRAY\*.

THE surname of the family of MURRAY, which is justly considered as amongst the most ancient in Scotland, was originally written Moray, by all the various branches; and in this line of Ochertyre it seems to have been preserved in the original orthography, from the first founder until the year 1739, when it was thus written by Sir William, the third Baronet; but is now borne as by the other families of the name\*.

\* The family of Abercairny is the only one which now preserves the ancient mode of spelling; but the old burial stones of the Ochertyre family, taken from the old church at Monivaird, and preserved in the mausoleum at Ochertyre, show, that Moray was the orthography from the year 1430 to the year 1667.



With respect to the origin of the family itself, some deduce them from a warlike people, who, under the name of Moravii, came from Germany into Scotland, and affixed their own nomenclature to that district, now called the shire of Moray. Although these people came as invaders, yet it is said that they soon formed a friendly alliance with the native Scots, and by their military services to King Corbred I. were of great assistance in repelling the attacks of the Roman legions. That the family of Murray, now so extended, may actually be descended from these people, though probable, can yet, however, be little more than conjecture; but it is a well ascertained fact, that their ancestors, so early as the tenth century, possessed such extensive landed property in this shire, and also in Perthshire, as to assume their name from the district. The first, however, whom we can find on absolute record, is

Friskinus de Moravia, who was proprietor of numerous and extensive lands and baronies in various parts of Scotland, and was of the first consequence in the kingdom, both for military and political talent, in the reign of King David I., between the years 1124 and 1153. He left a son,

William de Moravia, who got a charter under the Great Seal of King William the Lion, "Willicmo de Moravio, filio Friskini," of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Rossile, Inchikel, Macher, Kintraí, &c., all of which had been possessed by his father. This charter, like all others of the same period, is without date; but as Felix, Bishop of Murray, who died in the year 1171, is a witness to it, it must evidently be of an earlier date. It has been generally said, that William left two sons, but on a comparison of the various documents respecting this family, we feel justified in stating, that he was father of four: 1. Hugh, whose line, ended in two coheireses about 1240; 2. William, ancestor of the Murrays of Bothwell; 3. John, the progenitor of this line, of Athol, &c.; and 4. Gilbert, consecrated Bishop of Caithness in 1222. We therefore proceed with

Sir John de Moravia, or Murray, who appears to have been a man of the first rank; made a considerable figure in the reigns of King William the Lion and King Alexander II., in the latter end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries; and is particularly named in a donation to the abbacy of Arbroath, together with Guido, Abbot of Lindores, who died in 1219. He was also Sheriff of Perth, in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. He died about the year 1225, and left issue a son and successor,

Sir Malcolm de Moravia, who is witness in a charter dated at Selkirk in 1236, and appears, by many authentic documents still extant, to have had large possessions in Perthshire. He was also High Sheriff of the county of Perth; and



left issue two sons: 1. Sir John, who is recorded as making a donation of a tene-ment in Perth to the abbacy of Balmerino, and whose son, William, died with-out issue; and, 2. Sir William, who carried on the line of this family.

Sir William de Moravia, or Murray, second son of Sir Malcolm, got a charter from John, his brother, of several lands, and also from his father, Sir Malcolm, of the lands of Lamabude (now Langbride.) He married Adda, daughter of Malise, Seneschal of Strathern, by Muriel his wife, daughter and heiress of Congal, Fitz Duncan, Fitz Malcolm, &c. By her he obtained the lands of Tullibardin, which were confirmed by a charter from Henry, son of Malise, Steward of Strathern, in the 1284; which lands are still in possession, and continued to give the chief title to the elder branch of the family till they succeeded to the honours of Athol. This Sir William was one of the magnates Scotiae summoned to Norham by Edward I. in 1292, and was forced to submit to that monarch in favour of John Baliol. By Adda, his wife, he left issue a son,

Sir Andrew Murray, second Baron of Tullibardin. He made a donation to the monks of Inehaffric; and having joined the Baliols against King David Bruce, was tried, condemned, and beheaded at Perth, anno 1332, leaving issue a son,

Sir William Murray, third Baron of Tullibardin, who, upon the resignation of Adda de Moravia, his grandmother, obtained a new grant of the barony of Tullibardin, from Malise, Earl of Strathern, then superior thereof, in 1335. He left issue a son,

John de Moravia, the fourth Baron of Tullibardin, who succeeded him, and got a grant from Sir Alexander de Abernethy, Knt., of the lands of Pickerling, in the barony of Bambreich, in Fife, &c. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Walter Murray, the fifth Baron of Tullibardin, who obtained a ratification and charter of confirmation under the Great Seal. of the lands of Tullibardin, Concusse, Pickerling, &c., dated in 1362. This Sir Walter gave a considerable donation to the monastery of Culross, &c. He died in 1390, leaving issue by Margaret le Baird, his wife, one son,

Sir David Murray, the sixth Baron of Tullibardin, first designed of Gask, who was knighted by King James I. in 1424. He founded the collegiate church of Tullibardin, and largely endowed it, which afterwards became a good provision for the younger branches of the family; and got a charter from King James I., of the lands of Tullibardin, &c. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath, Lord of Lorn, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. John Murray, of Drysall; 3. Patrick, of whom are descended the Murrays of Ochtertyre, Woodend, Balmanno,



Glendoick, the Earl of Dysart, &c.; 4. James, ancestor of the Murrays of Strowan; 5. Alexander, ancestor of the Murrays of Tibbermuir. 1. Daughter, Mariot, married to Sir Malcolm Drummond, of Cargil; 2. Isabel, married to Malcolm Drummond, of Concrraig; 3. Christian, to Murdoch Monteith, of Rucky, who had one daughter, married to ——— Haldane, of Gleneagles, and another to ——— Napier, of Merchiston. Sir David died in 1446.

Patrick, the third son, received in patrimony the lands of Dullarie and the Dry Isle<sup>b</sup>, of Ochertyre. He was Sheriff Depute of Perthshire under his eldest brother, Sir William Murray, of Tullibardin, the High Sheriff in the reign of King James III., in 1465, and married Catharine, daughter of ——— Balfour, of Mount Quhannie, in Fife, ancestor of Balfour, Lord Burchleigh. He died in 1476, aged forty-six, as is inferred from the date recorded on the monumental inscription, and was buried in the church of Monivaird. His wife died in 1480, and was likewise buried there. Patrick left issue, 1. David, his heir; 2. Ninian, who got in patrimony the lands of Dullarie<sup>c</sup>.

David, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married Margaret Pitcairne,

<sup>b</sup> In the MS. family book of Ochertyre, we find, "David Murray, Laird of Tullibardine, had seventeen sons with one lady. All of them were married and had families; the youngest of which was called Patrick, of whom the family of Ochertyre descended, which was in the year of God, one thousand four hundred and thirty." Various authorities differ however, as to the fact, whether these seventeen sons were the progeny of the sixth, or seventh Laird of Tullibardine; but they all agree that Patrick, first of the family of Ochertyre, (or Auchertyre, as it is sometimes spelled), was a son of David, the sixth Baron; a fact, confirmed by one of the monumental relics, mentioned in note a, on which is cut, "Patricius Moray de Dullarie, Filius Davidis Moray de Tullibardiu." To this we may add, that on the 19th of June, 1467, this Patrick received a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, of the lands of Wester Dullarie, in Perthshire. The Dry Isle is the natural peninsula, on the north side of the Loch of Ochertyre. A ditch had been formed round it in ancient times, so as to render it an island, and there was a drawbridge over the ditch. In course of time, the ditch has been filled with moss. On the island stands a square building, or tower, evidently of very ancient construction, but of which the date and history are unknown. It was called Castle Cluggy. It was inhabited by Sir William Murray, the first Baronet, about the period of the Commonwealth. His second daughter, Mary, was born in the Dry Isle, the 13th of September, 1651, and his eldest son, William, was also born there, the 21st of July, 1653. At that period, the ditch and drawbridge were complete. In the loch, at the distance of about seventy yards from the shore of the Dry Isle, and in water thirty feet deep, there is an artificial island, formed of stones supported by oak piles and planks; but the date, history, and destination of this artificial island, called the "Cairn," are also altogether unknown.

<sup>c</sup> From a younger son of this Niman, of Dullarie, was descended Patrick Murray, of Nun Row: his eldest son founded the family of Woodend, the eldest branch of which became Murrays of Glendoick, Baronets. Sir Thomas Murray, of Glendoick, and Lord Clerk Register, was a younger son of Sir Robert Murray, of Woodend; but the Murrays of Balmanno, also elevated to the Baronetage, at length became the heirs male of this branch. A younger branch of Dullarie was ancestor of the present noble family of Dysart, by a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Murray, Countess of Dysart, who was married to Sir Lionel Tollemach.





daughter of Henry Pitcairne, of Pitcairne and Forthar in Fife<sup>4</sup>. David Murray died in 1508; his wife died in 1520; and they were both buried in the church of Monivairst. David left issue three sons: viz. 1. Patrick, who succeeded his father, and was the third in the line of the Ochertyre family; 2. Anthony, who got from his father the lands of Dullarie, which afterwards returned to the family; 3. Mitchel, or Michael, got the lands of Coige.

Patrick, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He married Elizabeth Charteris, daughter of John Charteris, of Kinfauns, a branch of the Charteris of Amisfield. Patrick having accompanied King James IV. to the battle of Floudon, was killed there the 13th of September, 1513. His wife died in 1535. No account is preserved of his family except of his eldest son and successor,

David, who married to Agnes Hay, daughter of Sir Peter Hay, of Migginch, by a daughter of ——— Chrichton, of Ruthven. She was born in 1502, and died in 1603, at the age of one hundred and one years. David was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. The issue of this marriage were two sons: 1. Patrick, the eldest, who succeeded his father, and was the fifth in the line of the Ochertyre family; 2. John.

Patrick succeeded his father. He got a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 23rd of June, 1565, of the lands of Nunrow, in the parish of Madderty. He married Nicholas Grahame, daughter of ——— Grahame, of Inchbrakie, who died in April, 1560. Patrick died the 7th of December, 1589. Both he and his wife were buried in the church of Monivairst. No account of this family remains, but of their eldest son and successor,

William, born in 1558. Upon his father's resignation he got a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 16th of October, 1582. After his father's death he got two charters under the Great Seal, "Wilhelmo Murray de Ochertyre, et Bethie Murray, ejus sponsa," of several lands in Perthshire, both dated in 1613. He married, in August, 1582, Bethia Murray, born in 1566, daughter of Sir William Murray, of Letterbannochie, (the paternal ancestor of the Murrays, Viscounts Stormont and Earls of Mansfield) by his wife, Janet Lindsay, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, ancestor to the Earl of Crauford. William died in the eighty-ninth year of his age, in 1647. His wife, Bethia,

<sup>4</sup> The ancestor of this family, Piers de Pitcairne, whose name occurs in the Ragman's Roll, was one of the Barons who swore submission and fealty to Edward I. of England in 1292. Of him was descended Robert Pitcairne, Commendator of Dunfermline, and Secretary during the regency of Murray, Lennox, Mar, and Morton, in the reign of Queen Mary of Scotland.

The Pitcairne family acquired the lands of Forthar by marrying the heiress; from which lands they afterwards took their designations, and the lands of Pitcairne went with a younger branch of the family.



died in the eighty-first year of her age, the 30th of November, 1647. They had issue five sons\*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Patrick, born the third of March, 1591. Upon his father's resignation he got a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 18th of March, 1619, of several lands in Perthshire. On the 9th of February, 1614, he married Mary Moray, second child and only daughter of Sir William Moray, of Abercairney, Knt., by his wife Christian, daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer, of Aldie. Mary Moray was born in 1587, and died the 29th of July, 1667, aged eighty. Patrick died the 2nd of February, 1677, aged eighty-six. Both he and his lady were buried in the church of Monivaird. They had eleven children†. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* 1. Patrick, who succeeded his father, and was the seventh in the line of the family; 2. John, born the 21st of January, 1593. He was minister of Strathmiglo, in Fife, where he died and was buried; he married Christian, daughter of ——— Haldane, of Gleneagles, but left no issue; he got a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 12th of June, 1629, of the lands of Letterbannochie, which as he died without issue, he left to his brother; he also left to his nephew, Sir William Murray, of the Ochertyre, the first Baronet, thirty thousand marks of money, equal to one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds two-thirds sterling; 3. David, born the 18th of June, married and had one daughter, Catharine, who was married to John Murray, of Pitcullen, son of David, fourth son of Patrick, the seventh in line of the Ochertyre family; she had no issue; 4. Mungo, born the 12th of October, 1597, was a Regent at St. Andrew's, and afterwards a parson in England, where he died; his daughter leaving no issue, and dying before her father Mungo, he left the brae of Foulis\* to his nephew, Sir William, the first Baronet; he had an only daughter, ———, married to ——— Shaw, of Sauchie, ancestor of the family of Shaw, Baronet, of Greenock, to whom she bore no issue; and, 5. James, born the 23rd of January, 1599, was a writer in Edinburgh, and died unmarried.

† 1. Agnes, born at Abercairney, the 20th of November, 1614, on the 7th of July, in 1633, she was married to Duncan Campbell, of Monzie, to whom she bore three sons and two daughters: (1. Colin, born in Coige, the 3rd of November, 1635, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Lawrence Oliphant, of Gask, (by whom he had Duncan Campbell, who married Anne Drummond, daughter of ——— Drummond, of Machany, and died without issue; Patrick Campbell, who succeeded to the estate of Monzie, and married Catharine Areskine, daughter of Sir Charles Areskine, of Alva; James Campbell, who was a Surgeon in a man of war; Colin Campbell, was minister of Gask, where he died and was buried, leaving an only son; Anne Campbell, married to John Graham, of Glendock; Elizabeth Campbell, married to William Stewart, of Clunie; Lilius Campbell, married to ——— Kinloch, minister of Dundee; and Margaret Campbell, married to William Ferguson, merchant, burgh, and Dean of Guild, of Perth); 2. Patrick, born in Crannoche, the 18th of February, 1637; 3. Mary, born in ——— ditto ——— the 26th of March, 1638; 4. Agnes, born at Druniqulme, in Bannoche, the 12th of August, 1639, died young; 5. Patrick, born at Lagvinschoch, the 6th of August, 1642). 2. William, afterwards Sir William, the first Baronet; born at Ochertyre, the 30th of October, 1615, who succeeded his father, Patrick, and was the eighth in the line of

\* This estate is situated in the parish of Foulis Wester, and is commonly called the estate of Foulis Wester. The castle or residence of the Earls of Strathearn was situated upon these lands, and the foundations of the building are still to be seen on the Castle Hill, at the village of Castletown.



Sir William, who was born at Ochertyre, the 30th of October, 1615. He was much attached to the interest of the Royal Family, and was fined by Parliament for refusing to sign an obligation against the Duke of Hamilton's engagement. At the Restoration he got a charter, dated the 30th of January, 1662,

of the Ochertyre family. 3. James, born at Ochertyre, the 30th of October, 1616. He was minister of Logierait, where he died and was buried, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He bought from his brother, Sir William Murray, first Baronet of Ochertyre, the lands of Dullait, of which he obtained a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 17th of January, 1662. He married Isabel Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, of Inver, brother-german of ——— Robertson, of Lude, by whom he had Patrick, born the 24th of January, 1655, who succeeded his father in the lands of Dullary; he married Helen Grahame, sister of John Grahame, of Glendoick, upon the 31st of August, 1655, and died at Ferintosh, aged fifty-two, on the 5th of March, 1707, and was buried in the church of Monivaird; he left a son, Patrick, who married Christian Grahame, daughter of James Grahame, of Orchill, the ——— of June, 1713, by whom he had two sons who died without issue; also a daughter, Mary, who was married to Mr. John Carr, Regent in the Old College of Aberdeen, August, 1713; she died at Aberdeen, the 9th of October, 1732, leaving two sons and two daughters: Mungo, born the 11th of March, 1657, succeeded his father, James, minister of Logyrait, and purchased the lands of Kincaimney, in the Stormouth, a district of Perthshire; he married Anne Robertson, daughter of ——— Robertson, of Lude, and died at Logy, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, on the 3rd of January, 1714; he was buried in the church of Socky; (his children were Patrick, born the 17th of December, 1691, married Mary Meldrum, daughter of David Meldrum, minister of Tippermuir, the 29th of December, 1722, by whom he had Mungo, born the 10th of April, 1727, Isabel, born the 7th of September, 1725, and Helen, born the 28th of April, 1730; John, died at Cape Coast Castle, in Guinea, July, 1721; Mungo; Alexander; Catharine, married to John Stewart, of Dalguise, died the 10th of May, 1726, and left John Stewart, James Stewart, Thomas Stewart, Margaret, and Christian); William, died in America, without issue; James, born the 1st of April, 1660, married Isabel Cuthbert, (grandchild to his uncle, Baillie Murray, by his daughter, Anne), on January, 1710; Anne, married to Robert Campbell, minister of Blair-in-Atholl, she died in 1717, leaving issue, and together with her husband, is buried at Blair. 4. Patrick, born at Ochertyre, the 28th of March, 1618. He purchased the lands of Arbenie, in Perthshire, and married Jean Murray, daughter of the minister of Kinkell, died in the twenty-sixth year of her age, July, 1694; his children were, William, who married Jean Murray, daughter of Gilbert Murray, minister of Crieff; he died at Arbenie, the 15th of December, 1707, in the fifty-first year of his age, and was buried in the church of Madderty; he had three sons and six daughters; (John, heir to his father, James, William; Jean, married to James Freebairn, Collector, with issue, Isabel, married to Baron Bunnie, Margaret, married to Baron Macbrew, of Drummie, Anne, married to James Hendrie, of Southfield, the 9th of July, 1730, Amelia, Helen); John, born in 1662, a Doctor of Medicine; Giles was married to Patrick Bayne, of Findal, (to whom she bore Patrick Bayne, who married Jean Murray, daughter of Mungo, brother-german of Sir Patrick Murray, the second Baronet, of Ochertyre, the 27th of November, 1707, by whom he had two sons and six daughters; Margaret Bayne, married to Thomas Greig, of Hanghend; Catharine, married to Mungo Campbell, of Kinloch, and had issue, John Campbell, who married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart, of Balaichen, they had nine sons and five daughters; Mungo, the eldest, Charles, John, James, Alexander, William, Anne, Jean, Catharine). 5. Bethia, born in Coige, the 1st of March, 1620, married to Patrick Campbell, commonly called "Dow Beg," (that is, "Little Black") to whom she bore two sons; Colin, who was a minister in Argyleshire, and "was excellently well skilled in mathematics;" William was minister of Balquhilder. 6. David, born in Coige, the 20th of January, 1623, was a Chyrurgeon Apothecary in Perth, he acquired the lauds of Pitculen, and married



upon his father's resignation, under the Great Seal of King Charles II. He was afterwards created a Baronet, by a royal patent to him, "et hereditumasculis," dated the 7th of June, 1673. Sir William died the 18th of February, 1681, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He married on the 7th of June, 1649, Isabel Oliphant, (who died the 6th of April, 1683) daughter of John Oliphant, of Bachiltoun, by whom he had issue<sup>6</sup>, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Elizabeth Murray, by whom he had John, (who inherited the lands of Pitcullen, married, first, Catharine Murray, daughter of David, third son of William, the sixth in line of the Ochtertyre family, by whom he had no issue; he married, secondly, a daughter of Sir George Hay, of Megginch, by whom he had an only son, John Murray, of Pitcullen; David, who was Provost of Perth; James, who purchased the lands of Glencarse, and married Emilia Murray, (only daughter and heiress of John Murray, of Strowan); he died in the fiftieth year of his age, on the 17th of March, 1712, and was buried in the church of Kinfauns, leaving an only daughter, Emilia, born the 3rd of May, 1709, heiress of her father in the estates of Strowan, and Glencarse; (she was married to Lord George Murray, fifth son of John, first Duke of Atholl, by his first wife, Lady Catharine Hamilton: Lord George having engaged in the rebellion in 1745, in which he was commander in chief of the rebel forces, he was attainted of high treason, went abroad, and died in Holland, the 15th of October, 1760; they had three sons and two daughters, viz. John, who married October, 1753, Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of James, second Duke of Atholl, by his first wife, Dame Jean Lanoy, daughter of Sir John Frederick, and who succeeded to the Athol titles; James, a General Officer, and a Colonel of the army, Governor of Hull, and Member of Parliament for the county of Perth, died unmarried, the 19th of March, 1794; George, an Admiral in the Royal Navy, born in 1728, married in 1784, Willielmina, (sister to Lord King), who died the 28th of December, 1795, without issue; the Admiral died the 17th of October, 1797; Amelia, married, first, to Lord Sinclair, and, secondly, to James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld, to whom she bore a numerous family; Charlotte, died unmarried in 1773. 7. Catharine, born in Coige, the 5th of April, 1624, married to Patrick Campbell, of Cromdale; their son, Colin, born in 1654, purchased the lands of Lochlin, and married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Drummond, of Inermay, the first of which family was David, second son of John Drummond, of Drummerinoh, fourth son of Sir Malcolm Drummond, of Cargill; their son, Colin, married in September, 1718, Isabel Rothead, sister of the Laird of Mastertown. 8. Annabella, born at Ochtertyre, the 7th of September, 1625, died young. 9. and 10. Twins, born in Coige, the 29th of January, 1627, died young. 11. Mungo, born in Coige, the 16th of January, 1631.

\* 1. Elizabeth, born at Pithievis, the 23rd of April, 1650, died unmarried. 2. Mary, born in the Dry Isle (that is, in Castle Cloggie, in the artificial island formed of the peninsula on the north side of the Loch of Monivaird) on the 13th of September, 1651, married to Mungo Grahame, of Gorthie (descended from Grahame of Inchbrakie, to whom she bore William Grahame, born at Foulis; Helen Grahame, born at Gorthie; Mungo Grahame, born at Gorthie. She was married, secondly, to James Grahame, of Grahams' Hall, in Orkney, (descended of Grahame of Gorthie) and died in Orkney, April 18, 1733, leaving six sons and seven daughters. 3. William, born in the Dry Isle the 21st of July, 1653. He was the eldest son of Sir William, and died at Perth, when at the age of about ten years. This is the only instance which occurs in the first thirteen generations of the Ochtertyre family, where the eldest son did not succeed to his father. 4. and 5. Two females, still born, the 20th of August, 1654. 6. Patrick, born at Dullarie, the 24th of January, 1656, succeeded his father, Sir William, and was the ninth in the line of the family. 7. Anne, born at Logie, the 6th of April, 1657, married the 20th April, 1675, to Henry Cheape, of Rossie, in the county of





Sir Patrick, the second Baronet, and second son of his father, Sir William, born at Dullary, the 21st of January, 1656. He was a man of great prudence and discretion, and enjoyed the confidence of government during the troubles which followed the Revolution, in 1688. He was entrusted with the distribution of the money which government employed for quieting the Highland clans, which trust he discharged with great judgment and integrity, restoring to the Treasury, without demand, the surplus of the money which remained after satisfying the Highland chiefs. By a prudent economy he amassed during his lifetime a sum of eighteen thousand pounds sterling, and upwards, by means of which he was enabled to relieve the pecuniary distresses of the Athol and of the Kinnoul families. In security of the sum advanced to the Athol family, a wadset was granted by the Duke over his estate of Glenalmond, which was not redeemed for many years afterwards: from the Kinnoul family he declined receiving any return, except the present of a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of his generosity and friendship.

By a deed of the same date with the deed of entail, he vested his personal estate in Patrick of Ayton, George of Invergowrie, and John, his younger sons, and in Patrick Murray of Dullary, and Patrick Bain of Findal, as trustees for the heirs of the entail. The amount thereof was nineteen thousand pounds sterling, which, with the interest accruing thereon, was destined to be expended in the purchase of lands to be brought under the entail. This deed never having been recorded, and remaining in the possession of his younger sons, the trustees, they destroyed it, and divided the money betwixt themselves.

He had purchased the estate of Logicalmond, but gave it up again; he also employed Patrick Campbell, of Monzie, to purchase for him the estate of Trowan, contiguous to that of Ochertyre, which was done accordingly; but Sir Patrick refused to confirm the purchase, alleging that Mr. Campbell had exceeded the limits of his commission, so that the lands of Trowan thus remained with Monzie. It is reported, that the barony of Monivairst<sup>a</sup>, (the most impor-

<sup>a</sup> Fife, (representative of the family of Cheap, of Mawhill, near Kinross). Anne died at Mugdrum, in the 31st year of her age, on the 22nd of November, 1688. Her husband, Harry Cheap, died at Perth, the 16th of May, 1705, and was buried at Rossie.

<sup>a</sup> The barony of Monivairst included one half of the wood and lake, together with the parks, brae, and hill of Monivairst, all adjoining to the estate of Ochertyre. The family of Toshach, of Monivairst, or of that ilk, is said to have descended of the great Macduff, Thane of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. According to the historical account of Fordun, in his "Scotti Chronicon," (which account is adopted by Mr. Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," Vol. I. and accords with the tradition of the country,) it was in the plain of Monivairst that, in 989, Kenneth IV., King of Scotland, was slain in battle by his rival and successor.



tant accession of property which could be made to the estate of Ochertyre) was purchased for Sir Patrick by his lady, without his knowledge. It was acquired from the then proprietor, Duncan Toshach, of Monivaird. Of date the 21st of February, 1726, Sir Patrick Murray, the second Baronet, of Ochertyre, executed an entail of his estates of Ochertyre, Monivaird, Foulis, and Foulis Easter, upon the series of heirs in the note<sup>1</sup>, after the reservation of his own liferent. Sir Patrick Murray married at Gleneagles, on the 15th of February, 1681, Margaret Halden, (born the 22nd of July, 1657) eldest daughter of Mungo Halden, or Haldane, of Gleneglis, or Glencagles, by Anne Grant, daughter of ——— Grant, of Grant, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters<sup>2</sup>. Sir

The highest neighbouring mountain which overlooks this plain, is, to the present time, called Cairna Keimachan, or the Cairn of Kenneth, supposed to have been erected on this mountain in commemoration of this event. In the year 1750 a stone coffin was found in this plain, containing some burnt bones, and an urn with some of the bones of the head entire, together with a stone hatchet, which indicates a period of very great antiquity, and prior to the use of iron; at the spring of S. Sars, (probably S. Serf) in the same plain, there was found, in 1783, a bronze Roman vase. The plain of Monivaird is now included within the park of Ochertyre.

The castle of Monivaird (which was occupied by some of the branches of Sir Patrick's, and of his son, Sir William's families, and which was pulled down only by his successor) was situated on the river Turret, about two miles and a half from Crieff.

<sup>1</sup> William Murray, his eldest son and apparent heir; Patrick, eldest son of the said William, and the heir male of his body; which failing, to the heir male procreate, or to be procreate, of the said William; which failing, to Patrick Murray, of Aytou, Sir Patrick's second son, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to George Murray, Sir Patrick's third son, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to John Murray, Sir Patrick's fourth son, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Sir Patrick's heirs male whatsoever; which all failing, to Sir Patrick's heirs and assignees whatsoever; the eldest heir female succeeding without division.

Besides the conditions which are introduced into this deed, in common with other entails in Scotland, there is the following singular provision: that the "Heir heirs of entail, succeeding to the aforesaid lands and estates, shall neither take nor receive from the fountain of honour, nor from any other person by succession, any higher title at any time, than that which I presently enjoy, viz. a Knight Baronet," under the forfeiture of the estate, in case of contravention.

It may be questioned how far this singular provision would be sustained in the courts of law, were the case to be brought into discussion by a declarator of forfeiture, founded on an heir of entail acquiring the rank of a peer, either by creation or succession. It may be worthy of remark, that according to the very strict interpretation given in the courts of law of late years, of the restrictive penal clauses of entails, (and especially of irrational and whimsical provisions) there is a flaw in the Ochertyre entail, upon this point, in so far that the succeeding resolute and irritant clauses, although containing a general reference to the several provisions of the prohibitory clause, and enumerating them severally, omit in the particular recapitulation to include the case of *succession* to a higher rank than that of Knight Baronet. Such an omission, in the case of alienations even, has been sustained as sufficient to exclude the forfeiture and irritancy.

<sup>2</sup> 1. William, born at Foulis, the 22nd of February, 1682, who succeeded his father, and carried on the line of the family as the third Baronet. 2. Isobel, born the 19th of June, 1683, and married at Foulis 00



Patrick died at Ochertyre, the 25th of December, 1735, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the church of Monivaird; Margaret, his wife, died the 17th of February, 1722, and was buried there also, aged sixty-five. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

the 30th of April, 1702, to Alexander Duncan, of Lundie; (their children were: Alexander Duncan, born at Lundie, the 1st of February, 1703, died May, 1734, married at Edinburgh on the 23rd of February, 1724, Helen Haldane, daughter of John Haldane, of Gleneagles, by Helen Areskine, daughter of Sir Charles Areskine, of Alva, and had issue Helen Duncan, born at Edinburgh the 1st of December, 1724; Isobel Duncan, born at Lundie, January, 1726; Alexander Duncan, born at Lundie, the 28th of March, 1727; John Duncan, born at Dupplin, the 3rd of October, 1729; Adam, born at Dundee, the 2nd of July, 1731; he succeeded his brother, Colonel Duncan, in the family estate of Lundie, in 1795 became Admiral of the Blue, and on the 11th of October, 1797, gained the victory of Camperdown over the Dutch fleet, for which gallant action he was created Lord Viscount Duncan; Anne Duncan, born at Lundie, the 28th of June, 1711, married the 23rd of November, 1727, to Alexander Scrimgeour, of Tealing, in Angus, to whom she bore issue; Isobel Duncan, born at Lundie, the 17th of January, 1718, married at Eassie, the 12th of January, 1737, to David Maxwell, of Strickmanton, Minister at Eassie, in Forfar, 3. Mary, born at Foulis, the 22nd of October, 1684, married at Ochertyre, the 25th of July, 1703, to Sir John Murray, of Glendoick, Baronet, who died at Balmanno, the 8th of January, 1714, and was buried in the church of Dron, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. (Their son, Patrick Murray, born at Balmanno, the 2nd of November, 1706, succeeded his father, Sir John Murray, married, the 14th of November, 1751, Anne Hay, eldest daughter of Alexander Hay, Esq., of Drummedzean, in Berwickshire. Sir Patrick died at Balmanno, April, 1756, and his eldest daughter, Mary Murray, born at Balmanno, October 15, 1732, became the heiress of the family; she was married to John Hepburn Belsches, Esq., of Invermay. Mrs. H. Belsches succeeded her brother, Sir Alexander Murray, in 1766, in the estate of Balmanno, and is now the representative of that family). 4. Patrick, born at Foulis, the 25th of November, 1685, married at Lundie, the 16th of September, 1709, Anne Duncan, fourth daughter of ——— Duncan, of Lundie. In 1723 he purchased, at the price of one hundred thousand marks Scots, or five thousand pounds sterling, the lands of Ayton, in Fife, whence this family has ever since taken its designation. He received from his father, Sir Patrick Murray, of Ochertyre, a patrimony of ten thousand pounds Scots, or eight hundred and thirty-three pounds one-third sterling, and was enabled by him also to pay the price of his estate in Ayton, for which loan, however, his father took his security by bond. When the partition of Sir Patrick's personal estate took place among his three younger brothers, Patrick received as his share twelve thousand eight hundred pounds Scots, equal to one thousand and sixty-six pounds sterling, and thirty-three thousand marks, equal to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds sterling; in all two thousand nine hundred pounds sterling. He died at Ayton, November, 1773, just entered into the eighty-ninth year of his age. His wife, Anne Duncan, died in July, 1773; both are buried in the chapel at Ayton. (Their son, Alexander, born at Foulis, the 18th June, 1718, died before his father, at Ayton, the 22nd of June, 1754, aged thirty-six, married the 25th of August, 1748, to Martha Williamson, daughter of Mr. Joseph Williamson, Advocate, and had issue, Alexander, born at Ayton, the 24th of March, 1754, succeeded his grandfather, November 1773, married the 23rd of August, 1780, Mary, daughter of Alexander, the seventh Lord Balfour, by Miss Nesbit. Mrs. Murray died at Forglan, the 6th of December, 1789; they had issue, Joseph, born at Ayton, the 25th of August, 1786, passed Advocate 1808). 5. John, born at Foulis, the 23rd of June, 1687, died February 16, 1692. 6. George, born at Foulis the 15th of July, 1688, was bred a Doctor of Medicine, and was usually styled Dr. George Murray, of Invergowrie. He raised a portion of ten thousand pounds Scots, equal to eight hundred and thirty-three pounds one-third sterling, and obtained as his share on the partition of his father's



Sir William, the third Baronet, born at Foulis Easter, the 22nd of February, 1682, succeeded his father in 1735. Sir William received a liberal education, and was bred at the University of Oxford, and afterwards travelled in France and Italy. He was universally esteemed as a polite scholar and accomplished gentleman. His honour, complaisance, and acknowledged abilities, gave him much influence in the political concerns of his county, for which he was proposed as the representative; but having been concerned in the rebellion in 1715, (at which time he was a very young man) it was determined, on the night preceding the election, to withdraw his canvass, and to propose in his stead — Hay, Esq., of Megginch, who was accordingly elected Member of Parliament for the county of Perth. Sir William married at Perth, on the 25th of July, 1706, the Honourable Catharine Frazer, third daughter of Hugh, the tenth Lord Lovat, (by Lady Amelia Murray, daughter of John, the first Marquis of Athol, by Lady Amelia Stanley, daughter of James, Earl of Derby, by Lady Charlotte, daughter of Claude, Duke of Tremouille, a Duke and Peer of France). The sum allowed to Sir William during his father's lifetime, after his marriage, for the maintenance and education of his family, was not above two thousand merks, (equal to one hundred and eleven pounds one-ninth sterling) which being altogether inadequate for these purposes, especially with a person in the situation and habits of Sir William, accustomed to the refinements and luxuries of the times in which he lived, he inevitably became embarrassed in his affairs, and was thereby obliged, before his accession to the family estate, to consent to a secret partition with his brothers of their father, Sir Patrick's, monied estate, in the manner mentioned in the account of Sir Patrick's settlements, whereby the entail of nineteen thousand pounds, destined by Sir Patrick for the purchase of lands in addition to the family estate, was defeated. By this agreement, Sir William's three brothers received each thirty-three thousand merks; and Patrick, the next to Sir William, got two thousand eight

personal estate thirty-three thousand marks Scots, or one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds sterling, making together two thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds sterling; married the 5th of November, 1715, at Invergonnie, Mary Clayhills, eldest daughter of ——— Clayhills, Esq., of Invergonnie. Dr. George Murray died at Invergonnie, February, 1777, aged eighty-nine, and had issue. 7. Mungo, born at Foulis, the 8th of October, 1689, died the 9th of August, 1691. 8. James, born at Foulis, the 23rd of November, 1691, died the 3rd of May, 1692. 9. John, born at Foulis, the 1st of December, 1692, admitted Advocate in 1718, Sheriff Depute in the county of Perth, and in 1723 appointed one of the principal Clerks of Session; married Mrs. Thom, of Edinburgh, a widow lady; died at Edinburgh, the 26th of February, 1753, in the sixty-third year of his age, and had issue. 10. Mungo, born at Foulis, the 12th of August, 1696, died the 17th of December, 1697. 11. Margaret, born at Foulis, the 24th of May, 1700, died the 8th of January, 1712, buried in the church of Foulis.





hundred pounds Scots more than either of his two younger brothers. In this manner Sir William's portion of his father's personal estate was exhausted in the discharge of his own debt, before his succession to the hereditary property, for which it proved so inadequate, that after Sir William's death there remained a debt due by him of twenty thousand pounds sterling, the discharge of which incumbered extremely both his son and grandson during the whole of their lives. Sir William died at Edinburgh in the fifty-seventh year of his age, on the 20th of October, 1739, and was buried in the Duke of Montrose's aisle of St. Giles's church there. Thus, he possessed the estate only four years. Lady Murray died at Foulis, aged eighty-one, on the 4th of March, 1771, and was buried in the church at Foulis: by whom he had issue, as in the note<sup>1</sup>. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Patrick, the fourth Baronet, born at Monivaird, the 21st of August, 1707, who succeeded his father, Sir William, the 20th of October 1739; married, at Edinburgh, the 18th of February, 1741, Helen Hamilton, eldest daughter of John Hamilton, W. S. (second son of William Hamilton, Esq., of Wishaw, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva) by his wife,

<sup>1</sup> 1. Patrick, born at Monivaird, the 21st of August, 1707, succeeded his father as fourth Baronet, and eleventh in the line of the family. 2. Amelia, born at Monivaird, the 20th of March, 1709, married at Ochertyre, the 28th of October, 1731, to John Murray, son of Mungo Murray, (brother of Sir Patrick Murray, the second Baronet, of Ochertyre) by his second wife, Martha Forrester. 3. Margaret, born at Monivaird, the 3rd of May, 1710, died the 11th of March, 1713. 4. Catharine, born at Monivaird, the 7th of June, 1711, married the 2nd of June, 1730, to Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Moncrieff, fourth Baronet, of Moncrieffe: Lady Moncrieffe died the 24th of June, 1755, and buried at Foulis. 5. William, born at Monivaird, the 13th of June, 1712, died there the 24th of November, 1719, buried in the church of Monivaird. 6. John, born at Monivaird, the 30th of September, 1713, died at Monivaird, the 7th of March, 1720, buried in the church of Monivaird. 7. Anne, born at Monivaird, the 18th of December, 1714, died unmarried at Ochertyre, in 1781. 8. Margaret, born at Edinburgh, the 9th of February, 1716, married at Dundee, on the 20th of January, 1733, to Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry, died at \_\_\_\_\_, and had issue. 9. Hugh, born at Monivaird, the 22nd of November, 1717, died at Jamaica, November, 1745, aged twenty-eight. He was a Captain of Marines at his death. 10. George, born at Monivaird, the 15th of April, 1719, died at Monivaird, the 27th of February, 1720, buried in the church of Monivaird. 11. Mary, born at Monivaird, the 29th of October, 1720, died November the 28th, 1720, buried at Monivaird. 12. Abigail, born at Monivaird, the 14th of January, 1722, died the 13th of December, 1724. 13. Mary, born at Monivaird, the 26th of October, 1723, died the 10th of November, 1726. 14. Abigail, born at Monivaird, the 3rd of March, 1724, died the 31st of August, 1724. 15. James, born at Monivaird, the 29th of June, 1726, died the 26th of February, 1731, buried in the church of Foulis. 16. Anthony, born at Monivaird, the 11th of October, 1727, died the 17th of January, 1729. 17. Jean, born at Monivaird, the 5th of December, 1728, died at Ochertyre unmarried, the 7th of June, 1745, buried at Monivaird. 18. Edward, born at Foulis, the 20th of April, 1730, died July, 1731, buried at Foulis, in 1731. 19. Susan, born at Dundee, the 1st of July, 1732, died at Dundee, November, 1733, and was buried there.



Mary, eldest daughter of ——— Gartshore, of Gartshore. Sir Patrick, in the early part of his life, was an officer in the army, and at the battle of Preston Pans, in 1745, was taken prisoner by the rebel forces, along with his Lieutenant, James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld. They allowed him to retire to his seat at Ochertyre, as a prisoner on parole, where he remained until he was relieved by a party of the King's troops, on their march to the North, in 1746. Sir Patrick died at Ochertyre, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, on the 9th of September, 1764, and was buried in the church of Monivaird. Lady Murray died at Gorthie, the 18th of July, 1773, and was buried in the church of Monivaird, by whom he had issue, as in the note\*. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William, the fifth Baronet, born at Ochertyre, on the 23rd of October, 1746, succeeded his father, Sir Patrick, on the 9th of September, 1764; married, on the 6th of March, 1770, Lady Augusta Mackenzie, youngest daughter of George, the third Earl of Cromartie, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon, Baronet. Lady Augusta died at Liverpool, on the 20th of January, 1809, and is buried in the church-yard of St. James's there. Sir William held a commission for some time in his Majesty's service, but retired at an early period of life from the military profession, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estates, which he effected with great judgment and success, and was one of the first gentlemen who intro-

\* 1. Helen, born at Nelfield, (a villa belonging to her father, Mr. Hamilton, near Libberton, in Mid Lothian), on the 10th of May, 1742, married at Edinburgh, on the 4th of February, 1765, to Anthony Murray, Esq., of Crieff. Mrs. Murray died at Dollorie, the 21st of July, 1773, and was buried in the church of Crieff; they had issue, Helen Murray, born at Dollorie, the 29th of January, 1766; Margaret Murray, born at Dollorie, the 21st of December, 1766; Catharine Murray, born at Dollorie, the 20th of November, 1768; Frances Murray, born at Dollorie, the 31st of October, 1769, married to Alexander MacLaurin, Esq., of Broich; Anthony Murray, born at Dollorie, the 6th of February, 1772, engaged in the naval service of the East India Company, succeeded his father in 1793, married Margaret Bower, daughter of John Bower, of Kircaldrum, by a grand-daughter of Sir William Murray, third Baronet, of Ochertyre, by his daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Graham, of Fintry. 2. Catharine, born at Ochertyre, the 3rd of August, 1744, died at Ochertyre, the 14th of June, 1754, buried in the church of Monivaird. 3. William, born at Ochertyre, the 23rd of October, 1746, succeeded his father, Sir Patrick Murray, on the 9th of September, 1764, and was the fifth Baronet, and twelfth in the line of descent. 4. Johanna, or Joan, born at Edinburgh, on the 1st of August, 1751, married on the 1st of September, 1769, to Lieutenant, afterward Colonel Charles Churchill, eldest son of Colonel Churchill, by Lady Mary Walpole, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford; Colonel Churchill died in the East Indies in 1786, in the situation of Secretary to Sir John Macpherson, Governor-General of Bengal, (they had issue, Charles Churchill, born at ——— the 11th of October, 1772, went to the East Indies in the civil service of the Company, in 1780, married in India, to Sophia Purchas, and had issue, William, died in 1793; and Mary).



duced into Scotland the modern system of husbandry. He built the house of Ochertyre. Sir William died at Ochertyre, the 6th of December, 1800, and was buried in the church of Monivaird. By his wife he had issue, as in the note\*.

Sir Patrick, the sixth Baronet, born at Ochertyre, the 3rd of February, 1771, succeeded his father, and passed Advocate in 1793. On the 13th of December, 1794, he married at Edinburgh, the Right Honourable Lady Mary-Anne Hope, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, by his third marriage with Lady Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of Alexander, fifth Earl of Leven, by Miss Monnypenny. In 1799, Sir Patrick was appointed, by letters patent under the Great Seal, during his life, King's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland. On the 6th of December, 1800, he succeeded his father, Sir William. On the 20th of June, 1803, was appointed to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 1st (or Strathearn) Infantry, six hundred and fifty-three rank and file. Shortly afterwards, he was made Provincial Grand Master of the Perthshire Freemasons. On the 4th of November, 1806, he was unanimously elected representative in Parliament for

\* 1. Patrick, born at Ochertyre, the 3rd of February, 1771, succeeded his father, Sir William, as sixth Baronet, and the thirteenth in the line of family descent. 2. George, born at Ochertyre, the 6th of February, 1772, went into the army in 1788, and is now (1811) Colonel in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, and Quarter-Master-General of the army serving in Portugal, under the command of Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ireland. Colonel Murray's military service commenced in 1793, in Flanders, under the command of the Duke of York, and he served in Ireland during the rebellion in that country. He was engaged in the expedition to Holland, and was wounded at the Helder, in 1799. In 1800, and 1801, he served in Egypt, in the Quarter-Master-General's Department, under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1802, he was Adjutant-General in the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies. In 1807, he was Quarter-Master-General in the expedition to Copenhagen; and in 1808, 1809, and 1810, served in that capacity in Spain, and Portugal, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, and Lord Wellington. Colonel Murray was present in all the great actions which occurred in those campaigns. In 1808, Colonel Murray purchased the lands of Drumlandrick, in Perthshire. 3. Helen-Margaret, born at Ochertyre, the 24th of August, 1773, died at Ochertyre, the 28th of January, 1781, buried in the church of Monivaird. 4. Isabella, born at Edinburgh, the 9th of March, 1775, married at Ochertyre in October, 1808, to her cousin-german, James Glassford, Esq., only son of James Glassford, Esq., of Dougalston, by Lady Margaret Mackenzie, sister of Lady Augusta Murray; she died in child-bed at Edinburgh, the 4th of July, 1809, and was buried in the Canongate church-yard there, in the Cromartie burial place. 5. Augusta, born at Ochertyre, the 7th of June, 1777, married at Edinburgh, the 14th of May, 1808, to Major, now Lieutenant-General Campbell, of Lochmell, Colonel of the 91st regiment of foot; General Campbell's family is a branch of that of the Duke of Argyll, to whom he is nearly related. 6. William, born at Edinburgh, the 15th of April, 1779, died at Ochertyre, the 12th of June, 1779, buried in the church of Monivaird. 7. A male child still born, at Ochertyre, the 8th of March, 1781. 8. William, born at Ochertyre, ————— 1792. In 1810 went to the East Indies, as an infantry Cadet, on the Bengal establishment.



the city of Edinburgh; and on the 8th of May, 1807, unanimously re-elected to the new Parliament. On the 25th of September, 1808, he was appointed, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to the command of the Western regiment of Royal Perthshire Local Militia, establishment, one thousand and thirty-seven rank and file. In 1808, he was appointed, by royal commission, one of the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Fisheries, and one of the Trustees for the Herring Fishing, in Scotland. On the 6th of January, 1810, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. By his wife he had issue: 1. a male child, still born, at Edinburgh, the 7th of March, 1796; 2. Elizabeth-Charlotte, born at Ormiston Hall, in East Lothian, the 18th of September, 1797, died at Granton, near Edinburgh, the 16th of March, 1800, buried in the Cromartie burial place in the Canongate church-yard, Edinburgh; 3. Mary, born at Edinburgh, the 4th of April, 1800; 4. William, born at Ochtertyre, the 19th of July, 1801; 5. Isabella-Augusta, born at Ochtertyre, the 27th of January, 1803; 6. John, born at Ochtertyre, the 11th of October, 1804; 7. Georgina, born at Ochtertyre, the 9th of November, 1805; and, 8. Charlotte-Elizabeth, born at Ochtertyre, the 8th of December, 1808.

*Creation*—7th of June, 1673.

---

## STEWART.

No family descent has been oftener or more minutely recorded, than that of the family of Stewart, on account of its antiquity, and its high rank and intermarriages, as well as the numerous royal, noble, and honourable families which have sprung from it; and as the earliest branches of it are detailed at large in antecedent pedigrees, we shall here commence with

Robert, the youngest son of Sir John Stewart, of Bonkill, and his Lady Margaret; married and left issue a son,

Allan, who, toward the close of the thirteenth century, fixed his residence at Daldue, which lies on the north side of the river Clyde, about four miles east





of Glasgow. Being of a military turn, he engaged in the Border expeditions, and at length was killed in a skirmish with the English. His son,

Allan, who was present at the action that was fatal to the life of his father, was not deterred by this event from prosecuting the enterprise; and he conducted it with so much success, that he was knighted under the banner, and had an addition granted to his armorial paternal coat. Not contented with the reputation which he had acquired in his own country, and being still in the flower of his age, he passed over into France, and enlisted himself in the King's Scots Guards, at that time esteemed the prime military school for spirited young gentlemen of the Scottish nation. The strong credentials which Sir Allan Stewart carried over with him, and his already approved valour, procured him a very favourable reception at the French Court; and his subsequent behaviour was such, that he was held in high esteem, and met with promotion in the military line. In France he continued to reside till he was fifty years of age; and he married a lady of that country, by whom he had a son that was born at Paris, and who was commonly named Paris James, from the place of his birth. When Sir Allan Stewart returned to Scotland, he brought with him an accession of fortune as well as of honour; and hence he was enabled to form a large establishment for his family. For this purpose, he obtained from the monks, who were in possession of Aleath Muir, in Lanerksire, an unlimited tack of as much land as he should cultivate; with a power of letting his improvements to under-tenants, and a right of common pasturage over the whole; beside which, in consideration of a small rent payable to the chapel of Bushaig, which belonged to the same monks; the liberty was granted him of fixing upon what spot he should choose for the place of his residence. The situation he preferred was near the water of Calder, not far from the confluence with Aleath, now Auchter Water. As in the purchase made by Sir Allan, the ground was included in which his father was buried, and where he had displayed his youthful prowess, it is highly probable that these were the motives which determined him to wish for a settlement in that part of the country. Thither he removed his family after he had first built a fortress, which, from a neighbouring wood of allar trees, was called Allar Tower, but now by corruption, or more probably to commemorate the name of Allan, Allan Town; and henceforward his descendants were distinguished by the title of the Stewarts of Allar Town, and Daldue, in conjunction. Sir Allan Stewart being skilled in the arts of peace, as well as of war, left his newly acquired possessions in a state of considerable improvement to his only son,

James, who vigorously prosecuted his father's plan, and extended the cultiva-



tion of the grounds which surrounded his Tower; he was the first that leased out certain parts of the Allar Tower estate, so as to form somewhat of a tenantry; and he left behind him, at his decease, the reputation of having excelled in the arts of husbandry, and the good management of his fortune. He was succeeded by his son,

James Stewart, the second, of Daldue, and Allar Town, to whom has been given the appellation of the Antiquary; he sustained a very respectable character, having received part of his education in France, and became an accomplished gentleman; and among other attainments, acquired a taste for historical antiquities and heraldry. His engaging manners and address recommended him so effectually to Sir James Taite, that he bestowed upon him his only child, Janet, by which alliance, the estate of Little Ernock came into the possession of the family. Upon his marriage, Mr. Stewart having settled at Allar Town, he made it his particular solicitude to do every thing that might tend to perpetuate the memory of his ancestor; and several buildings erected by him had this purpose immediately in view. But the most distinguished circumstance in his history, is, that upon the dawn of the Reformation in Scotland, he readily embraced the Protestant religion; and in his house the eminent Mr. George Wishart found, at different times, a friendly reception and retreat, when pursued by the malice of his persecutors. Mr. Stewart died in great reputation at the age of eighty-five years. Concerning his son,

James, the third of Daldue, and Allar Town, there is nothing memorable to relate. He was a giddy young man, and died at the age of forty-five, not long after the decease of his father. He left a son,

James Stewart, the fourth of Daldue and Allartown, who was only seventeen years of age when he succeeded to the inheritance of his ancestors. In his education he derived great advantages from being under the care of an excellent grandmother, and a pious and prudent mother, who formed him to the habits of virtue, and early instructed him in the doctrines of the Reformation. So strongly were these principles implanted in his mind, that he had not exceeded the twenty-fourth year of his age when he was considered as a leader in the Protestant cause. Being zealous and active in his religious profession, he became a favourite of the celebrated John Knox, and by him was recommended to the Earl of Murray, the Regent of Scotland. By this Earl, Mr. Stewart was employed in conducting several transactions of intricacy and importance. He did not, however, suffer himself to be so far engaged in public affairs as to neglect his domestic concerns, and his grandfather had taken care to get the tack of the estate of Allartown enlarged, with such an extension of privileges as ren-



deemed it almost equal in value to an inheritance in fee. In his marriage with a lady of the Somerville family, who was related to Sir James Sandilands, Lord of St. John of Torphichen, Mr. Stewart was eminently happy; and his family excited in that age the admiration of the neighbourhood. The zeal of Mr. Stewart in the cause of the Reformation would not permit him to be inactive. When, in 1568, Queen Mary had escaped from Lochleven, and was soon at the head of a considerable army, he instantly repaired to Glasgow, to his patron, the Earl of Murray, and carried with him his menial servants, and such of his Ernock tenants as he could easily assemble. Though he was attended with only about twenty men, his junction was very acceptable to the small host of the Regent; and the Earl, in consideration of Mr. Stewart's past services and present activity, appointed him to the command of a troop of horse. In this capacity he was ordered to go to the van of the little army, to intercept the vanguard of the Queen's forces, in their march from Hamilton. At the action of Langside, which is described by all the historians of Scotland, he distinguished himself by repulsing a strong party of Hamiltons. Indeed such was his gallant behaviour on this occasion, that he was afterwards designated by the appellation of "James of Langside." The consequences of his valour were not so favourable to his fortune as they were to his fame. He had provoked the resentment of the Hamiltons, who, on the first opportunity, arbitrarily seized his mother's lands of Little Ernock, which were never recovered by the family; he suffered likewise in many other respects. The eldest son of this gentleman, styled

James the Hopeful, though reckoned the fifth of Daldie and Allartown, did not survive his father; and he was deeply involved in the troubles which fell on the family from the disorders of the times. His genius not being of the military kind, he applied himself to the cultivation of literature, in which he made a considerable progress. Notwithstanding the embarrassed situation of his affairs, he had the good fortune to obtain a very honourable alliance, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of Walter Carmichael, of Hyndford, sister of James, the first Lord Carmichael, from whom the Earls of Hyndford were descended. Soon after his marriage, James the Hopeful fixed his residence at Cathburn Tower, which had been built by his great grandfather, James, the Antiquary; and such were the virtue, prudence, and economy of the young couple, as to afford an agreeable expectation that the prosperity of the family would be completely restored. This prospect was further heightened by an intention Mr. Stewart had formed of applying to the pulpit or the bar; for either of which he was well qualified, not only by his general learning, but by the possession of an engaging address. Unhappily, the pleasing hopes that were enter-



tained concerning him were frustrated by a violent fever, which carried him off in the flower of his age. On the day of his decease his ancient father called at Cathburn, and was told that his son was dead. "It is fit for me to retire from this vain world," said the old gentleman, "for now is the cope-stone put upon all my misfortunes." Upon this he returned home to Allartown, immediately sickened, and died in a few days. James the Hopeful left a son, Walter, who was two years of age, and a daughter; besides which, his widow was seven months gone with child. Upon her husband's decease she had been affectionately visited by her brother, Carmichael, who removed her and her children to a house of his own, near his principal seat. At that place, which was called the Boathouse, she was delivered of a son, named James, after his father; which son will soon claim our particular notice as the founder of a new family, in the Stewarts of Kirkfield, and Coltness. As soon as the mother was recovered, she put her two sons, Walter and James, under the guardianship of her brother, Carmichael, in conjunction with Mr. Denham, of Westshield, who also was nearly related to the Stewarts of Allartown. The situation and employments of Carmichael, who was a courtier and a statesman, did not permit him to attend any further to his charge than by interposing his advice and directions on proper occasions. The principal care, therefore, of the children, devolved upon Westshield, who executed his trust with great affection and fidelity, and one of his first concerns was to renew the paternal estate of Daldue, which had been much harassed in the contests. While Mr. Denham was engaged in improving the fortunes of his wards, he became a widower by the sudden death of his wife, Janet Stewart. This event, however, did not in the end weaken, but strengthened the connection between the families. In the third year of his widowhood, Westshield married Marian Carmichael, the mother of the young Stewarts, and being now their father-in-law, uncle-in-law, and guardian, he treated them with the same tenderness as if they had been his own children. In one respect he was of eminent service to the family; having brought the lands of Daldue into good order, he sold them for a valuable consideration, and applied the purchase-money to the benefit of the estate of Allartown; and he not only cleared it of all encumbrances, but obtained an easy fee of it from the Lord Yester, who had succeeded to the possessions of the church, so that henceforward, Allartown became the property and inheritance of the Stewarts by a feudal right. With these advantages, Walter Stewart, the eldest son of James the Hopeful, succeeded to the Allartown estate, which several circumstances enabled him to improve, extend, and adorn. He was himself a man of activity, and well skilled in rural affairs; his lady, who was a sister of Lord





Hope, was an excellent economist, and he had the assistance of his brother, James, in carrying his schemes into execution. Of that brother, we now proceed more particularly to treat.

James Stewart, of Kirkfield, and Coltness, the posthumous son of James the Hopeful, was born on or near Midsummer-day, in the year 1603. For his education from the time of his infancy, he was indebted, as we have already seen, to the affectionate care of his guardian and father-in-law, Westshield; having gone through a proper course of instruction, at the schools of Carnwath and Lanark, together with his brother, Walter, and his cousin, Robert Denham. He was first apprentice to a merchant in Edinburgh; here he early gained the esteem of his master, and of every other person who attended to his behaviour. Being admitted, in particular, to frequent converse with his uncle, Carmichael, the Lord Treasurer Depute of Scotland, that gentleman distinguished him in his regards. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship, he engaged in business as a merchant, factor, and banker; and by the recommendation of his own agreeable manners, united with the countenance of powerful friends, he succeeded beyond his highest expectations. Indeed, there was a prospect of his acquiring immense riches, if he had attended only to his private affairs, and had not, in consequence of his connection with the Lord Treasurer Depute, been drawn by little and little, so far into the region of politics, as to take an active part in the concerns both of church and state. Neither did his own natural disposition lead him to make the accumulation of wealth his principal object, for he was possessed of a mind that carried him out of himself, and impelled him to every action, by which he could serve his friends, or promote the welfare of his country.

Mr. James Stewart, after his happy settlement in business, was agreeably fixed in the marriage state; he did not aim at a large fortune, or wish for a distinguished beauty; what he desired was a woman who, while her person was not displeasing, should possess those qualifications of mind and temper, on which alone the real felicity of the matrimonial union can be founded. In the object of his choice he attained the height of his expectations and wishes. The lady he married was Anna Hope, the daughter of Henry Hope, who was brother\* to Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate of Scotland, from whom have sprung the Earls of Hopeton, and many other honourable families. Not long after Mr.

\* Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, represents Sir Thomas Hope as the son of Henry Hope, Mr. Stewart's father; but the account given in the text, which is grounded upon the authority of Sir Archibald Denham's manuscript, is certainly right. Henry Hope, who had two daughters besides Mrs. Stewart, had no sons; he was the elder brother to Sir Thomas Hope.



James Stewart's marriage, religious and political disputes ran very high in the kingdom of Scotland. In such a situation of things it was scarcely possible for any man of consequence to maintain a neutral character; and if this had been possible, it would not have consisted with Mr. Stewart's disposition and sentiments. He was too sincere and ardent in the principles he had espoused to give way to the suggestions of a timid policy, and to be an inactive spectator of the distracted condition of his country<sup>b</sup>. The popularity which Mr. Stewart

<sup>b</sup> Mr. James Stewart was a zealous Protestant of the Geneva form; with these sentiments, and considering the agitation of men's minds at that time, it will not be deemed surprising that not only the doctrines of Popery should be held by him in abhorrence, as they justly deserve, but that he should ever regard the persons of the Papists with jealousy and dislike. His zeal in this respect gave, upon a particular occasion, remarkable offence to the Court of King Charles I., for when that monarch, in 1633, held his parliament in Scotland after his coronation, Mr. Stewart was Town Commandant, or, as it was then called, Moderation Captain; and the trained bands of the city of Edinburgh were at that time the parliamentary guards. In the King's retinue were several English and Irish Peers of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Mr. Stewart being one day upon duty, gave strict orders that none of his Majesty's Popish Lords or Gentry should enter the Parliament House; and when, upon their attempting to do it, the dispute ran high, he snatched a halberd, stood across the entrance, and checked their intrusion. For this action he was summoned before the Privy Council, in the presence of the King; when he vindicated his conduct with so much firmness, that he was peaceably dismissed. An expedient was found with regard to the Popish Peers and Gentlemen; they obtained patents of privilege as the Guards of the High Constable and Chief Marshal, and hence acquired the liberty of entering the Parliament House. Though the courage displayed by Mr. Stewart exposed him to the frowns of the Court, it fixed him high in the esteem of the generality of his countrymen; and many of the Scotch Lords, who did not dare openly to appear in his favour, expressed to him privately their approbation of his spirited conduct. Several years afterwards he was engaged in a political transaction of much greater importance. His business frequently called him abroad; and once, when he was at London, he was surprised with a message from a Noble Lord at court. It was occasioned by a Mr. Ward, an eminent citizen, with whom Mr. Stewart had some commercial dealings. Ward had informed Lord Saville of Stewart's consequence and character; his Lordship requested, therefore, a visit from him, and closeted him several hours. After asking him a variety of questions, Lord Saville represented to him that England was in a great ferment, upon account of the Earl of Strafford's favouring the Queen's popish emissaries; and that if Ireland, of which that Earl was the Lord Deputy, were in the hands of the Roman Catholics, Scotland could not long be safe. He knew, his Lordship said, that Mr. Stewart had friends of influence and interest at home, and he entreated him, for his country's sake, that he would put them upon their guard. Lord Saville concluded with declaring, that he was privately doing whatever lay in his power to save an uxorious King, and two Protestant kingdoms: that he had a message to this effect, which he wished to be transmitted to some eminent persons at Edinburgh; and that he hoped that Mr. Stewart, who was on the point of returning to his own country, would not refuse his assistance in the affair.

This conversation and these discoveries threw Mr. Stewart into some degree of surprise and confusion. Upon recollection, he answered, that he was not insensible that the wisest and best disposed men in Scotland and the sober party, were too much convinced of the truth of what his Lordship had said; and that in consequence of the evil tendency of the measures of government, discontents ran very high in that kingdom; but at the same time, he represented that it did not become him, who was only a private man, to interfere in matters of such great concern, and which, if they should be discovered and miscarry, might end in the



Sir James Stewart now met with a severe domestic calamity in the death of his lady, with whom he had lived in the most perfect harmony for sixteen or seventeen years, and whose character, as a wife and a mother, could not be exceeded. She departed this life in 1646, leaving behind her six sons and one daughter. The sole care of such a numerous offspring, in conjunction with his commercial and public duties, pressed so closely upon Sir James, that he had no time but what was more than fully employed. The desire of alleviating, in some measure, a burthen which lay too heavily upon him, induced him, after an interval of two years, to think of a second marriage. The lady upon whom he fixed his choice was a grave matron, a widow of a middle age, and a woman of approved virtue and piety; she was the only child of David M'Culloch, Writer to the Signet, a gentleman of large property, and by her first husband, Sir John Elliott, Advocate, she had been left with no more than one daughter. To this lady Sir James Stewart was married, in the latter end of the year 1648.

Though Sir James might have been Lord Provost of Edinburgh some years before he accepted of that honour, yet so unambitious was he of public situations, that it was by constraint that he was at length placed in the city chair, when in a period particularly critical; such was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and so high was their opinion of his integrity and spirit, that they would not entrust the chief magistracy of the metropolis of Scotland in the hands of any other person. He was advanced to the Provostship of Edinburgh in the beginning of the year 1649<sup>d</sup>.

part of the country wherein he chose to make his purchases was Clydesdale, in which his ancestors had long been settled, and which continued to be the residence of his nearest relations. The Somervilles, of Cambusnethan, being at this time in their decline, and obliged to dispose of their lands, Sir James Stewart employed his brother, Sir Walter, to negotiate for him with that family, and his first purchase was Kirkfield, or Western Carbars; the former of which names it derived from its being situated round the place where the church of Cambusnethan then stood, the estate was small, but Sir James received from it the designation of Sir James Stewart, of Kirkfield, till he had obtained the property of Coltness. Coltness lies somewhat more than two miles west of Allartown. It is now a freehold of the crown, and gives three votes in elections, being extended by purchases of which mention is made hereafter. A convenient little tower house belonged to the estate. Here, therefore, Sir James was desirous of fixing the seat of his family; and, accordingly, he purchased the estate from the Hamiltons, of Udstone, to whom it at that time belonged. The wealth which Sir James Stewart had acquired, in the capacities of a merchant, and a banker, enabled him to extend his views still further; his next purchase was from Lord Bellhaven, of the right of adjudication to a great part of the Cambusnethan estate, the names by which it was distinguished were, the Overtown of Cambusnethan, and lands of Pather. It was a fair inheritance upon the river Clyde, with a mill, and a salmon fishery; and the transaction was confirmed by Somerville, the superior Lord. The lands are now incorporated with the estate of Coltness.

\* Notwithstanding Sir James Stewart's attachment to the Covenant, and his zeal for the civil liberties of his country, he retained high principles of loyalty towards his Sovereign. The usurpations of the English



In the war between the English republic and Scotland, after Charles II. had arrived in that kingdom, Sir James was appointed Commissary-General and Paymaster of the army of his countrymen; but from this appointment he was so far from deriving any benefit, that it proved greatly to his detriment. He advanced money upon his own credit for the support of the royal cause, for the repayment of which he had the security of the Scotch Parliament, and probably some reliance upon the gratitude of his Sovereign. It appeared by the event that his dependance in both cases was wholly groundless\*.

army were held by him in detestation, and he concurred with ardour in the protest that was sent from Scotland against the arraignment of Charles I., and the steps which were taken to bring that unhappy monarch to the block. If ever there was an instance in which Sir James could be accused of acting with a discretion and reserve, not consistent with the general openness of his character, it was during the time of the Duke of Hamilton's expedition. His loyalty inclined him to favour that expedition, which was disliked by the violent Presbyterians. In this crisis, not choosing either to concur with or to oppose the body of the party with which he was connected, he retired with his family to Westshield. After the execution of King Charles I., Sir James distinguished himself by taking an active part in the measures that were pursued for inviting Charles II. to assume the crown of Scotland; and the sincerity of his principles induced him to approve of the restrictions which were imposed upon that monarch. The zeal of Sir James for the cause he had espoused, was not accompanied with an insolent or cruel disposition. Argyle persecuted the unfortunate Montrose with too keen a resentment. "What need," said Sir James, "of so much butchery and dismembering, are not the beheading of a man, and the affixing of his head upon a public place, thought sufficient for the most atrocious state crimes? We are embroiled, and have taken sides, but to insult over the mistaken and misled, is unmanly."

Whilst the Marquis of Argyle continued to push the vengeance of church and state against Montrose, Sir James Stewart persisted in exercising towards him all the humanity that was in his power. As Chief Magistrate of Edinburgh, he was under a necessity of seeing the sentence put into execution: but he treated his noble prisoner with every degree of personal tenderness and respect. When Montrose desired a conference with some of the leading Presbyterian ministers, for the purpose of prevailing upon them to permit the excommunication to be taken off, which had been pronounced against him, such were the rude manners of these clergymen, that they refused him the returns of common civility. Though, with the politeness becoming his rank, he offered them a friendly salute, they would not so much as touch his hand. Sir James Stewart, who was present at the interview, was greatly disgusted with their illiberal behaviour. "Strange," said the Provost, "this is treating a man worse than a heathen or a publican." The unhappy Marquis in vain sought for absolution with tears; and Sir James could not refrain from weeping with him upon this melancholy occasion\*.

\* In a parley between Cromwell and the Scotch party, before the battle of Dunbar, Sir James was one of the Commissioners, in conjunction with the Marquis of Argyle and the Earl of Eglinton. During the

\* The anecdote here related concerning the Marquis of Montrose is not altogether consistent with the accounts which are given of his behaviour by the generality of our historians; but the authenticity of it cannot be doubted, as it is founded upon the authority of Sir James Stewart's journal, who was personally present, and who, whatever might be his political prejudices, was certainly a man of the strictest veracity. Nor will the fact, upon due reflection, appear very surprising. It is to be remembered, that the Marquis was originally a zealous Presbyterian, and had taken the national Covenant. But though he had forsaken the party with which he was formerly connected, and had carried his loyalty to such an extravagant height as to pay no regard to the liberties of the subject, it is possible that, amidst the acclamations of ambition and the exertions of enterprise, his speculative principles of religion might rather be asleep and forgotten, than positively renounced.





Sir James Stewart's health had been greatly impaired by his long confinement, by his want of free air and exercise, and by the persecutions to which he had been exposed, as related in the notes; but after his enlargement, his constitution was agreeably restored, to which the equal balance of his mind contributed

course of the conference, he strongly represented that the Scots were a free people, and at liberty to follow the views they entertained of the league. Their design, he said, was to support loyalty together with the true Protestant reformation; and he added, that the English who had come into the heart of the country, contrary to solemn treaty, must be deemed the aggressors, and be answerable to God for the bloodshed they might occasion.

After the defeat at Dunbar, the Provost and the other magistrates of Edinburgh fled from that city, and went to the King at Stirling. When the time of their magistracy was nearly expired, Sir James Stewart and the Town Council petitioned the States of Parliament, and the Commission of the Kirk, for advice, whether, notwithstanding their being excluded from Edinburgh, which was otherwise the legal place of meeting, they might not proceed to the election of their successors. The answer they received from the Committee of the States was, that the present magistrates should continue in office until the King's affairs had taken a more favourable turn.

When, in consequence of the battle of Worcester, Scotland became entirely under the power of the English republic, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh was called upon to give an account of his conduct as Commissary-General, and to exhibit his books, vouchers, and clearances, in his transactions with the Scotch Parliament. Some of the inquiring party were disposed to proceed against him with rigour; but by the greater number of them he was treated with all the justice and equity that could have been expected from friends. Cromwell in particular said, "I have seen the gentleman, and have had Sir James Stewart's character from several persons; and no good man shall have disquiet, so long as I have power to prevent it."

During the continuance of the republican government, Sir James was courted by the English, entreated by the Protector, and urged by Ambassador Lockhart, his relation, to join in the measures of the ruling party; but to this he could not be persuaded. He esteemed the Covenant, (the Oath of God, as he called it) and his engagement to the King, to be such strong ties, and such firm bars, against uniting with an usurper, as were never to be broken; at the same time, not being able to be of any service to the cause he had espoused, he kept himself wholly detached from public affairs. When, previously to the Restoration, Monk was upon the point of departing to England, he thought proper to closet some of the leading men of Scotland, that he might learn from them the general bent of the nation. Among the rest, he had a secret conference with Sir James Stewart: at this conference, Sir James faithfully represented his own views of things, and strongly pressed the General to support the Solenn League, and the interests of the King. There was something in Monk's character and behaviour which Sir James Stewart could not approve. He had observed his dissimulation in a variety of instances, and cautioned his friends in London against placing too much confidence in so deceitful a man. Zealous as Sir James was for his Majesty's restoration, that event was the commencement of his troubles. As his loyalty was accompanied with a warm attachment to the Presbyterian religion, and to the civil liberties of his country, it could be no security to him at a period in which the most arbitrary principles and measures of government were encouraged and pursued; and yet it ought to have been remembered, that in the season of power and prosperity he had been ready to perform offices of kindness to those who were entirely opposite to him in political sentiments and conduct. An instance of his humanity in this respect, was displayed during the trial of Montrose and his followers; at that time, he interposed in favour of several persons who were considered by him rather as seduced than as highly criminal; and in particular, he saved the life of young Primrose, one of the sons of Sir Archibald Primrose,



in no small degree. The remainder of his days was spent, with resignation and serenity, in the company of his children and friends, and in the exercises of devotion. The time of his decease was the 31st day of March, 1681, in the seventy-third year of his age. He died at his own house in Edinburgh,

afterwards Lord Register of Scotland. It will however appear, that this act of kindness was honourably and gratefully remembered by the Primrose family, in the season of Sir James Stewart's adversity. Another of his beneficent actions may deserve to be recorded. When the Duke of Hamilton was impeached and had few friends to stand by him, and little credit to support him, Sir James, being then at London, was applied to for the advance of a sum of money to assist the Duke in his distress; with this request, he cheerfully and liberally complied, and the Duke esteemed it so high a favour, that he left a charge to his heirs, never to forget Sir James Stewart's generosity. Soon after the Restoration, an order came down from London, dismissing Sir James from the Chief Magistracy of the city of Edinburgh; and this order was accompanied with a warrant for his being committed to close prison in the castle of that city. A fine of five hundred pounds was likewise imposed upon him. Great was the surprise of the burghesses and ministers of the city, at such arbitrary proceedings in the new government. Sir Archibald Primrose, who was in favour with the King, exerted his interest in Sir James Stewart's behalf. It had been represented that Sir James had given just cause of offence to his Majesty at Stirling. But Sir Archibald maintained that this was a false representation. He said that Sir James had been always a sincere loyalist, and that if ever he himself should be found capable of rendering any services to his King and country, it was owing to Provost Stewart; upon his knees Primrose implored his Majesty's grace and favour, and he succeeded in obtaining assurances for Sir James's life and fortune; at the same time, he procured for himself a gift of the fine.

When Sir Archibald Primrose came down to Edinburgh, as Lord Register of Scotland, one of the first things which he did was to pay a visit to his friend in prison. At this interview, he frankly told him, that he had obtained the grant of his fine. Sir James calmly answered, that though he had been hardly used, it was some favour to him that he had been put into the hands of a friend. "As such, I procured the gift," replied the Lord Register, "and I am sorry I could do no more, in requital of what I can never repay." In a little time, Sir Archibald Primrose interceded so effectually with the ruling powers, as to obtain Sir James Stewart's release.

By a second order, Sir James was again committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, under the pretence that he had not finally accounted for the public money which had been received by him as Paymaster-General and Commissary to the Army. The prosecution was carried on before the Lords of the Treasury and Exchequer, and in the course of the inquiry, Sir James produced such clear and distinct documents and vouchers for all his transactions, and proved so irrefragably, that instead of being indebted to government, he had a legal demand upon it for several thousand pounds, that nothing but the most determined injustice and oppression could have refused to hearken to the truth of his allegations. To embarrass him as much as possible, his enemies procured a warrant to have him transported prisoner to Dumdee, on which occasion, he received an agreeable testimony of the estimation he was held in by his fellow citizens; for the better sort of the inhabitants of Edinburgh attended as far as Leith with every mark of respect. When all the attempts to impeach Sir James Stewart's integrity were found ineffectual, and it clearly appeared that the balance of accounts was highly in his favour, it was resolved to terrify him in another form. A friend was commissioned to acquaint him, in the year 1669, that government designed to attack him on higher matters, and that a prosecution for treason was intended; at the same time he was assured, that if he would pay a thousand pounds sterling, he should have an ample discharge, and receive a full pardon under the Great Seal. If he did not accede to this proposition, he had nothing to expect but to be proceeded against with the greatest severity. The Lord Register, whose friendship for Sir James Stewart continued unabated, earnestly pressed him to



and left behind him the undoubted character of piety, integrity, and benevolence<sup>1</sup>.

Sir James Stewart, besides six sons and five daughters by his first lady, had four daughters by his second. The greater part of his children survived him, and became very respectable characters<sup>2</sup>.

James Stewart, third son of Sir James Stewart, of Kirkfield and Coltness, continued this descent, and was brought up to the profession of the law. Having

accept of the proposal, as the best terms that could possibly be procured for him, and the only method which was left of saving his family. Though Sir James had the fullest conviction in his own mind, that he had been guilty of no improper compliances with the Usurper, that he had been steady and uniform in his loyalty, and that nothing criminal could justly be charged upon him, yet when he considered the tragical fate of the Marquis of Argyle, and of others whose conduct was much less exceptionable, he was induced to hearken to the importunities of his friends: accordingly he agreed to the hard conditions which were offered him, accepted the indemnity and the pardon, and was released from his prison of Dundee, on the 14th of January, 1670.

<sup>1</sup> The devotional spirit of Sir James Stewart was thus described by Mr. George Gillespie, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of that period, who was distinguished by his knowledge both of books and men. Sir James being the subject of conversation in a large company, some mentioned his character, and others his money and credit. "I know little," said Mr. Gillespie, "of these last particulars, and value them less; but I aver, Sir James Stewart had more sterling religion, in ready cash, than any man I ever knew. He is always agreeably composed and recollected; in a devotional frame of spirit; and such as I should wish to have in my last moment."

The principal thing that will lessen the memory of Sir James Stewart in the estimation of posterity, is the bigotted attachment which he maintained to the Solemn League and Covenant. But it ought to be remembered, that this must in a great degree be imputed to the character of the times. A warm and unreasonable zeal for certain doctrines in religion, and for particular modes of worship, was the fashion of the age; and while the advocates for Episcopacy, or Presbyterianism, were vehemently contending for the establishment of their respective systems, they were equally hostile to that tenderness for the rights of conscience, and that enlarged toleration which the true principles of liberty require. Though, therefore, the narrow sentiments and conduct of the zealots of every party must always be condemned, yet this should be accompanied with a candid acknowledgment that some of them might be persons of eminent worth, notwithstanding their being destitute of that elevation of mind which enabled them to rise above the prejudices of the period they lived in, and of the religious sects to which they severally belonged.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas, the eldest, during his lifetime, was the head of the family, and had his residence at Coltness; like his father, he was a zealous Presbyterian of the strictest form; he was distinguished for his piety and benevolence, and by his marriage with Miss Elliott, his mother-in-law's daughter, he acquired an independent fortune, exclusively of his paternal inheritance. He was severely persecuted under the administrations of the Duke of Lauderdale and the Duke of York; on which account he retired to Holland, and in his absence his estate was forfeited; but he returned to Scotland in 1687, upon the general liberty granted by King James II. After this, he was a Member of the Scotch Conventions of States, which settled the crown on the head of the Prince of Orange. He received the honour of knighthood from the Lord High Commissioner, the Earl of Melville, in 1690; was created a Baronet in 1698, and died in the same year, leaving behind him a numerous posterity.



united a diligent application to a lively genius and an easy conception, he made a great progress in the various parts of literature, to which his education was directed. During the course of his preparation for his appearance at the bar, the laws, Roman, civil, and municipal, were studied by him in their full extent; nor did he forget the English law books, all of which were read by him with so much attention, that he became master of them in a far higher degree than might have been expected, or thought needful, in a person whose practice was chiefly intended to be confined to the kingdom of Scotland<sup>a</sup>.

In 1660, Mr. Stewart was entered as an Advocate, and the first distinguished proof he exhibited of his talents was in support of his persecuted father, whom he not only assisted with his best advice, but for whom he drew up the memorials, in which the Provost's accounts were faithfully stated, and his integrity clearly evinced.

When, in 1681, the famous Test Act had passed in the Scotch Parliament, imposing an oath of assent to the most slavish principles of government, Mr. Stewart, who was now become very eminent in his profession, was supposed to have given his assistance and advice to the Earl of Argyle, with regard to the explication of the test which that nobleman delivered, upon his submitting to take the oath required. He was likewise one of the Earl's counsel in the prosecution of that nobleman for treason, which speedily followed. Upon these accounts Mr. Stewart had rendered himself so obnoxious to the Duke of York's administration, that he found it necessary to retire to Holland, in consequence of which he was declared a fugitive, and his estate forfeited.

Mr. Stewart continued in the Dutch territories till the year 1687, when King James II., in order to promote his own purposes in favour of Popery, granted

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Stewart being once at London, when a young man, and perhaps not greatly abounding in money, it is said, that he opened an office for solving intricate law cases of any kind, at half fees. His clerk, whose name was Thomas Spence, took in each case that was brought, and at the appointed time returned it upon receiving the fee, with the solution. The novelty pleased, and several difficult questions were answered, in a manner that was very judicious and satisfactory. An affair of this kind could not long continue without exciting a great curiosity in many persons to know who was the author of the scheme; but Mr. Stewart did not think it prudent to reveal himself to the public. He shifted his lodgings, his clerk disappeared, and the plan was dropped.

Another anecdote may be mentioned, as a further proof of Mr. Stewart's abilities in his profession. A man of business went to the eminent Sir George Lockhart, to consult him in a case of high importance. After Sir George had read the papers, he paused some time, and looking earnestly at the gentleman, said to him, "Sir, tell me plainly without shifting, is this your doing or not? For by G—d, if James Stewart is alive, this is his draught, and why did you not make him solve your difficulty?" The agent muttered, and said, "My Lord, I did, but I wanted your Lordship's authority too." Sir George was so well pleased with Mr. Stewart's solution, that he ordered a copy of it to be taken.





a general liberty of conscience to the Presbyterians in Scotland, and to the Protestant Dissenters in England. At this time Mr. Penn, between whom and Mr. Stewart an intimate acquaintance subsisted, exerted his interest with the King for the restoration of his friend to his native country, and that eminent Quaker wrought so effectually with his Majesty, as to persuade him that James Stewart was a necessary man for quieting the spirit of his Scotch subjects. The result of this was, that he was ordered to invite Mr. Stewart to return to Great Britain, and to give him the fullest assurances of a favourable reception at the English Court; and he was at the same time informed that his pardon had already passed<sup>1</sup>.

After a short stay in London, he was sent down to Scotland, where he was employed in dispensing pardons and reversing outlawries; a business which drew around him a numerous and promiscuous levee of men of different parties, and which was attended with no small degree of hurry and fatigue. Mr. Stewart did not long suffer himself to be misled by the artifices of King James the Second's administration, with the generality of the Scotch Presbyterians and English Dissenters; he soon perceived the treacherous design of that monarch in his indulgence to tender consciences, and therefore he sincerely concurred in the steps which were taken to place the crown on the head of the Prince of Orange. His conduct, however, with regard to the dispensing power, had left an impression in his disfavour on the mind of William III., so that it was some time before his Majesty could be perfectly reconciled to Mr. Stewart; but his undoubted

<sup>1</sup> Before Mr. Stewart set out for England, he went to the Hague, to pay his respects to the Prince of Orange. Being closeted by the Prince, he promised to maintain all the fidelity towards him that was consistent with his allegiance to his Sovereign, and that he would never concur in any measures which tended to the introduction of Popery. He engaged, likewise, if he found that such a design was really in agitation, ingeniously to correspond with Pensionary Fagel upon the subject. When Mr. Stewart returned from this interview, he appeared to be perplexed and dejected in the highest degree; he informed his friends, that he had not only been with the Grand Pensionary, but with his Royal Highness the Stadtholder himself, and that he could foresee an unavoidable breach between the King and his son-in-law. He hated, he said, the part of a trimmer, and knew not how he should extricate himself from the difficulties which might be put upon him on his arrival in London. To this he added, that he was afraid lest the smiles of a Court, operating on his easy temper, might lead him too far.

That in one respect, at least, Mr. Stewart was led too far, cannot consistently with justice be denied, and ought, in candour, to be acknowledged. On his appearance at the English Court, where he met with a most gracious reception, he was prevailed upon to write in favour of the King's dispensing power in the case of penal laws. This he did in two letters addressed to Pensionary Fagel, which were published, together with the Pensionary's answer. It is probable, that Mr. Stewart, like many other persons at that time, was persuaded not only by the benefit conferred on himself and his friends, but by his particular gratitude for the liberty which was granted to the exercise of the Presbyterian worship.



character for general integrity, as well as for eminent ability, at length prevailed over every prejudice, and in 1693 he was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland. In this station he continued for twenty years, and sustained it with the highest reputation and dignity, being distinguished as a lawyer, an orator, and a statesman. Among other marks of royal favour, he was created a Baronet, at St. James's, in the year 1695.

From an estate near Edinburgh, which came to him by his mother-in-law, Marion Mac-Culloch, and upon which he built a house, he was first entitled Sir James Stewart, of Good Trees; but having afterwards purchased the estates of Kirkfield and Coltness from his nephew, Sir David, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Stewart, he became the head of the family. That part of the town of Edinburgh in which Sir James Stewart resided, derived a new name from that circumstance, which it still retains, being called the Advocate's Close.

Sir James Stewart, son to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and second Baronet, applied himself, after his father's example, to the study of the law. Being in due time called to the bar, he became so distinguished in his profession, that he was appointed early in life Solicitor-General to Queen Anne. The same office was held by him under King George I., and in that reign he was chosen Member of Parliament for Edinburghshire. As a public man he inherited his father's popularity, and his private character was adorned by the most amiable virtues. He would, probably, have risen to higher honours in the law, if he had not been carried off by an acute disorder, when he was only forty-six years of age. He married a daughter of the celebrated Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, who held the office of Lord President of the Court of Session, with eminent reputation, for thirty-six years: by her he had five daughters, the youngest of whom was born the day after his decease, and one son, born the 10th of October, 1713.

Sir James Stewart Denham, the third Baronet, at a proper age was put to North Berwick school, which might derive, probably, some preference from its being in the vicinity of his grandfather's country seat. The character of the master of the school was that of great severity; notwithstanding which, his pupil, by his amiable disposition and behaviour, gained so great a superiority in his favour, as to be capable of obtaining whatever he requested; he was, at the same time, equally beloved by his schoolfellows, who beheld his influence without jealousy, and even with pleasure, as it was exerted in rendering their situation more comfortable and cheerful. The qualities for which he was particularly distinguished at school were a lively sensibility and a penetrating spirit. In whatever exercises the scholars were employed, whether in theatrical



representations or other exhibitions, this young gentleman had always a principal part allotted to him, and he was universally esteemed deserving of the honour, from the brilliancy of his genius, the strength of his memory, and the gracefulness of his person.

In 1727, when Mr. Stewart was fourteen years of age, he was sent for to Coltness to receive the blessing of his dying father, whom he succeeded in title and estate. From North Berwick he was removed first to the schools in Edinburgh, and then to the University of that city, where he was so much distinguished both by his capacity and application, that he was the boast of the Professors under whom he studied, and reflected no small degree of credit upon their instructions. During the time of his attendance on his academical course, he lived chiefly at his house at Good Trees, the vicinity of which to the college of Edinburgh enabled him easily to go thither in the morning, and to return home at night. Here he had the company of his mother and sisters, and hither he was permitted to bring such of his fellow-students as had recommended themselves to him by a similitude of genius and disposition. Two young gentlemen in particular, who often resided with him at Good Trees, were Mr. Hercules Lindsay, afterwards a Professor in the University of Glasgow, and Mr. Stewart, afterwards Dr. Stewart, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh. With these gentlemen, Sir James contracted a most intimate friendship, and they prosecuted their literary pursuits together with uncommon vigour and alacrity. This diligence of application had its effect in lessening Sir James Stewart's natural vivacity, when, agreeably to his usual custom, he had spent eight, and often ten hours a day in close study.

Previously to the intimacy into which Sir James Stewart had entered with the gentlemen already mentioned, his mother had taken care to place about him different young persons, either to be the companions of his diversions, or to read with him, and assist him in his studies. To each of these he behaved with an affability and a kindness which entirely conciliated their esteem and affection; and with one of them he contracted a most close and tender friendship. This was Mr. Alexander Trotter, son of Mr. Trotter, of Kettlefield, and a near relation of Sir James. Mr. Trotter being seized with a disorder, was cut off in early life, and died at Coltness, to the unspeakable regret of the young and feeling mind of Sir James, whose affections were bestowed on the deserving companions of his youth, with a permanency which had no period but that of his own existence. The inclosure in which he and Mr. Trotter used to walk and converse, was constantly visited by him, whenever he resided at Coltness; and this practice he maintained till near the end of his days. At the head of the inclosure



he caused a seat to be erected, for the purpose of indulging himself in contemplating the memory of his beloved friend.

The course of Sir James Stewart's education was directed by his mother and tutors with a view to his engaging in the profession of the law. In the prosecution of this end, he was permitted, after he had gone through his academical lectures, to pursue his own plan of study; and such were his judgment in the choice of the proper methods of information, and his application in the improvement of them, that at the age of twenty-one years he was entered Advocate at Edinburgh, with the greatest applause. Soon after this event, and before he applied himself to the practice of the bar, he was advised by his friends to make the tour of France and Italy; an advice which was well adapted to the liveliness of his disposition, and to his eager desire for enlarging his sphere of general knowledge\*.

\* Though Sir James Stewart was young when he set out upon his travels, it was the object of his ambition to derive from them every possible advantage. He learned with uncommon facility the languages of the several countries through which he passed; he studied the manners, customs, laws, and spirit of the people, examined into the state of science among them, and paid particular attention to the nature and forms of their respective governments, and to the history of ancient and eminent families; and being possessed of an elegant taste, nothing which related to classic antiquities, painting, architecture, or other branches of the fine arts, escaped his notice. The knowledge he had acquired, and the anecdotes he had collected, rendered him through the whole of his future life, a most entertaining companion; and such was the acuteness of his memory, that at the distance of thirty or forty years, he could describe the situation, state, and circumstances of the countries he had passed through, with a precision and vivacity, not easily attained by those who had very recently trodden the same ground. Sir James Stewart returned from his travels abroad a fine gentleman; a fine gentleman it may truly be said, in the best signification of the word; he brought back with him none of the trifling qualities which frequently attend that appellation, but came home with the acquisition of solid good sense, to which were added, a lively spirit, a most attractive address, and a handsome person. Sir James Stewart's family fortune being but small, it was extremely desirable that he should endeavour to increase it, and to attain consequence in his country, by a diligent application to the profession for which he was originally intended. His talents, his education, and his connections, promised him in this respect every advantage of profit and of honour; but he unfortunately had contracted a certain dissipation of mind, which prevented his engaging in any fixed employment; of this evil, he became amply sensible when it was too late to be remedied, on which account it was his frequent advice to parents, not to permit their sons to make the grand tour if they were designed for business; such a tour, he said, could only tend to inspire them with ideas unsuitable to their several designations, and injurious to their prospects in life. If ever these persons could go into foreign parts with propriety and benefit, it must either be in their very early years for instruction in the languages, or after they had arisen to eminence in their professions, and had become independent of the world. A gentleman of Sir James Stewart's enlarged understanding, and elegant manners, could not fail of being earnestly solicited to make a part of every polite society. He was carried to Hamilton House by the Duke of Hamilton, an amiable and accomplished nobleman, who lived at his paternal seat with great hospitality and dignity; with the Duke, Sir James Stewart formed the closest connection, and the attachment he had to his Grace was so strong, that he bound himself to the interests of his family with the whole bent of his soul, and maintained his affection for it to the end of life. The





In the winter of 1741, Sir James Stewart being in Edinburgh with Lord Elcho, eldest son to the Earl of Wemyss, renewed an acquaintance with him, which had been contracted when they were abroad; and this acquaintance soon ripened into a close friendship. Lord Elcho proposed to Sir James, that, in the ensuing summer, he should go with him on a visit to Dunrobin, the seat of the Earl of Sutherland, where was his Lordship's eldest and favourite sister living with her aunt, the Countess. As Lord Elcho was very sanguine in his attachments, he entertained a hope that Sir James could not fail of becoming fond of Lady Frances, and of recommending himself to her affection; he thought them fitted for each other, by the graces of their persons, the elegance of their manners, the accomplishments of their minds, and the sensibility of their hearts. When the two friends arrived at Dunrobin, Lord Elcho soon perceived that his wish might happily be accomplished, by the favourable impression which he saw his sister's appearance had made upon the mind of Sir James. This impression was speedily followed by all the tenderness of love; so that he had been but a little time at Dunrobin before he became an ardent suitor to her ladyship. Lady Frances was by no means insensible of Sir James's merit, but she did not hastily favour his addresses; she had a timidity with regard to entering into the marriage state, that was greatly increased by the observations she had made

Duke of Hamilton at the commencement of his intimacy with Sir James Stewart, was deeply engaged in political contests, as was indeed the case with regard to Great Britain in general. His Grace's object, and that of his associates, was to carry on a powerful and successful opposition against Sir Robert Walpole's administration. As Sir James Stewart's estate lay in the same county with Hamilton, and near to it, the Duke regarded him as a proper person to represent the boroughs of Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, and engaged to support him with all his interest. This offer was however declined by Sir James, from motives of a private nature; but at the same time, he entered zealously into his Grace's measures, and exerted in favour of them the whole of his abilities and influence. Being endued with talents remarkably popular, he was pitched upon as the principal manager of the Duke of Hamilton's affairs, at county meetings, and on other public occasions. When Sir James was warmly canvassing at Lanerk for the candidate proposed by the Duke, it was said to him in the name of the magistrates and the constituents assembled, "Why do you not speak for yourself, Sir James, that would make all things easy?"

During this political period, Sir James Stewart was one of those who were carried along with the stream which ran so violently against Sir Robert Walpole, on account of his excise scheme. Afterwards, when Sir James's turn of mind led him more seriously and impartially to examine the subject, he entertained very different sentiments. He then became fully convinced of the solidity and utility of Sir Robert's plan; and thought himself bound, in his work upon political economy, to retract his former views of things, and to bestow a high eulogium upon the ability and merits of that eminent minister and statesman. Sir James used constantly to say, that upon due conviction, he could change his opinions with as much facility, as he did his linen. Even in the heat of youth, and when he was the most actively busied in the contests of the age, he displayed a candour, openness, and liberality of mind, which excited the esteem of those who had embraced the opposite side of the question, and induced them to wish that he had been one of their own number.



on the infelicity and anxieties to which that state is frequently subject. Though persuaded that the amiable disposition of Sir James Stewart afforded the most sanguine hopes of happiness, though she entertained the highest opinion of his character, and though he urged his suit, and declared his esteem and affection for her in all the persuasive words which love can dictate, yet he was obliged to make three visits to Dunrobin, before he could prevail upon her to assent to their union. When Sir James had gained this grand point, he had another difficulty to conquer before his marriage with Lady Frances Wemyss could be completed, which was, to obtain the consent of the Earl her father, and the approbation of others of the family. As Sir James's affection to Lady Frances increased every day in ardour, the more intimately he became acquainted with her, he had never felt himself so unhappy as during the time in which the attainment of his wishes was impeded by the prudential objections of the Earl of Wemyss; for the smallness of Sir James's fortune was at first deemed an insurmountable difficulty. In this exigency, Lord Elcho carried him to the castle of Wemyss, to wait upon his noble father; and the visit produced the effect intended. The Earl of Wemyss was so highly pleased with the character, temper, and behaviour of Sir James, that he laid aside his opposition to the match. It was considered by his Lordship, that with such a man his daughter might be far more happy than with any gentleman of much superior estate, who was not possessed of the same qualifications. In consequence of the Earl of Wemyss's consent and approbation, all other opposition was laid aside, and Sir James hastened to complete the delightful union of two minds that were perfectly fitted for each other. On the 14th of October, 1743, the marriage was celebrated at Dunrobin.

All those who have been intimately acquainted with Sir James Stewart will acknowledge, that there never was a marriage, the happiness of which was more complete. It was supported by mutual love, respect, confidence, and unremitting attention. Those vicissitudes of fortune which in many cases disturb the enjoyments of domestic felicity, had no effect upon theirs; none of the adverse scenes through which they passed ever produced the least abatement of their tenderness; and it was always the endeavour of each to soften, to conceal, and, if possible, to forget the disagreeable occurrences of life. The person best able to speak upon the matter hath said, "I could wish to express myself truly descriptive of what I have so frequently witnessed and admired on this subject."

A few weeks after their marriage, our young couple went from Dunrobin to Wemyss Castle, where they were received by the Earl with every degree of af-



fection; and their time while they stayed was spent in great festivity and pleasure. The Earl of Wemyss and his family accompanied them to Edinburgh, where was a renewal of the most delightful intercourse with the friends both of Sir James and his lady. After a short stay at Edinburgh, Sir James and Lady Frances Stewart removed to their house at Good Trees, to which they were accompanied by three of her Ladyship's and two of Sir James's sisters. In the month of August, 1744, Lady Frances was delivered of a son, the present Baronet. This event was regarded by Sir James as a most precious fruit of the happiness he enjoyed, and served still further to display the warm and tender feelings with which his heart was replete.

Sir James Stewart continued with his family at Good Trees for one year; but this situation was by no means favourable to study or to business. Its vicinity to Edinburgh drew thither a perpetual concourse of company from that city. There he received his friends with cordial hospitality, and gave himself up to the entertainment and pleasure which their gay, their cheerful, and often instructive conversation afforded, and in which he sustained a most distinguished part. The time was charmingly spent; but in the meanwhile the application to the practice of the bar was forgotten.

We now come to an event which called forth Sir James Stewart's abilities, brought him into public notice, and had a considerable influence on the colour of his future life. The event we refer to was a contested election, in 1744, for the county of Edinburgh. It hath already been mentioned, that Sir James's father, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, was understood to have represented that county in Parliament. However this may have been, it is certain that the right of the family to vote in elections, in consequence of the possession of the Good Trees estate, had been for a long course of years acknowledged. This right was acquired by Sir James Stewart's grandfather, the Lord Advocate for Scotland; and though the value of the estate was estimated some pence below the legal standard, so slight a circumstance was disregarded, in comparison with his eminent character and merit; and his name, in 1702, was entered, without hesitation, in the roll of the electors, accompanied with an express declaration that his title had been properly established. Upon the Lord Advocate's death, the claim of the Solicitor-General was, in 1708, with equal readiness admitted. After the decease of this gentleman, in 1727, his name continued on the roll till 1734, when it was struck out, as being that of a dead man, while his son's name was not inserted, on account of his being very young, and soon to go abroad. However, this defect was supplied in 1742. At that time Sir James Stewart



claimed the rights of his father and grandfather, to which claim no objections being made, he was placed upon the list of the freeholders. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir James Stewart, the fourth Baronet, who, in 1772, married Alicia Blacker, but has no male issue; and the title after him will devolve to Henry Stewart Barclay, eldest son of Henry Stewart Barclay, of Collairney, in Fife, great-grandson of Sir James, the Lord Advocate, by a second marriage<sup>1</sup>.

*Creation—1695.*

<sup>1</sup> The Lady Dame Margaret Air, widow of Sir James Stewart, of Good Trees, some time Lord Advocate, was mother of Henry Barclay, of Collairney, Esq., and died in 1743. The name of Stewart-Denham, used by the present Baronet, was assumed after the death of Sir Robert Denham, of Westshiel, Bart., in 1736; he dying a bachelor, and his estates falling to Sir James Stewart.

---

## HAY\*.

THE Hays, of Smithfield, were for many years considerable proprietors in the county of Tweeddale, and resided, as far back as their history can be traced, which forms a retrospect of nearly three hundred years, at Smithfield Castle, in the county of Peebles.

John Hay, the first of Smithfield, was the common stock, or parent of the families of Smithfield, and Haystoun, and eldest son of John, Lord Hay, of Yester, by one of the coheireesses of John Dickson, of Smithfield, his Lordship's second wife. Having succeeded to his mother's property in 1525, and made considerable additions to it, he married Janet Scott, by whom he had three sons: 1. James, who succeeded him; 2. Thomas, who succeeded his brother James; and, 3. John, of Kingsmeadows, (hereafter particularly mentioned), from whom the Haystoun branch, to which the present Baronet belongs, is lineally descended. James Hay, fiar of Smithfield, the eldest son, married Joan Gocan, and died without issue.

Thomas Hay, the second son, succeeded to his brother, and died some time previous to 1570, leaving two sons: 1. John, who succeeded him, and carried on the Smithfield branch; and, 2. Thomas, whose issue if he had any, became





extinct. In a wappon schawing of the heretors of Tweedale, to which we shall afterwards have occasion to refer, we find Swin, the Laird of Smithfield's man, present, horsit with cine futman all with lances and swordis, within the parochan of Peblis, 1627.

John Hay, of Smithfield, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married, the 2nd of December, 1574, Elizabeth Brown, by whom, dying the 23rd of May, 1628, he left three sons: 1. Alexander, in whose favour he disposed part of his estate, but who predeceased him in 1616 or 1617, leaving by his wife, Joan Lauder, a son, John, who also predeceased his grandfather, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; 2. John, surnamed Dumb John Hay, from his labouring under the infirmity of a want of speech, who, during his father's life, succeeded to his brother, Alexander, and his nephew, John, was Master of the Hospital at St. Leonard's, and died unmarried, having previously vested all his property in, 3. James.

James, the only surviving son of the second John Hay, of Smithfield, obtained from King James VI. of Scotland and First of England, in 1624, the honourable appointment of Esquire of his Majesty's body, and in the reign of King Charles I. he was by patent, dated at Oatlands, the 20th of July, 1635, raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Scotland, accompanied by a grant of a large tract of land in Nova Scotia, extending three miles along the river Grand Solsibon, in Capricorne, and Stretchbury, from thence northwards for six miles to be thenceforth called the barony and regality of Smithfield.

Sir James Hay enjoyed the dignity conferred upon him until his death in 1654, having had issue by Dame Sidney Mupey, an English lady, who survived him, two sons and a daughter: 1. John, who succeeded to the title only with a legacy of one thousand pounds sterling; 2. William, who succeeded to the estates by the particular destination of his father, to the exclusion of his brother, Sir John, who died without issue; and, 3. Anne, who married the 20th of February, 1649, Sir James Douglas, uncle to the then Earl, and himself, afterwards Earl of Morton.

Sir John Hay, the second Baronet, died in 1659, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir James, who was born at Peebles, in 1652, and was the last male representative of the Smithfield branch, being the nephew and heir of William Hay, the last of Smithfield, whose property, through various means, had become so reduced, as to leave nothing for Sir James Hay, the third Baronet, but the bare title, which passed to him without any service, and prevented his name and



family from being traced any further by feudal investiture, than 1683, in which year, or at some time subsequent to it, he died without male issue.

The male succession, in the Smithfield branch, direct and collateral, having thus become extinguished, it is necessary now to revert to the before-mentioned John Hay, of Kingsmeadows, a property which he acquired by purchase in 1570, who was more generally known by the title of brother-german to Thomas Hay, of Smithfield, and third son of John Hay, the ancestor both of the Smithfield, and Haystoun branches of the Hay family.

John Hay, of Kingsmeadow, first of the Haystoun branch, married Marion Ker, by whom he had three sons, viz. Andrew, who succeeded him; John; and William.

Andrew Hay, of Haystoun, Writer to the Signet, succeeded his father in 1602, and purchased the lands of Haystoun, and other places in 1635. He married Janet Hay, by whom, dying in 1653, he left two sons, viz. John, who succeeded him in his estate of Haystoun; and Andrew, to whom he left the estate of Craigh.

John Hay, the eldest, Advocate, and one of the Principal Clerks of Session, died the 27th of October, 1679, leaving a son,

John Hay, of Haystoun, who married Janet, or Joan Murray, daughter of Sir Alexander Murray, of Blackbarony, by whom he had a son,

John Hay, who acquired the fee of Haystoun, and other lands, by his father's disposition thereof in his favour, the 2nd of August, 1689, and who married the 7th of March, 1712, Grizel Thomson, by whom, dying in 1762, he had issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. John, who died before his father without issue, in 1758; 2. James, a Physician in Edinburgh, his successor, and afterwards Sir James Hay; 3. Actan, who married Miss Britland, only daughter and heiress of —— Britland, Esq., of Nottingham, he married, secondly, Lucy, sister of Sir Harry Harpur, of Caulk, in Derbyshire, and niece to the Duke of Rutland; he died Member of Parliament for Perthshire, the 15th of November, 1775, without issue; and, 4. Alexander, Captain in the 7th Light Dragoons, died the 2nd of October, 1806, without issue. 1. Daughter, Jean married to Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh; 2. Anne, married to George Cranston, Esq., of Dewar; 3. Grizel, married to William Bertram, Esq., merchant in Edinburgh; 4. Helen, married to George Adinston, Esq.; 5. Margaret; 6. Elizabeth; and, 7. Alison. He was succeeded by his son,

James, afterwards Sir James Hay, the fourth Baronet of the united Smithfield and Haystoun branches, concentrated in his person. He succeeded to his



father in 1762, and in 1805, he put in his claim to the dormant Baronetage, which was allowed by a special jury assembled at Peebles, on the 9th day of November, in the same year. Sir James married the 13th of December, 1751, Dorriell Campbell, youngest daughter and coheirress of Daniel Campbell, Esq., of Greenyards, who died the 28th of March, 1770, and by whom he had issue: 1. Elizabeth, born the 1st of February, 1753, married the 20th of September, 1770, to Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart.; 2. John, his heir; 3. Adam, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, who died of a fever in the West Indies, on the 12th of December, 1796, without issue; 4. James, Captain of the Lord Macartney and Coutts East Indiamen; born twins, the 7th of January, 1757; 5. Daniel, born the 23rd of August, 1758, died in infancy; 6. Grace, born the 2nd of June, 1761; 7. Jane, born the 13th of February, 1765, married the 13th of February, 1791, to Samuel Anderson, Esq., banker in Edinburgh; and, 8. Barbara-Dorriell-Anne, born the 28th of March, 1770. Sir James dying on the 21st of October, 1810, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

Sir John Hay, of Smithfield and Haystoun, banker in Edinburgh, born the 15th of January, 1755. He married the 9th of July, 1785, the Honourable Mary-Elizabeth Forbes, youngest daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, by Catharine Innes, only child of Sir Robert Innes, of Balvenie, Bart., and sister of her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, by whom, who died the 2nd of November, 1803, he had issue eight sons and seven daughters: 1. James, born the 25th of April, 1786, died December, 1790; 2. William-Forbes, born the 23rd of June, 1787, died November, 1790; 3. John, born the 3rd of August, 1788; 4. Catharine, born the 1st of December, 1789; 5. Daniel, born the 10th of December, 1790, died July, 1810; 6. Mary, born the 23rd of January, 1792; 7. Robert, born the 26th of February, 1793; 8. Atholl, born in 1794, and died an infant; 9. Adam, born the 14th of December, 1795; 10. Elizabeth, born the 4th of February, 1797; 11. Grace, born the 17th of May, 1798; 12. Jane, born the 10th of July, 1799; 13. Jemima-Barbara, born the 21st of August, 1800; and, 14. Samuel, born the 5th of August, 1803.



## LESLIE.\*

THIS family is of as high antiquity as any in Scotland (vide our Scottish Peerage); and the first proprietor of the lands and barony of Leslyn, in Aberdeenshire, upon record, was

Bartholomew de Leslyn, in the reign of King William the Lion. He was succeeded by his son,

Malcolm; whose successor was

Norman de Leslyn: he married a daughter of Lord Lorn, and by her had a son,

Sir Leonard de Lesley, Knt., who made a considerable figure at the court of Alexander III. He married Catharine More, heiress of Taces, in Fife, which barony continued in possession of the family for many succeeding generations. His son by her was

Sir Norman Leslie, Knt., Sheriff of Aberdeen in 1305. His son,

Sir Andrew Leslie, Knt., was one of those patriotic Barons who, in 1320, signed that memorable Letter to the Pope, asserting the independence of Scotland. He married to his first wife, Mary, daughter and coheirss of Sir Alexander Abernethy, of that Ilk, with whom he got the baronies of Rothies and Ballenbreack, which were confirmed to him by charter of the Scottish monarch, since which the elder branch of the family have quartered the arms of Abernethy; and by her he had three sons, whose issue will be found in our genealogy of the carldom of Rothies. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Douglas, he had a son,

George Leslie, who was designated of Balquhain, and was the first ancestor of that family. He married a daughter of ——— Keith, of Inverugy, by whom he had a son; but we are unable to insert the intermediate generations, until we come to

William Leslie, the fourth Baron of Balquhain, and great grandson of George, the first Baron. He married to his second wife, Dame Agnes Irvine, daughter of the Laird of Drum, by whom he had a son, to whom he gave the lands of Wardis, said, in an old genealogy, to have derived their name in consequence





of Gregory, King of Scotland, having built a castle on the top of the hill of Dunidore, of which the ruins are still in existence, whilst at the bottom was a fortified building, called the King's Wardhouse, since corrupted into Wardis. This eldest son of William Leslie, by his second marriage, was

Alexander Leslie, who was Receiver-General to King James IV. He received from his father, in patrimony, the lands and barony of Wardis, in the county of Aberdeen, also the lands of Draines, Middleton, &c. ; but that of Wardis became the chief title of this family. He married Elizabeth Lauder, the heiress of Balcolmie, by whom he had a son, John, his heir, and five daughters : 1. Elizabeth, married, first, to William Seton, of Meldrum ; secondly, to John Collison, in Aberdeen, and had issue by both ; 2. ———, married to ——— Spence, of Boddam ; 3. ———, married to Robert Livingston, Provost of Dysart ; 4. ———, married to John Sinclair ; and, 5. ———, married to Robert Keith, who was killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. He was succeeded by his son,

John Leslie, of Wardis<sup>a</sup>, who married, first, ——— Stewart, daughter of Alexander, Bishop of Moray, grandson of King James II., by whom he had no issue ; secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Crichton, of Frensdraught, by whom he had a son, Alexander, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret, married to the Laird of Cowbardie. He married, thirdly, ——— Forbes, daughter of ——— Forbes, of Echt, and widow of Robert Stewart, of Dryland, by whom he had two sons : 1. William, first of the family of Warthelle, of whom there are many descendants ; 2. Walter. He married, fourthly, Agnes, daughter of Patrick Gordon, of Haddo, ancestor of the Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had one son, Andrew, ancestor of the family of Bucharne ; and two daughters : 1. Bessie, who was married, first, to Andrew Winton ; secondly, to Andrew Menzies ; 2. Margery, married to James Keith, of Achorsk. He married, fifthly, Annabella Chalmer, daughter to the Laird of Ballbithan<sup>b</sup>, by whom he had one son, Robert, slain at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, and three daughters : 1. Clara, married to Patrick Leith, of Harthill ; 2. Annabella, married Andrew Brabmer, in Aberdeen ; 3. Isabel, married, first, to William Troup, of Colma-

<sup>a</sup> In or before 1510, as there is in that year a charter under the Great Seal, "*Joanni Lesley, de Warderis de omnibus et singulis terris Regis de Garvach, viz. Dumcanistoun, Gillanderstoun, Rathmarieil, Warthill, Dornock, etc. jacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Aberdene in excambium et permutacionem pro terris suis de Balcony maneris, cunicularisque earundem, etc. jacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Fyfe.*"

<sup>b</sup> In or before 1524, in which year he obtains a charter, under the Great Seal, to himself and Annabella Chalmer, his wife, in conjunct fee, and their nearest lawful heirs, of the lands of Tullifour, Talvella, &c.



leggie; secondly, to Andrew Craig, of Bamehn. He died on the 1st of April, 1546, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Forbes, of Towie. On the 13th of October, 1546, he obtained a royal charter to himself and Margaret Forbes, his wife, and their heirs, whom failing, to the heirs male of Alexander himself, of the lands of Talveltye. By her he had three sons and six daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. Patrick, of Duncanstown, who married Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the Laird of Meldrum; 3. Alexander, of Dyce, who married and had issue: 1. daughter, Catharine, was married to George Crichton, of Conzie; 2. Agnes, married, first, to ——— Pitlithie; secondly, to Laurence Keith, of Kirkton of Rain; 3. ———, married to John Innes, of Auchluncart; 4. ———, married to Alexander Barclay, of Kincarrachie; 5. ———, married to Alexander Burnet, of Craighour; 6. ———, married to Alexander Gordon, of Thanestown. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, who was appointed King's Falconer. There is a royal charter of confirmation, "*Willielmo Leslie, de Wardres, et Jonetæ Innes sponsæ suæ in vitali reddito pro omnibus eorum vitæ diebus: et Waltero Leslie eorum filio sexto genito omnium et singularium duarum partium villæ et terrarum de Wrayes, 3 Jan. 1575.*" By Janet Innes, daughter of Robert Innes, of Innermarkie, he had five sons and four daughters: 1. Walter, who died unmarried; 2. John, who became his father's heir; 3. George, of Crichtie, who married Margery, daughter of Patrick Leslie, of Kincragie, of whom John, Bishop of the Isles in Scotland, afterwards Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, and several others were descended; 4. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Ogilvie, of Banff, and died in 1606, leaving issue only one son, who died young; 5. James, who married Margaret Erskine, daughter of the Laird of Pittodrie, by whom he had two sons; 1. daughter, married to Thomas Meldrum, son of Sir George Meldrum, of Fyvie; 2. ———, married to George Chalmer, of Ballbithan; 3. Grizel, married to James Arbuthnot, of Lentusk; 4. Bessie, married to John Colison, of Aberdeen. He was succeeded by his son,

John, who married the daughter of Sir James Crichton, of Fendraught, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. John, his heir, afterwards Sir John; 2. William, who succeeded to the honours of the family, of whom afterwards; and, 3. Norman, upon whose descendants the representation of this family in the male line appears to have devolved, as will be shown hereafter. 1. Daughter, ———, married to John Leith, of Edingarroch; 2. Mariota, married to Gilbert Johnston, son of George, of Caskieben; and, 3. Christian, mar-



ried to George Leslie, of Olderaig. He died about the year 1620\*, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line being carried on by the third son, Norman, we proceed with him.

Norman Leslie married Margery, daughter of John Leith, of Harthill, by whom he had two sons: 1. John, his heir: and, 2. Alexander, who married a daughter of —— Morrison, of Bognie, by whom he had a numerous issue: he acquired the lands of Tulloch, near Strathbogie, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander. Norman was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Leslie, of New Raine, who married Janet Gordon, daughter of the Laird of Newton, by whom he had

Patrick Leslie, of New Raine, who, as we have reason to believe, had two sons: 1. William, who resided at Aberdeen, and being descended in a direct male line from John, fifth Baron of Wardis, was considered in the middle of the last century as being the male heir of the family, and undoubted claimant to the baronetship; he married and had a son, William, who dying without issue, his claims went to his cousin, the present Baronet; and, 2. John. Patrick Leslie, in 1700, disposed of his lands in New Raine, and dying some-

\* This Sir John was created a Baronet by King Charles I. by his royal patent, to him and his heirs male whomsoever, of the lands, barony, and regality of Leslie, in Nova Scotia, in America, dated the 1st of September, 1625. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon, of Newton, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. Francis; and, 3. Alexander, who were both killed in the German wars, without issue. 1. Daughter, Janet, married, first, to John Gordon, of Avachie, secondly, to George Gordon, of Newton; 2. Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir John Gordon, of Clanie, secondly, to Colonel Sir George Currier; and, 3. Margery, married, first, to Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsieck, secondly, to Sir John Fletcher, King's Advocate. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Leslie, second Baronet, of Wardis, who dying unmarried soon after his father, was succeeded in the title by his uncle,

William, second son of John, father of the first Baronet. This William, second son of John, fifth Baron of Wardis, and brother-german of Sir John, the first Baronet, had an undoubted right to these honours, and was accordingly styled Sir William Leslie, of Wardis; but as the estate of Wardis was either spent during the Civil Wars, or went to the sisters of the last Sir John, as heirs of line, there came no part of it to this Sir William, wherefore he allowed the title to be dormant, and it is within these few years only that it has been claimed. Sir William married Helen Gordon, daughter of —— Gordon, of Newton, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: 1. John, who married a daughter of —— Gordon, of Milton, and died in Germany, without issue; 2. William; 3. Patrick, killed at the battle of Kilsyth; and, 4. Alexander, married —— Dunbar, widow of ——, of Overhall; but there is no male succession of any of them. 1. Daughter, ——, married to ——; 2. ——, died unmarried; and, 3. ——, married to Sir George Johnston, of Caskieben, Bart.; but none of his sons surviving, the next in succession were the line of Norman Leslie, third son of the fifth Baron of Wardis, and brother of Sir John, the first Baronet



time afterwards, was succeeded by his eldest son ; but the line was continued by his second son,

John Leslie, whose son,

Sir John Leslie, the present Baronet, claimed after his cousin, and lately assumed the title. He married the heiress of Findrassie<sup>d</sup>, Caroline-Jemima Leslie, who died in 1810, and by whom he has issue two sons: 1. Abraham-Charles; and, 2. John; and three daughters: 1. Caroline-Jemima; 2. Rothes-Beatrix; and, 3. Cecilia-Margaret.

*Creation*—1st of September, 1625.

\* The family of Findrassie is descended from George, fourth Earl of Rothes, and Margaret, only daughter of William, Lord Crichton, by Cecilia, second daughter of King James II. George, Earl of Rothes, was married to Margaret Crichton, and then divorced on some unaccountable pretence, in 1520; and he afterwards contracted several other marriages. It appears, however, that previous to the divorce, he had two sons, Norman and Robert; and that a considerable number of years subsequent to it, he again married Margaret Crichton his first wife, canonically, and according to the rules of the church. By this measure, his two sons, though said to be born out of lawful wedlock, were now legitimated. The eldest, Norman, was outlawed for participating in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, and died without issue. Thus, if Robert was the second son before the divorce, his descendants represent George, the fourth Earl of Rothes, and we have seen no evidence to prove the contrary. He obtained the lands of Findrassie, and is thereafter styled Robert Leslie, of Findrassie. By Janet, daughter of Robert, Lord Elphinston, he left a son, Robert, the representation of whom, after several descents, devolved on Abraham Leslie, of Findrassie, whose daughter and heiress, Caroline-Jemima, was married as already observed, to Sir John Leslie, of Wardes, and the families of Wardes and Findrassie were thus united.

---

## G R A N T \*

(OF DALVEY).

THIS is a cadet of the ancient family of Grant, of that Ilk, and which branched off from the main stem about the close of the fifteenth century; but as the family documents of Dalvey differ, in some degree, from those of the principal line, as already recorded, we shall briefly notice such discordance, beginning with





John Grant, commonly called John Roy; he married Matilda Cummin, and had by her a son,

Duncan, who married Muriel M'Intosh, daughter of Malcolm, Laird of that ilk, and by her had twin sons: 1. John, who in the family papers of Grant is said to have died before his father, and to have left a son, John, heir to his grandfather, Duncan; and another, William, ancestor of the Grants of Blairfindy, &c.; 2. Patrick, progenitor of Ballendalloch; and many other junior families; also a daughter, Catharine, second wife of Duncan, Laird of M'Intosh, her cousin\*. This Duncan died before the year 1492, and though in the pedigree of the elder branch he is said to have been succeeded by his grandson, yet by the Dalvey papers his successor is asserted to have been his son,

John Grant, who, for his delight in poetry, was designated by his countrymen, Bard Roy. He married Margaret Ogilvie, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford, by whom he had two sons; 1. John, who succeeded him, a minor, left under the care of his uncle Ballendalloch; 2. Duncan, progenitor of this family, but not recorded in our antecedent pedigree; and a daughter, married to Hector M'Intosh. We now proceed with the second son,

Duncan Grant, who is stated to have married Mary, daughter of Hugh Rose, Baron, of Kilravock, by whom he had several children, of whom, 1. John, progenitor of the first Baronet of this house<sup>b</sup>; 2. Sweton, whose line are now the representatives, and with whom we proceed.

\* On a due comparison of these papers with those of the principal stem, we are induced to believe that John, who, when a minor, was left under the care of his uncle Patrick, of Ballendalloch, was also protected by his uncle M'Intosh, and not by his grandfather M'Intosh, as there stated, unless, indeed, that we should be authorized to read great grandfather instead, though even that will not completely solve the difficulty. This correction is evidently necessary, on a careful examination of the pedigree, and seems rather to contradict the interpolation of a generation, in John who died before his father. However this may be, it has no effect whatever on the general accuracy of the genealogy, and we therefore leave it to the judgment of our readers.

<sup>b</sup> This John left an only son, Sweton, who married a daughter of ——— Farquharson, of Inverey, and by her had two sons, James and Ludovick. James, the eldest, was King's Advocate during the short reign of James VII., and in the year 1688 was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of Scotland, with remainder to his heirs male for ever, by the title of Sir James Grant, of Dalvey, he having acquired that estate in the year 1680, by purchase from the family of Ballendalloch, before which he had been designated of Gartenbeg. Sir James, about 1672, married a daughter of Sir Gideon Scott, of Highchester, (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hamilton, of Preston) and sister of Walter Scot, afterwards Earl of Tarras, but without issue. He died in 1693, (and his widow remarried to Dr. William Rutherford, of Barnhills, to whom she had several children) and his brother Ludovick having died unmarried, Dalvey and the other family



Sweton Grant, second son of Duncan, by Mary Rose, and next brother to John, the grandfather of Sir James, the first Baronet, as in the note, married Jane, daughter of ——— Shaw, of Rothiemurchus, and by her left issue one son,

estates devolved upon Patrick Grant, then of Inverladinen, as in the text, as heir male of the line, who had also a claim to the baronetcy, from the remainder to heirs male whatsoever, as further noticed in the text.

The family of Ballindalloch having spread into various branches, and having been subject to repeated changes of fortune, it may not be irrelevant here to notice that it sprung from Patrick, twin brother with John, the ninth Laird of Grant. We cannot precisely state at what time the estate of Ballindalloch was put into his hands, but it is probable that it was done in the lifetime of his father, some time before the year 1492, as in that year his father took out a charter upon his whole lands under the Great Seal. John, who was killed by Carron in 1588, was probably his grandson; and John, who killed Carron in 1628, was his son, whose son was Patrick, father of John Roy, his successor, and of Margaret, married to Carriemonic; Isabet, married to ——— Grant, of Advie; Helen, married to ——— Gordou, of Dunkinty; and Barbara. John Grant, of Ballindalloch, father of Patrick, had two brothers, George, of Kirdalls, and Alexander, Sheriff of Murray; his sister was married to ——— Tulloch, of Tanachy. In 1684, John Roy succeeded his father, Patrick; by his irregular living, and by the unhappy differences between him and his lady, (who was ——— Leslie, daughter of Balquhain), not only his own estate, but several of his friends and neighbours, were involved and ruined. For several generations this family was very flourishing, both in friends and riches, being possessed of the baronies of Ballindalloch, Kirdalls, Mornage, Advie, Tullohen, and Glencairn, in Aberdeenshire, and some parts of Birnie, in Murray; but the unhappy divisions and mutual bloodshed that happened between this family and Carron, gave the first shock to their fortune, which obliged them first to sell the lands of Tullohen, and next to mortgage Skier Advie. There remained, however, a tolerable estate when John Roy succeeded; but he was a man of no economy nor prudence. The family of Grant, and his other friends, interposed to prevent his ruin; and by them he was prevailed upon to lay himself under an interdiction, by which he committed the administration of his estate to Brigadier Grant, Captain Grant, of Elchis, and Walter Grant, of Arentilly, which gave occasion to W. Elchis' verses, "What meant the man," &c. This interdiction had no good effect, but served to plunge him into more difficulty: at length his estate was carried off by an adjudication, but not until after the year 1715; and it is said, that this was carried on by some of his own nearest relations, at a time when his real friends, who had been engaged in the rebellion in 1715, could hardly venture to show themselves. In him ended his family, at least as proprietor of their ancient patrimony of Ballindalloch, &c. From the time this family first branched off from the family of Grant, to the time it was in a manner extinguished in this John Roy, which takes in a period of about two hundred and fifty years, there were many other families that sprung from it. The most considerable is Grant, of Dalvey, afterwards of Dunlagas, when Dalvey was sold to Sir James, the first Baronet. We know not the precise time when this family branched off Ballindalloch, only we find that, in the year 1628, Thomas, younger of Dalvey, was killed in the party of Ballindalloch, in the affair between him and Carron, at Rothiemoor. This Thomas's father, however, appears to have been the first of Dalvey, and we may suppose him to have been a second brother of John, of Ballindalloch: Thomas, the eldest son of this Dalvey, falling at Rothiemoor, his second son, James, succeeded to the estate of Dalvey. Robert was his son, and his first wife was daughter of ——— Grant, of Moynes, by whom he had two sons, Patrick and John; his second wife was daughter of Sir Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbogg, by whom he had a daughter, Isabel, married to James Ogilvie, of Loggie; his third wife was ——— Campbell, by whom he had Andrew, a clergyman, afterwards Parson of Viconburgh, in England; and Elizabeth, mar-



John Grant, who married Margery, daughter of ——— Cuming, of Lochtervandick, (by his wife, Martha, grand-daughter of ——— Gordon, Laird

ried to James Kenedy, Peruke-maker to King Edward VI. This Robert had five sisters: one of them married ——— Shaw; another to ——— Grant, the grandfather of John Grant, Chamberlain of Mullben; a third was Mr. Robert Grant, of Brecedles's mother; a fourth was mother to Peter Grant, late vintner in Edinburgh. Patrick, son of Robert, married a daughter of Sir John Guthrie, by whom he had Patrick, his son and heir, and Margaret, who was married to Captain Brodie, of Windchills.

John, the second son of Robert, was an officer in the army, and married a nun, with whom he lived for several years at Miltown, of Castle Grant, and was Chamberlain of Strathspey, commonly known by the name of Chamberlain Bain; he was a distinguished, well looked, and well made man, and his death was attended with several circumstances, which some ignorantly imputed to wickedness, others more probably to the contrivance of the Papists, in revenge of the interest they supposed to have been done them by his marriage with the nun, who, it is said, after his death, again embraced the Popish religion, and resumed her vows. Patrick, the second of this family, grandson of Robert, married Susanna Morison, daughter to ——— Morison, of Bognie, by whom he had Patrick, who died a bachelor; John, who adopted a military life, went over first to the Russian service, under General Keith, and there he became a Captain; and when that great officer came into the Prussian service he brought Mr. Grant along with him, where he was received in the same rank, and promoted to be one of his Majesty's Aid-du-Camps, in which character, he had the honour to be sent over upon two different occasions to the Court of Britain, where he was very graciously received, and honoured with considerable presents. He became a Major-General in that service, and afterwards, by his brother's death, succeeded to the estate of Dunlugas. His brother, James, was bred a merchant, and was afterwards in company with Sir James Hudgit, and others, in one of the most extensive branches of trade that was then carried on by any private company in England. He married ———, an English lady, by whom he had a son, John; their only sister, daughter of Patrick, was married to Mr. Keir, Minister of Turriff.

The Grants of Advie are descended of the family of Dunlugas; their progenitor was John, brother of James, of Dalvey, who as appears by his contract of marriage, still extant at Ballindalloch, the 1st of May, 1619, was married to Isabella Grant, daughter of John Grant, son of Thomas, who was a brother of Ballindalloch's, by his wife, Margery Torie. This John Grant was first settled in Lethindie, and next at Advie. He had two sons and one daughter: his eldest son, Patrick, was married to Isabel Grant, daughter of Ballindalloch; his second son, James, was married to Jannet Stewart, daughter of ——— Stewart, of Drummuir, as by their contract of marriage, the 11th of January, 1600; the daughter, Jannet, was married to John M'Indowie, as by their contract, the 14th of June, 1633; of this marriage there were three daughters: Aune, married to ——— Grant, of Inverlochie; Elspit, first married to Robert Chapman, merchant, of Inverness, to whom she had James, Minister of Cromdale; her second husband was David Raylie, merchant, of Inverness, whose son, William, was factor upon the estate of Lamington, and his son, James, was since that a merchant at Edinburgh; and Jannet, the third daughter, was married to David Shaw, in Ballach Lyan, whose son Lachlan, Minister of the Gospel at Elgin, collected some very extensive memoirs of the family of the Grants, to which we have been much indebted in our researches into the genealogy of this family.

\* The first of the Cummings, of Lochtervandick, was Duncan, second son of Sir Richard Cuming, a great favourite of King David Bruce, by his lady, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Grant, of that ilk. He married a daughter of William M'Intosh, of that ilk, and died in the beginning of the reign of Robert III., leaving a son, Ferquhard, who married a daughter of the Earl of Mar, and died in 1406. Robert Cuming, eldest



of Haddo, ancestor of the Earls of Aberdeen); by her he had a son and successor,

John Grant, who married a daughter of ——— Grant, of Glenbegs, leaving two sons: 1. Donald, his successor; 2. Alexander.

Donald Grant married Mary, daughter of Colonel Grant, of Mulben, (son of Sir John Grant, of that Ilk, by Mary, daughter of Lord Ogilvie) and by her was father of

Patrick Grant, first designated of Inverladinen. On the demise of Sir James Grant, the first Baronet, of Dalvey, he became heir male of the line, and took possession of the estates, but sold Dalvey, shortly afterwards, to Brigadier Grant. He was also lawful claimant of the Baronetcy, and is said by some to have assumed the title, whilst other authorities assert, that it was dormant until revived by his eldest son. He was however, most certainly, the second Baronet of Dalvey, by lawful succession; and married Lydia Macintosh, daughter of ——— Macintosh, of Bortum, and sister to Brigadier-General Macintosh, who signalized himself so conspicuously in the year 1715, by crossing the Frith of Forth, with fifteen hundred men, in open boats, where it was seventeen miles in breadth, and in the face of several ships of war. By this lady he left several children, of whom 1. Sir Alexander Grant, who was the third Baronet, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cooke, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, but without issue. He it is that is asserted, on some authorities, to have first revived the dormant title, and to have purchased Grangehill, in the parish of Dyke, to which he gave the name of Dalvey, in remembrance of the local designation of his ancestors. This Sir Alexander was, for many years, representative in the British Parliament for the boroughs of Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres; but dying without issue, at his seat at Bookham Grove, in Surrey, was succeeded by his only surviving brother; 2. Ludovick, afterwards the fourth Baronet. Sir Patrick died in 1755, in the one hundred and first year of his age; and the line was carried on by

son of Ferquhard, married a daughter of ——— Gordon, of Invercuroch, and had a son, Alexander, who by his wife, a daughter of the Laird of Benwell, in Buchan, was father of another Ferquhard. He married a daughter of Walter Leslie, of Kininvie, and died in the reign of James V., leaving a son, George, who by his wife, Margaret Grant, great niece of the Laird of Freuchie, had a second son, George, who was thirty years Provost of Elgin, and carried on this descent, leaving, by his marriage with Margery Leslie, of the family of Kininvie, a son, William, born in 1634, who was the last of Lochtervandiech, having sold that estate to Duff, of Braco. By his first wife, Isabel, daughter of John Gordon, son of the Laird of Haddo and Provost of Banff, he had a daughter, Margery, married to John Grant, as in the text.





Sir Ludovick Grant, fourth Baronet, of Dalvey, who succeeded his brother, Sir Alexander. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Innes, of Kildvenie, Bart., (by his lady, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Fraser, of Cairnbiddie, brother of Lord Fraser) by whom he had several children, of whom a daughter, Margery, about 1758, was married to Duncan Maedonald, the fourteenth Baron of Glengary, and had four sons and three daughters; and dying in 1790, was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Grant, the fifth Baronet of Dalvey. He married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Jeremiah Cray\*, of Ibsley, in the county of Hants, Esq., (by his wife, Sarah, sister to Sir James and Sir George Colebrooke, Barts.) which lady died at Paris on the 4th of February, 1803, leaving several children. Sir Alexander died in 1806, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Grant, the present and sixth Baronet of Dalvey, a minor.

*Creation—1688.*

\* By this marriage the line of Dalvey became connected with several English families, Lady Grant being first cousin to the Countess of Tankerville, to the first Ladies of Sir John Aubrey and Sir Thomas Broughton, Baronets, and niece to the Lady of Edwin, Lord Sandys.

---

## RIDDELL.

THE family of Riddell has been established at Riddell, in the parish of Lilliesleaf and county of Roxburgh, during many centuries; but no knowledge exists when it first acquired the lands formerly called the Ryedales, from whence its surname is derived. Several stone coffins were accidentally discovered about sixty years ago, in an ancient burying place at Riddell, the inscriptions on which tend to confirm the traditions of the family, that it was seated there during the wars between the Piets and Scots in the reign of Egfrid, King of Northumberland; these coffins were deposited in a vault built in the year 1110, and which has ever since been the place of sepulture of the family of Riddell.



The first record in the possession of the family, is a bull of Pope Adrian I. confirming to Oscitel de Ridel his possessions at Lilliesleaf; this curious paper is conjectured to have been written about the year 800; it is said, however, by other authorities, to have been written by Adrian IV. between 1154 and 1159.

It appears that Gualter de Ridel followed King Canute on his pilgrimage to Rome, in the year 1025; he took with him two of his sons, Oscitel, and Guafrid, and the latter, having entered into the service of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, founded a family at Rouen, the descendants of which continued there in affluence till the late revolution in France<sup>a</sup>.

About the year 1090, Oscitel de Ridal having returned to his native country, with consent of King Malcolm Canmore, gave his lands of Cranstoun, Preston, and others, to his son, Hugo; who, in the year 1110, bestowed the

<sup>a</sup> The son of Guafrid accompanied William the Conqueror to England, A. D. 1066; he was entrusted with a considerable command at the battle of Hastings, and his name is particularly mentioned in the roll of Battle Abbey. William bestowed on him a large share of his conquered lands, part of which are still possessed by the descendants of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, which came to the Howard family, by their marrying with the female line of Ralph, Lord Riddell, of Weldon, whose posterity made a great figure in England during several ages, and enjoyed the highest offices, both in church and state.

Geoffry, Lord Riddell, son to the above Guafrid, was Chief Justice of England, anno 1107; he married Geva, daughter of Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, (by Ermantrude, daughter of Hugh de Clermont, nephew to William the Conqueror), of whom descended Maud, daughter to Hugh, Earl of Chester, who was married to David, Earl of Huntingdon; was grandmother of Robert Bruce, competitor for the crown of Scotland, and grandfather to the great King Robert. This Geoffry, Lord Riddell, perished at sea in the same ship with Prince William, on their return from Normandy, A. D. 1120; he left two sons, Geoffry, and William; and a daughter, Maud, married to Richard, Chief Justice of England, son of Ralph, Lord Basset, who had also been Chief Justice. This Richard, Lord Basset, and Maud Riddell, his wife, founded the abbey of Land, in Leicester, for the safety of the soul of William I.; they had two sons: 1. Geoffry, who became Lord Riddell, of Weldon; and, 2. Ralph, who became Lord Basset, of Drayton. William, youngest son of Geoffry, Lord Riddell, was Archdean of Canterbury, and afterwards Bishop of Ely, (A. D. 1174): he built, at his own cost, the west end and steeple of that noble cathedral.

Gervasius, or Geoffry de Riddell, by Geva, became a great favourite of King David I. when Prince of Cumberland, and residing in England, and being invited to accompany that Prince to Scotland, he settled the lordship of Drayton, in the county of Stafford, (which he inherited from his mother), on his sister, Maud. King David bestowed upon him the lands of Praunwesete, or Prunside, and many other lands in the south eastern district of Roxburghshire; he was constantly about the King's person, and was witness to many of his charters and donations, together with Hugo de Morville, William de Lindesei, and others; he was also appointed Vice Comes de Roxburgh. Gervasius de Riddell married Christian, daughter to Ranulph de Soulis, and was succeeded by his son, Guafrid, who appears to have been very liberal to the monks of Melrose and Kelso; he died about the year 1168, without issue, and left his lands to his cousin, Sir Oscitel de Ridal, as in the text.



church of Cranstoun, and certain lands, in the barony, to the monastery of Selkirk, which was founded by Prince David, during the reign of his brother, Alexander I. This monastery was afterwards transferred to Kelso, when David succeeded to the throne. Oscitel (or as he is sometimes called Anschitel) de Ridal, married Elena, daughter to Robert de Morville, Lord of Riddesdale, in Northumberland, and by her had several sons. Walter, the eldest, obtained a charter from Alexander I. in the year 1112, confirming possession to "Walterus de Ridal de tenes de Lilliesleaf et dimidium de Estetho (or Chetto) et Wittunes tenen' de Rege per servitium unius militis, sicut unus Baronum nostrorum—coram Andre Episcopo de Catanis, Waltero Filio Allansi, et Ricardo de Moravillio." This Walter de Ridal died about the year 1150, and having had no children by Ethrida de Percy, sister to the Lord of Oxenham, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Anschitel, who obtained a bull from Pope Adrian IV., confirming his possession as brother and heir of Walter de Ridal, in the lands of Lillieslave, Wittunes et Brahive, or the Braes. Sir Anschitel also obtained another bull of confirmation from Pope Alexander III. to the same effect; but at the same time testifying an agreement between Sir Anschitel and "Huetridus Sacerdotus," respecting the tithes of Lilliesleaf, under the mediation of King Malcolm IV. This bull appears to have been dated 1160. Sir Anschitel had three sons, by ———, sister to Jordanus le Fleming: 1. Walter, his heir; 2. Hugo, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King William, after his capture at the battle of Alnwick, A. D. 1174; 3. Jordanus, who is witness to a charter from King William to the abbey of Dunfermline, together with David, the King's brother, Nicholas, the Chaucellor, Robert de Quincey, &c.

Walter succeeded his father in the year 1180, and obtained a bull from Pope Alexander III. confirming his possession of the "Villas de Lillescleve, Wittunes, Brahavi, et dimidium de Langetoun." He had two sons, by Guynolda, daughter of Earl Gospatrick: 1. Patrick, his heir; 2. Ranulphus, who is mentioncd in several charters granted about this time, and is considered to have been the progenitor of the Riddells of Swinburn Castle, in Northumberland.

Sir Patrick de Riddell made a donation of part of the lands of Whitton to the church of Melrose, "pro salute animæ regis Gulielmi." to which Joselyn, Bishop of Glasgow, and Ranulphus de Riddell, his brother, were witnesses. This donation was made about the year 1190. Sir Patrick made another donation about the year 1215, "pro salute animæ regis Alexander," to which Walter, Bishop



of Glasgow, Radulphus de Riddell, and Walter, Sir Patrick's eldest son, were witnesses<sup>b</sup>. Sir Patrick de Riddell seems to have married Christian, daughter to Eustace de Vescie, by Margaret, bastard daughter to King William the Lyon, by whom he acquired the lands of Sprouston, for William de Riddell, son of Sir Patrick, is witness to a charter granted by John de Vescie to William de Vescie, "Dominus de Sprouston de Nova Terra de Molli," and is there described as son to Christian, daughter of Margaret. Sir Patrick had three sons: 1. Walter, his heir; 2. William, to whom his father gave part of his lands at Whittune on his marriage with Matilda Corbet, but he died without children, and the lands returned to the family; 3. Guaffrid, who also obtained a part of his father's lands, from which he made many donations to the monks of Kelso, in the reign of Alexander II. Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

Walter, who got all his lands erected into one free barony, called the Barony of Riddell. He confirmed his father's donations to the monks at Melrose, and by a new charter bestowed upon them the lands of Hardlaw, and others. This curious deed, which describes four generations of the family, was witnessed by Richard, Dean of Teviotdale, Henrico de Herriz, Radulpho de Riddell, John de Macuswell, and others, and was granted about the year 1250. Walter married ———, daughter of Hugo de Giffard, "Dominus de Yester," and left two sons: 1. Sir William, who had been knighted at a very early age by Alexander II.; 2. Patrick. Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William; he and his wife, Isabel, granted a considerable estate to the monks of Melrose, about the year 1255, by a charter witnessed by William their son, Roberto de Barneldibi, Henrico de Herriz, &c. Sir William left two sons: 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Galfridus. William de Riddell, who succeeded his father, was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I., when he overran Scotland, and is particularly mentioned in the year 1296; but this William died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Galfridus; he made several donations to the religious of Kelso and Melrose during the reign of Alexander III. Galfridus died about the year 1325, and left a son,

Sir William de Riddell, who is mentioned in many of the chartularies and chronicles during the reign of King David Bruce. He died in the reign of Robert II., and was succeeded by his son,

<sup>b</sup> In the year 1210, Hugo de Riddell, called Dominus de Cranstoun, gave to the monastery of Kelso the lands of Preston, called Little Preston, being the fourth part of Cranstoun: this Hugo was witness to a charter of King William the Lyon, to the monastery of Kelso, in the year 1200.





Quintin de Riddell, who appears, by an inquisition taken by George Rutherford, Baillie of the barony of Riddell at Whitton, the 11th of July, 1420, to have been in possession of the lands of Riddell, Whitton, and others, possessed by his father. This Quintin had a son, who died before his father, and a daughter, married to John Scott, of Harden. Quintin Riddell was succeeded by his grandson,

James Riddell, of that Ilk, who was served heir to his grandfather at Jedburg, the 4th of May, 1471. This James Riddell left issue by Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay, a son, John, and two daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Walter Scott, of Harden; 2. Christian, married to Walter Scott, of Harden, nephew to the last-named Walter Scott.

John Riddell succeeded his father, and was infeft in the barony of Riddell, 1510. He had issue three sons: 1. Walter, his apparent heir; 2. John, of Robb; 3. William.

Walter, the eldest son and apparent heir of John Riddell, of that Ilk, married Jane, daughter of ———, and died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Walter Riddell, of that Ilk, who succeeded his grandfather, and married Mariotte, daughter of Sir James Pringle, of Galashiels, A. D. 1543. He died in the beginning of the reign of James VI., and left issue three sons: 1. Walter, his heir; 2. Robert; 3. William. To Robert he granted a considerable portion of his lands at Minto, he also bestowed a portion in land on his youngest son, William.

Walter Riddell succeeded his father, and was served heir A. D. 1588. He married a daughter of Sir George Ramsay, of Dalhousie, by whom he had a son,

Andrew Riddell, of that Ilk, who got a charter of the barony of Riddell, the 24th of March, 1595. He married Violet, daughter of William Douglas, Esq., of Pompherston, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. John, his heir; 2. William, to whom he granted the lands of Newhouse; 3. James Riddell, of Maybole; 4. Walter, to whom he gave the lands of Haining and Hartside, and this branch ended in a female, Magdalene, married to David Erskine, Esq., of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom she had a son, and a daughter, Anne, married, first, to the Earl of Airly; and, secondly, to Sir James Macdonald, of Macdonald. The daughters of Andrew Riddell were married, 1. Margaret, to Robert Rutherford, Esq., of Edgerston; 2. ———, to Sir James Scott, of Goldielands; 3. Isabel, to Robert Ker, of Cavers, Esq.; 4. ———, to John Baillie, Esq., of St. John's Kirk, Lanark.



John Riddell succeeded his father; he was knighted at an early age, and on the 11th of May, 1628, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; he also received a part of a territory in Nova Scotia, under the name of the Barony of New Riddell. Sir John married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, the oldest branch of Hamilton<sup>6</sup>, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Walter, knighted by King Charles I. during the lifetime of Sir John; 2. Sir William, Governor of Dæsburgh, in Holland; he married Windelina Van Buchan, by whom he had one daughter, Anna-Catharine, married Nicholas Bowyer, Esq.; 3. John; 4. Thomas; both Captains in the service of Holland. His daughter was married to Sir Thomas Ker, of Cavers. Sir John married, secondly, Jane, daughter to Sir James Anstruther, of Anstruther, relict of James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, who was second son of William, Earl of Morton; by her he had one daughter married to David Barclay, of Colernie, Esq., in the county of Fife. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter, the second Baronet, who married Jane, daughter of William Rigg, Esq., of Athernie, in the county of Fife<sup>4</sup>, and by whom he had five sons and two daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. William, to whom he gave the lands of Friershaw, and who was progenitor of the Riddells of Glen Riddell, in Dumfriesshire; he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Francis Wauchope, only brother of John Wauchope, of Niddry; 3. Archibald, who was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and had two sons, Captain Walter Riddell, of Granton, of the Royal Navy, who died without issue, and Dr. John Riddell, Physician in Edinburgh, who had a son, Mr. John Riddell, Writer to the Signet, married to Christian, daughter to Sir John Nisbet, of Dean, by whom he had two sons, eminent Merchants in Glasgow; 4. Thomas, married to Anna Scott; 5. Andrew,

<sup>4</sup> This alliance connected the House of Riddell with many of the most illustrious families in Scotland; for Margaret had a sister married to Sir Robert Kerr, the first Earl of Ancrum; another sister to Sir Robert Halket, of Pitferran; a third to Patrick Murray, of Philiphaugh; and Isabel, to Sir Patrick Scot, of Thirstane; besides two others married to Sir James Douglas, of Colphople, and to ——— Vietch, of Dawick.

<sup>6</sup> This lady is recorded as one highly deserving of notice for piety, and for all the graces that can adorn the female character; she is also stated to have been the daughter of a man highly estimable both in public and in private life. An intelligent writer describes him as possessing a great estate in Fife-shire, (Aithery, being in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh), but as being richer in good works. In a MS. account of his life, in which he is called Baillic William Rigg, he is said to have been a great supporter of the Presbyterian clergy, especially in that metropolis, in the opposition which they made to the violent efforts of the Court and Bishops in pressing conformity to the Perth Articles, in 1621.



who married and had issue one daughter, Janet, married, April, 1710, to George Pringle, of Greenknow, Esq. 1. Daughter, Margaret, married to C. Semple, Esq.; 2. Allison, married to George Home, Esq., of Bassendean.

Sir John, the third Baronet, married the 1st of December, 1659, Agnes Scott, daughter of Gideon Scott, of Harden, but this lady dying without issue, he married, secondly, November, 1661, Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison, of Preston Grange, by Jean, his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd; by her he had a son, Sir Walter, his heir; and a daughter, Christian, married to Henry, eldest son of Sir Patrick Nisbet, of Dean. He married, thirdly, October, 1669, Margaret Swinton, daughter of ——— Swinton, of Swinton, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, and a son. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter, the fourth Baronet, who married Margaret, daughter of John Watt, of Roschill, Esq., by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. John, who was remarkable for his talents and accomplishments, but died at an early age, unmarried; 2. Walter, his successor; 3. Thomas Riddell, of Camieston, who married Margaret Hunter, the 23rd of April, 1740, daughter of ——— Hunter, Esq., of Linthile, (by whom he had two sons and a daughter: William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of R. Carre, Esq., of Caverse, and has issue three sons and three daughters; Robert, who died unmarried; and Eleanor); 4. William, whose issue is extinct; and, 5. Robert, Minister of Lilliesleaf, married Esther, daughter of Dr. John Riddell, Physician in Edinburgh. 1. Daughter, Eleanor, married to Robert Carre, Esq., of Caverse; 2. Sarah, married to John Forrest, Esq.; and, 3. Christian, died unmarried. Sir Walter died in 1747, and was succeeded by his second son,

Sir Walter, the fifth Baronet, of Riddell. He married Jane, daughter of ——— Turnbull, Esq., of Houndwood, by whom he had five sons and one daughter: 1. Walter, a Captain in the service of the States of Holland, died unmarried before his father; 2. John, his heir; 3. James, in the service of Holland; 4. ———; and, 5. Thomas Riddell, of Bessborough, (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lachlan MacLachlan, Esq., and had two sons: Thomas, a Captain in the 14th regiment, and died in the West Indies; Henry, a Major in the army; and five daughters). His daughter, Jane, married John Carre, Esq., of Caverse, died in 1806, and had no issue. Sir Walter died in 1765, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John, who married Jane, eldest daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., of Sunden, in the county of Bedford, to whose estates she succeeded on the death of her brother, Archibald Buchanan, Esq., in the year 1772. Sir John died at



Hampstead, in Middlesex, the 16th of April, 1768, leaving issue three sons: 1. Sir Walter, who died at Lauriestoun, the 7th of February, 1784, aged seven-teen, and was succeeded by, 2. Sir James Buchanan Riddell, a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, who died at Brunswick, the 4th of September, 1784, having been drowned whilst bathing in the river, and was succeeded by his brother, 3. John, now

Sir John Buchanan Riddell, the ninth Baronet, and the thirty-third generation of this family. Sir John married the 17th of August, 1805, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl of Romney, by Frances, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Egremont, and has issue: Frances-Jane, born the 6th of August, 1806; Harriet, born the 29th of August, 1807; Emily, born the 19th of November, 1808; and, Walter, born the 8th of August, 1810.

*Creation*—14th of May, 1628.

---

## GRANT

(OF MONEYMUSK).

As this family is a junior branch of Grant, of Grant, we refer to that pedigree for the earlier generations, and shall here commence with

John Grant, of Freuchie, commonly called Evan Baold, or the Gentle, who succeeded his father, James Nan Creach, in the year 1553. He has been already recorded as a strenuous promoter of the Reformation, and as a Member of that Parliament by which the Roman Catholic religion was abolished in Scotland, and that of Protestantism established; to the support of which system, the patriotic exertions of this family, ever since that period, have always tended. His first wife was Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athol, by whom he had Duncan, who continued the elder line of Grant; Patrick, progenitor of Rothiemurchus, and two daughters. He married, secondly, Isabel Barclay, daughter of ——— Barclay, Laird of Towie, and by her had an only son,





Archibald Grant, who received the lands of Ballentomb for his patrimony, and was founder of the present family of Moneymusk. We are unable to ascertain into what family he married, but he left several children, and his eldest son,

Duncan Grant, of Ballentomb, Esq., married a daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Tulloch, afterwards of Glengarrock, Esq., by whom he had a son,

Alexander Grant, of Ballentomb, Esq. He married —— Nairne, daughter of —— Nairne, Baron of Cromandle, and by her had a son,

Sir Francis Grant, the first Baronet of this family, first designed of Cullen, and afterwards of Moneymusk. He was educated for the profession of the law, and displayed such abilities and integrity as an Advocate, that soon after the Revolution, he was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, on which occasion he assumed the designation of Lord Cullen, from his estate of that name, which he had purchased in Buchan. This estate he afterwards sold, and purchased the whole lands of Moneymusk about the beginning of the last century, from the ancestor of the present Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo; but still retained the designation of Cullen. In 1705, he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by Queen Anne, and afterwards on the 17th of May, 1720, received a special warrant under the hand of his Majesty George I. giving him the armorial addition of a bordure ermine, as a token of his judicial rank, together with two angels as supporters, the motto of "SUUM CUIQUE," on an escrol above, and on a compartment below the words "JEOVAH-JIREH," the only instance in Scottish heraldry of a Hebrew motto. His first wife was Miss Meldrum, daughter of —— Meldrum, of Meldrum, and niece to the Rev. Principal Meldrum, of the College of Aberdeen. He married, secondly, Miss Fordyce, sister to —— Fordyce, of Ayton, Esq. By these marriages he had several children: 1. Archibald, his successor; 2. William, afterwards Lord Prestongrange\*;

\* William Grant, the second son of Lord Cullen, was admitted Advocate in the year 1722. He early made great proficiency in the law, and discovered a just zeal for the present happy establishment both in church and state, which recommended him to the choice of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for their Clerk, in the year 1731, as successor to John Dundas, Esq., of Philipston, in which office he acted with great approbation, until the year 1737, when he was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland, though the two offices were looked upon by some as incompatible, also one of the Trustees for Improvements in 1738. In the year 1745, he was promoted to the office of his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, as successor to Robert Craigie, Esq., in which office he had a chief hand in promoting and framing those excellent laws that then passed in the British Parliament, concerning the abolishing of heretack jurisdiction, the act concerning the illegal meetings for worship of episcopal ministers not qualified according to law, and for suppressing the use of the distinguishing garb of the Highlanders. Being elected Member of Parliament for Elgin, &c. in 1747, he likewise gave more countenance than many of the Scotch Members to



and, 3. Francis, a merchant in Edinburgh<sup>b</sup>; a daughter, Helen, married in April, 1743, to Andrew McDowall, Esq., Advocate; and another, Sarah, who died unmarried in 1790. Sir Francis Grant, Lord Cullen, died in the year 1725, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Archibald Grant, the second Baronet, of Moneymusk. In his youth he was bred to the law, and admitted Advocate in the year 1711, but was soon after diverted from following his profession, being chosen representative for the county of Aberdeen in Parliament, and re-elected for the same on several succeeding occasions. In July, 1749, he was appointed Principal Clerk and Keeper of the Hornings; and soon after elected a Director of the Charitable Corporation; but the clerk of that corporation having carried off the Company's books, the affairs of the Society were thrown into great disorder, and the Directors and others concerned in that corporation were thereby exposed to the displeasure of the public. Sir Archibald, amidst these disasters, and the embarrassment that this brought his affairs into, behaved with true spirit. He had the fortitude to retrench his manner of living, by which means, and a just economy, he not only greatly improved his estate by planting, but likewise by the exercise

the application to Parliament made by the Church of Scotland in favour of the clergymen upon the establishment who had smaller stipends; but was warmly opposed by the landed interest, who, however, fond of other improvements, appeared then to act with respect to religion and the church, as if they thought the nation, in those respects, already sufficiently reformed to answer all their necessary purposes. Every thing of that kind, they pretended to be so established and ratified by the articles of the Union, that the least innovation was looked upon as a violation of that solemn national treaty; whence it has happened, that to avoid the ill effects of a pretended, infallible, and tyrannical Popery, there is a form of church government and worship in every respect as unalterable, as if it had the sanction of an infallible authority; only with this difference, that though the authority of the Union treaty is pleaded against reforms promoted by the clergy, yet it is seen in other matters, that it has no restraining force against the proceedings of a British Parliament. Mr. William Grant, for his good services in Parliament, was promoted, in the year 1754, to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and at the same time, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Justiciary, as successor to Lord Elchies, by the title of Prestongrange, which office he filled with becoming dignity as a learned and impartial Judge; and was appointed one of the Trustees for annexed Estates, in 1755. He was also the author of the "Occasional Writer," the best of several good pamphlets, published in 1745, in answer to the Manifesto of the Pretender's son. He married Miss Millar, the only child of Mr. Millar, Minister of ———, by whom he had three daughters: the eldest, Janet, married in 1748, to John Carmichael, of Castlecraig, Esq., cousin-german to the Earl of Hyndford; the second, Agnes, to Sir George Suttie, of Balgonie, in 1757; and the third, Jane, in 1756, to the Honourable Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session. He died on the 23rd of May, 1764, at Bath, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

<sup>b</sup> Francis, third son of Lord Cullen, was a merchant at Edinburgh, and long resided for mercantile purposes at Dunkirk, but returned to Scotland in 1747, and was appointed Inspector-General of the forfeited Estates in that kingdom. He married a daughter of ——— Grant, of Gortnabeggs, but died without issue at Edinburgh, on the 26th of May, 1762.



of a just patience, and a wise accommodation to the circumstances that these unlucky events had thrown him into, he thoroughly retrieved his fortune, and by the concurrence of some favourable circumstances replaced his family in a very respectable situation. He lived with just elegance, sober and attentive to business amidst all his affluence. He not only improved his own estate, but his benevolent disposition led him to use all the arts of address to promote the same spirit of improvement in his neighbours\*. A gentleman of Sir Archibald's attainments and disposition, thus furnished with the means of being so useful in private life, rendered himself extremely acceptable to his neighbours, who very justly esteemed him as an useful and valuable member of society. But as every distinguished genius must pay a tribute to the public for its superiority, Sir Archibald did not escape without his share of public censure, which all seemed to centre in this, that he was of a very projecting genius and most enterprising. His first wife was Miss Hamilton, daughter of —— Hamilton, of Pencaitland, by whom he had his successor, Archibald<sup>d</sup>, and two daughters. In August, 1751, he married Mrs. Callander, widow of Dr. Callander, of Jamaica, by whom he is said to have obtained a fortune of thirty thousand pounds; and four years afterwards her daughter by Dr. Callander became the wife of his only son. By this lady he had only one daughter, Jean, who died unmarried, at Beanfield, near Edinburgh, in September, 1791. Lady Grant (second wife)

\* As an encouragement to all future agricultural speculators, we are happy to record here the good effects which have resulted from this gentleman's exertions. We are told by a recent topographical writer, that there are no emigrations from the parish of Money Musk, except what may be occasioned by the casual removal of tenants or servants, &c. He further observes, that agriculture, and, indeed, improvements of almost every kind, were carried on by this worthy Baronet, who, as he could find no persons in that part of the country qualified to superintend his works, was particularly assiduous in drawing to that retired corner of the kingdom, by suitable rewards and encouragement, men of knowledge in the improved agricultural system; he selected those, as much as possible, from such parts of the kingdom as had advanced furthest in agricultural improvement; and by either employing them as overseers, or by giving them advantageous leases, with suitable accommodations, he succeeded in a short time, not only in bringing great part of his estate into good order, and increasing its annual value, but also in convincing the country landholders and farmers, by a plain course of advantageous experiments, of the necessity of draining, &c. He also bound his tenants to build dykes, and adopt a peculiar mode of cultivation. In a short time his plans had a most beneficial result; many of those who had most reluctantly adopted his mode at first, were soon so convinced of its profitable effects, and so pleased with its ease and convenience, that they would rather have renounced their leases than have given up a plan they found so productive of gain. The value of this estate was also much increased by the planting of several thousand acres, begun by Sir Archibald in the year 1720, who had the satisfaction of seeing his trees arrive at maturity, and of drawing annually, for many years before his death, a considerable revenue from the sale of the timber.

<sup>d</sup> Some of the family papers, which we have seen, say, that Archibald was son by the second marriage: but the dates are a convincing proof of the propriety of our corrections in the text.



died in April, 1759, at Moneymusk. In May, 1770, Sir Archibald married to his third wife, Mrs. Millar, of Pall Mall, widow of that very estimable character, Mr. Andrew Millar, Bookseller; she outlived him ten years, and died in October, 1788, at London. Sir Archibald died at Moneymusk, on the 17th of September, 1778, in a very advanced age, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Archibald Grant, the third Baronet, of Moneymusk. In the year 1748 he raised a company of one hundred men, with whom he went in the service of the East India Company to St. David's, in the East Indies; but his company being reduced at the peace, he returned to his native country, and on the 27th of May, 1755, married Miss Callander, only child of Dr. Callander, of Jamaica, and daughter to the then Lady Grant. By this Lady he had two sons: 1. Archibald, his successor, the present Baronet; 2. James-Francis, born in 1760, in holy orders, who, on the 27th of October, 1795, was married at Glasgow to Miss Ann Oughterson, youngest daughter of the Reverend Arthur Oughterson, minister of Wester Kilbride. Lady Grant died at Edinburgh, on the 15th of February, 1787; and Sir Archibald remarried on the 8th of August, 1794, to Miss Macleod, of Coldebecks; but dying on the 30th of September, 1796, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Archibald Grant, the fourth and present Baronet, of Moneymusk. He married at Kinordy, the first of January, 1788, Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of Major John Forbes, of New, and by her has several children: 1. a son, born the 16th of December, 1788; 2. a son, born the 13th of February, 1797; a daughter, born in 1801; another in 1803; and a third in 1804.





## CATHCART.

THIS family of Cathcart, of Carleton, is a junior branch of the noble family whose descent is recorded in our Peerage. The name itself, like all other ancient ones in Scotland, is local, the first ancestor whom we have on record, being

Reynaldus de Kethcart, possessor of that barony in Renfrewshire, who lived in the twelfth century, and dying in or before 1200, was succeeded by his son,

William de Kethcart, whose son,

Alan de Cathcart, (whose name appears as witness to many ancient charters, dated about 1240), had one son, and a daughter, Cecilia, the wife of John de Perthie. He was succeeded by his son,

William de Cathcart, whose son and successor,

William de Cathcart, was one of the Magnates Scotiæ obliged to swear allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. His son,

Sir Alan Cathcart, was distinguished amongst his countrymen for courage, loyalty, and honour, and as one of those gallant patriots who adhered to King Robert Bruce in his various changes of fortune. In his service he performed many heroic deeds, and is particularly noticed by historians, for his gallantry in the action at Loudoun Hill, which tended much to secure to the Scottish army the victory gained on that memorable day\*. By his lady, the sister and coheirress of Sir Duncan Wallace, of Sundrum, he left a son,

Sir Alan de Cathcart, and who in right of his mother, was also possessed of the baronies of Sundrum and Auchincrew, in Airshire. His son and successor was

Sir Alan de Cathcart, who was highly esteemed for his loyalty and abilities by two successive monarchs, Robert III. and James I., for the latter of whom he was an hostage, and security for his ransom, in 1424. After the return of King James to Scotland, he confirmed to this Sir Alan the charters of his paternal lands. He died about 1440, and was succeeded by his grandson. His eldest son,

\* There is a tradition in the family, that either he or his son attended Douglas to the Holy Land with the heart of King Robert Bruce: in consequence of which, the family have ever since carried a heart in their arms.



Alan de Cathcart, was a man of considerable eminence at the Scottish Court. He had two sons, Alan and John; but dying before his father, the estates were inherited by his eldest,

Sir Alan Cathcart, who succeeded his grandfather in 1440. He is described as a man of singular prudence, and of wise economy, and was thereby enabled to add considerably to the family possessions. From James II. he received first the honour of knighthood, and was afterwards elevated to the peerage, as Lord Cathcart, in 1442. By his lady, Janet Maxwell, he had six sons and a daughter, as will be seen more at large in our Peerage<sup>b</sup>.

Alan, Master of Cathcart, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir Alan, the first Lord Cathcart, died before his father, but left a son,

John, the second Lord, who by his second wife, Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, had several children, the eldest of whom,

Robert Cathcart, married Margaret Cathcart, daughter and heiress of Alan Cathcart, of Carletoun, by whom he had a son,

Robert Cathcart, of whom we have no further memorials, than that he left a son,

John Cathcart, of Carletoun, who received a charter from Mary Queen of Scots, in favour of himself and his wife, Helen Wallace, daughter of Hew Wallace, of Carnell, (whom he married the 7th of July, 1555), of the lands of Killoup, and others, dated at Stirling, the 24th of September, 1563. He built the castle of Killochen, the present family residence. He had by his wife, Helen, a son,

Hew Cathcart, who married Janet Chalmers, Lady Waterhead, on the 16th of September, 1587, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Janet, married to John Eccles, of Kildonan.

<sup>b</sup> Of these, his second son, Sir John, married the daughter and heiress of ——— Carletoun, of that ilk, an ancient family, as appears by a charter of confirmation by King Robert the Bruce, confirming a charter by his brother, Edward Bruce, King of Ireland, to John de Carletoun, "pro homagio et servitio suo," of the penny-land of Balmakerran, and others, dated at Scone, in 1324. Among the family papers, there is also a charter to this Sir John, by King James III., dated at Edinburgh, the 17th of February, 1485, granting, "Domino Joanni Cathcart de Carletoun, militi pro suis conciliis et beneficiis mihi gratuntur impensis officium mare de feodo seu Clientis Regis intra bondis et limitis de Carriek." The issue of this marriage was a son, Alan, as appears by a special service of this Alan, as heir of Sir John Cathcart, of Carletoun, his father, in the forty-four pound-land of Carletoun, and others, lying in the earldom of Carriek, and shire of Ayr, dated at Ayr, the 12th of April, 1496. He also received from James IV. on the 3rd of December, 1505, a charter of the lands of Carletoun, and others. His only daughter, Margaret, became heiress of her father's possessions, and married her relation, Robert Cathcart, as appears in the text.



John Cathcart, of Carletoun, son of Hew, succeeded his father, and had a son,

Hew Cathcart, who, dying in his father's lifetime, left a son,

Hew Cathcart, of Carletoun, of whom there is a special service as heir to his grandfather, John Cathcart, of Carletoun, dated the 25th of February, 1662. He married Grizel Agnew, daughter of ——— Agnew, of Lochnaw, in the year 1650, and had issue two sons: 1. John, who married on the 28th of November, 1679, Miss Annabella Maxwell, daughter of ——— Maxwell, of Nether Pollock, but died the first night after the marriage without issue; and, 2. Hew, who carried on the line of descent. This second son,

Hew Cathcart, of Carletoun, was served heir to his brother by a service, dated the 19th of April, 1681; the family papers also contain a charter of resignation under the Great Seal in favour of this Hew, of the barony of Carletoun, and others, dated the 29th of December, 1703. He was elevated to the rank of Baronet, as appears by a diploma granted by her Majesty Queen Anne, creating him and his heirs male, Knights Baronets, written to the Great Seal, and registered the 20th of January, 1704. He married, in 1695, Miss Brown, daughter of Sir Patrick Brown, of Coalstoun, Bart., by whom he had issue,

Sir John Cathcart, the second Baronet, of Carletoun. He married the 6th of July, 1717, Miss Catharine Dundas, daughter of Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, a Senator of the College of Justice, by whom he had a son and two daughters, who all died unmarried. He married, secondly, the 30th of May, 1729, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, of Cullean, Bart., by whom he had a numerous issue of sons and daughters: 1. John, who succeeded his father, and was the third Baronet; on the 24th of December, 1764, he married at Roselle, near Air, Miss Margaret Hamilton, third daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Bourtreehill, Esq., but died in 1785, without issue: 2. Andrew, the present Baronet; and, 3. Captain Hugh Cathcart, who was commander of the *Hyde Indiaman*, but died in 1770, at his brother's seat at Killochan: the eldest daughter, Margaret, died at Edinburgh, the 22nd of April, 1793. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line is continued by his second son,

Sir Andrew Cathcart, the present and fourth Baronet, of Carletoun, who succeeded his brother, the third Baronet. He is a bachelor, and served in the army, in which he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.



## HALKET.

THOUGH the present possessors of this name were originally the Wedderburns of Gosford, a family elevated to the baronetage, and now bearing the title under that patent, yet, as the representative of that family in the latter end of the seventeenth century, by a marriage with the eldest sister and heiress of Sir James Halkett, whose heirs male were extinct in 1705, consented to a change of name, and in order to confirm the deeds of settlement of the estate, was obliged to bear the name and arms of Pitferran, we shall commence this genealogy with the Halket pedigree.

The ancient surname of Halket, in the writings of the family, is promiscuously written Halket and Halkhede. It has been generally considered as of local origin, and to have been assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Halkhead, in Renfrewshire, on the first adoption of surnames in Scotland. But as the most ancient orthography which we have been able to trace in other evidences is Haket, Haeat, or Haect, so we entertain many doubts of its being the same name as Halkhead, as a family of a different name has always been in possession of the territory so called.

The exact period of the settlement of this family in Fifeshire, cannot be precisely ascertained; but we have undoubted proofs that they were free Barons, and had considerable possessions in lands in the western parts of that county above four hundred years ago.

David de Halket, proprietor of the lands of Lumphennans and Ballingall, in Fife, lived in the reign of King David Bruce, and was father of

Philip de Halket, who flourished in the reigns of Kings Robert I. and II. He left issue two sons, and was succeeded by the eldest.

David, or perhaps rather Robert de Halket; for in 1372, Robert Haket was appointed Sheriff of Kinross for life, and Macfarlane, the genealogist, in his MS., considers the family of Pitferran to be descended from him. He is the first of the family whom we have been able to trace with the present designation; he had two sons: 1. James, his heir; and, 2. William, who married Janet, daughter and coheir of Walter Fenton, of Balry, in Forfarshire, and was progenitor of the Halkets of the North. He was succeeded by his eldest son,





James Halket, of Pitferran, who married a daughter of Sir John Boswell, of Balmuto, by whom he had one son, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Alexander Brown, of Coalston, Esq., a family afterwards elevated to the baronetage. He was succeeded by his son,

William Halket, who, in 1472, received a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Peternothly\*. He married Margaret Cunningham, by whom he had a son, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Lieston, of Humby, Esq. Dying in 1500, he was succeeded by his only son,

Henry Halket, who held two thirds of Pitferran, one third of Craighall, one third of Balwearie, the same of Pitconochie, &c. He had an only son,

John Halket, of Pitferran, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Ayton, of that Ilk, Captain of Stirling Castle. By her he had one son, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Howburn, of Tilliebole, Esq. He was killed at the battle of Fallside, and was succeeded by his only son,

Patrick Halket, of Pitferran, who married, first, in 1548, Margery, daughter of ——— Ogilvie, of Balfour, in Angus, and by her had a son, George, his heir. He married to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lundy, of that Ilk, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, whom he left his sole executrix. Dying in June, 1573, he was succeeded by his only son,

George Halket, of Pitferran, who married, in 1575, Isabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Waughton, Knt., by Mary, his wife, daughter of William Lundy, of that Ilk. By her he had three sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Sir John, who was knighted by King James VI., and was progenitor of the Halkets, of Holland<sup>b</sup>; and, 3. Patrick, whose descendants now possess considerable estates in England; also a daughter, married to Sir Mungo Murray, of Craigie. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* In the record of the seisinings of the burgh of Dumfermline, Sir Robert Hacat, the son of Maleiss, is mentioned in 1463; but it appears, that he was a Chaplain to the Convent, and, according to the custom of the times, dignified with the appellation of Sir. In 1473, also, there is a commission by King James III. appointing William Halket, of Bisset, Justice-Clerk during life, north of the river Forth, and within the lordship of Galloway, Arran, and Cowell; but we have no certainty that he was of this family.

<sup>b</sup> Of this branch was Charles Halket, Esq., who died at his house near the Hague, on the 16th of October, 1758, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, being then a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of one of the Scots regiments in the Dutch service. He was appointed an Ensign about the year 1700, and was wounded at the battle of Ramillies, in 1706; in which battle also his father, then Lieutenant-Colonel of Colyear's regiment, was wounded, and died at Liege. Young Halket was made a Captain in 1708, a Major in 1728, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1730. He got a Colonel's act in 1730; was made a Brigadier about 1742, and some time after, a Lieutenant-General; and succeeded to the regiment on the death of Marshal Colyear, in 1747.



Sir Robert Halket, of Pitferran, who had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James VI. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony; by whom he had one son, and a daughter, Anne, married, first, to Sir Robert Henderson, of Fordell, and afterwards to Thomas Myreton, of Cambo. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Halket, of Pitferran, who appears to have been deeply engaged with the Covenanters in the reign of King Charles I. In 1649, he was Member of Parliament for Fifeshire, and about the same time was employed to examine into the state of the fortifications of Inch Garvey, a small island in the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite to his own property. After this, he raised a regiment of horse, of which he was appointed Colonel, and which, along with seven others, was quartered in Fife. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery, of Skelmorly, (by his wife, Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle), by whom he had a son, Sir Charles, his heir, and two daughters: 1. ———, married to ——— Ker, of Cavers; and, 2. Mary, wife of Sir William Bruce, of Kinross. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Murray, of the family of Woodend, Provost of Eton, and preceptor to King Charles I., but by her he had no issue. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferran, who was created a Baronet by King Charles II. by his patent royal, to him and the heirs male of his body, dated the 25th of January, 1662. At the Revolution, the Convention formed by the Scottish Parliament having summoned all their Members to appear, excuses were sent by many, on a plea of sickness; but the disaffected faction were so insignificant, that they were unable to give any interruption to the proceedings of the Convention, who ordered a committee of nine out of each of the three estates, Nobility, Knights of Shires, and Burgesses. There were indeed six Bishops present when this vote passed; and they moved that they might have the privilege of a state, or, in other words, that they might be declared independent of the other estates: but they were told, that they must join with the Nobility; and the House were so jealous of them, that they ordered them not to insinuate any thing in their prayers against their acts and proceedings. Of this committee, Sir Charles was a Member, being then burgess for Dumfermline.

\* An old historian observes, that every trooper was quartered at eighteen shillings Scots, equal to three half-pence of modern money, per day; but that few were content with half as much more. He also relates, but apparently with some party prejudice, that on the 30th of July, 1650, Sir James was accused of having turned his back upon the enemy. For this he certainly was tried by a Court-Martial, but was honourably acquitted; at which, however, some part of the public chose to be dissatisfied.



This was the committee which passed the resolution, "that King James VII. being a professed Papist, did assume the royal power, and acted as King without ever taking the oath required by law, had by the advice of evil counsellors invaded the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, &c., whereby he had forfeited the crown, and the throne was vacant." In 1689, also, Sir Charles was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Scots Convention to treat of a union with England. When Dundee attempted to support the cause of James by arms, after his abrupt leaving of the Convention, and threatening a rebellion in the North, many of the Lords and gentlemen repaired to their respective counties, raised forces to oppose him, and would have suppressed his rebellion without the assistance of any regular troops, had not Dundee received supplies of men, money, and arms, from France and Ireland. Amongst these patriotic characters, Sir Charles was eminently distinguished, and put himself at the head of his friends in Fife, and Kinross, &c. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray, of Pitdennis, Knt., by whom he had a son, Sir James Halket, the second Baronet, of Pitferran, who dying without issue in March, 1705, in him ended the male line of Sir Robert, eldest son of George Halket, of Pitferran, whereby this baronetage became extinct; but he was succeeded in his estates by his eldest sister, Janet, who continued the line, as we shall record. The daughters were: 1. Janet, who carried on the line of this family; 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Bart.; 3. Mary, married to Colonel Robert Murray; 4. Anne, married to David Drummond, of Cultmalundie, and, secondly, to Colonel James Cathcart, of Corbiestoun; 5. Margaret, married to Sir John Erskine, of Balgonie; 6. Charlotte, wife of Sir John Hope Bruce, of Kinross, Bart.; and, 7. Barbara, died unmarried. We now continue the descent with

Janet, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferran; she intermarried with Sir Peter Wedderburn<sup>d</sup>, of Gosford; he was born in 1660, was an accomplished gentleman, and often a Member of the Scottish Parliament before the

<sup>d</sup> The surname of Wedderburn is local, and assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, as soon as surnames came to be used in Scotland. They were afterwards designated Wedderburns of that Ilk; but in the reign of King Robert III. a younger brother of the noble family of Hume having married the heiress of the elder branch of Wedderburn, of that Ilk, their lands have been in possession of the Humes ever since.

The immediate ancestor of the family was James Wedderburn, who, in the reign of James III., was Merchant-Burgess of Dundee. He left two sons: 1. David, died without issue; 2. James, who continued the line.

James Wedderburn lived in the reign of James IV., and by Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forester, of Nevay, left a son,



Union. He was created a Baronet by King Charles II., and it is under that patent that his descendants, though bearing the name of Halket, possess their right to the title. In consequence of this marriage with the heiress of Halket, he and his descendants were obliged to bear the name and arms of that ancient family\*. The issue of this match were four sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Peter, who succeeded his father, and was the second Baronet of Gosford, and third bearing the name of Halket: he was a man of great honour and merit, and represented the burghs of Dumfermline, &c. in the Parliament of 1714: he rose also to the rank of a Colonel in the army, and had the command of the

John Wedderburn, Town Clerk of Dundee. He first got a charter of the lands of Tofts, in Forfar; and died in 1596, leaving a son,

David Wedderburn, also Town Clerk of Dundee. In 1535 he got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Hiltoun of Craigie, in Forfar, and of the mains of Huntley, in Perth. In 1552 he married Helen Lawson, by whom he had two sons: 1. Alexander, his heir; 2. James, who was Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's, Prebendary of Whitchurch, in Wiltshire, Bishop of Dunblain, and lies buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Dying at a great age in 1590, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Wedderburn, who was a man of considerable consequence in Dundee, and accompanied James VI. to England. He afterwards acquired the lands of Kingemin, in Angus, and married Helen, daughter of ——— Ramsay, of Bracknont, in Fife, by whom he had three sons: 1. Alexander, who carried on the elder branch; 2. James, the ancestor of this line; 3. John, who was Physician to King Charles I.

James Wedderburn, Esq. flourished in the reign of King James VI., and left issue two sons: 1. Sir Alexander Wedderburn, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Blackness; and, 2. Peter, afterwards Sir Peter, of Gosford.

Sir Peter, who was a man of abilities and learning, was bred to the law. He was much in favour with his uncle, Dr. John Wedderburn, Physician to King Charles I., who left him the estate of Gosford. He was a steady loyalist, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Charles II., immediately after the Restoration. He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Dickson, of Hartree, and by her had three sons, of whom the two eldest were, John, who died before his father, without issue, having been shipwrecked off Calais the 26th of May, 1688, as we learn from an elegy on him, in which he is celebrated as a meritorious character; and Sir Peter, who became his father's heir. Sir Peter Wedderburn, of Gosford, on account of his knowledge and merit, was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the 17th of June, 1668. Sir Peter Wedderburn collected the decisions of the Court of Session, during the period that he was one of the Judges, which work still remains in manuscript. A high character of him is given by a celebrated lawyer, who flourished at the same period, Sir George Mackenzie, of Roschaugh. He died in 1679, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Peter Wedderburn, of Gosford, born in 1660, a much-respected gentleman, and often a Member of the Scotch Parliament before the Union. He was created a Baronet by King Charles II., and married Janet Halket, heiress of Pitferan, and by the deeds of settlement of that estate was obliged to carry the name and arms of Halket, of Pitferan, as in the text.

\* From a remote period the family of Pitferan obtained from Government the privilege of exporting their coals to foreign parts, free of all duty whatever. The original privilege was renewed by Queen Anne, in 1706, and ratified in Parliament the following year; and the family continued to enjoy the privilege until 1788, when it was purchased by Government for forty thousand pounds sterling.





44th regiment of foot; he went with the British troops to America in 1754, where, on every occasion, he acquitted himself with the utmost magnanimity and good conduct, and at last lost his life in the service of his King and country, in an action near the river Monnogahela, on the 9th of July, 1755, during General Braddock's unfortunate engagement with the French, upon the first expedition against Fort du Quesne; he left issue by his wife, Lady Emilia Stewart, second daughter of Francis, the eighth Earl of Moray, (who died at Inveresk, the 18th of May, 1781) three sons, Peter, Francis, and James, all of whom died without issue; 2. Charles Wedderburn, of Gosford, who continued the male line of descent; 3. Alexander Wedderburn, of St. Germain's, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Haliburton, of Pitcur, Esq., but without issue; 4. Robert Wedderburn, Esq., who married Rachel, daughter of John Thomson, of Charleton, Esq., and had issue: 1. daughter, Christian, married James Carstairs, afterwards James Bruce, of Kinross, Esq., to whom she had a numerous issue; 2. Janet, wife of Robert Colville, to whom she had issue two sons, of whom Peter married Isabel, daughter of —— Aiton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and had issue; 3. Anne, died unmarried. Sir Peter died at an advanced age, on the 20th of March, 1746, and was succeeded in his estate and title by his eldest son, as already stated; but the line of descent was carried on by his second son,

Charles Wedderburn, of Gosford, Esq., a man of unblemished honour and integrity, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Bart., by whom he had five sons and four daughters: 1. John, his heir, afterwards Sir John, born the 6th of August, 1720; 2. Henry, born 1721, who married, first, an English lady, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, wife of Sir John Cummin, (and had issue three daughters: Mary, married to Arthur Forbes, of Culloden; another, married to Colonel Dundas; and a third to —— Dewar, of Vogrie, Esq.); the second wife of Henry was a daughter of Mr. Belsches, of Innermay; she died at Calcutta in 1771; 3. Peter, died young; 4. James, an officer in the army; 5. Charles, who died without issue. The daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, died unmarried; 2. Janet, wife of John Erskine, of Balgonie, Esq.; 3. Charlotte, died unmarried; 4. Mary, wife of Captain Charles Stewart, to whom she had five sons and one daughter. He died in 1755, and the line was continued by his eldest son,

John Wedderburn, of Gosford, Esq., who, upon failure of issue of his uncle, Sir Peter Halket, second Baronet of Gosford, and third of the name of Halket, of Pitferan, succeeded to the estate agreeably to the entail, and also to the dignity of Baronet; he thus became the third Baronet of the Gosford patent, and



the fourth by the name of Halket, of Pitferran. He then denuded himself of the estate of Gosford, in favour of his immediate younger brother, Captain Henry Wedderburn, and took the name and title of Sir John Halket, of Pitferran, Baronet, as recited<sup>f</sup>. Sir John entered into the military profession, and was a Captain in the army at taking the island of Guadaloupe, in 1758. He married, first, at Brunstain House, in February, 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, Esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Lord Justice Clerk, and Keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born the 12th of December, 1758, afterwards married to Count Lally Tollendahl, a French nobleman. Mrs. Wedderburn died on the 18th of December, 1758, whilst her husband was absent in the West Indies, in the army under the command of Major-General Hopson. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the Honourable John Hamilton, grand uncle of the present Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a numerous family: 1. Charles, the present Baronet; 2. Peter, a Captain in the navy, who married at Edinburgh, the 14th of October, 1802, Miss Elizabeth Tod, daughter of William Tod, of London, Esq., and by whom he has issue one son and one daughter; 2. John, bred to the law, who was sometime Governor of the Bahama Islands, and afterwards of the Island of Tobago; 3. Henry, a Captain in the Honourable East India Company's sea service; 4. Alexander, a Colonel in the army; 5. Thomas, in the India Company's civil service, died at Calcutta in 1801. The daughters were, 1. Margaret; 2. Mary; 3. Janet, died the 25th of April, 1785; 4. Amelia, died the 14th of June, 1787; 5. Catharine, died the 8th of December, 1789; all unmarried; 5. Sholto-Charlotte, married to Major-General James Pringle, of the Honourable East India Company's service, to whom she has issue three daughters. Sir John died at Pitferran, the 7th of August, 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest son;

Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferran, the present Baronet.

*Creation—1671.*

<sup>f</sup> About 1760, Sir John began his very praiseworthy agricultural improvements. Unlike many thoughtless landlords, who repair to populous cities to spend their time, health, and fortunes, in fashionable amusements, extravagance, and folly, this respectable Baronet resided on his estates, inspected his own operations, and influenced his neighbours to cultivate their grounds. Accordingly his neighbourhood has assumed a new appearance, agriculture is now become an object of importance, and every landholder has successfully imitated him: so that in the barren and hitherto unimprovable parts of the country many hundred thousand trees, which are rapidly prospering, are enriching the soil, and becoming a certain source of wealth to the proprietors.



## FERGUSON.

AFTER much inquiry and investigation, it has not been found possible, from any documents now extant, to ascertain the origin of this family. That it is of great antiquity there is no doubt. Certain it is, that there is no tradition in the country, nor, as far as has been discovered, any vestige, either in the public records or in the charter-chest of any private family, of the lands of Kilkerran having ever belonged to any other name or family. The old castle of Kilkerran, a building almost entire, and of cut stone, appears, from the form of its architecture, to have been built at least as long ago as the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and is one of the most curious remains of that kind of work in Scotland; but by whom it was built it is now impossible to ascertain\*.

The want of information from the public records of the descent of this family is probably owing to the lands composing the barony of Kilkerran, though now, and for a long period of time, held of the crown, having been formerly held of the Earls of Cassilis; and the whole of the old writings of that family having been lost and destroyed by neglect, the information that might have been had by inspection of the chartularies of that family is not now to be obtained.

Mr. Nisbet mentions a charter from King Robert I. of some lands in the shire of Ayr, "Fergusio Fergusii filio," for which he refers to Haddington's Collection; and there is no doubt that such a charter is there mentioned. But though there neither is, nor is known to have been, any family in that county that has so fair a claim to be considered as having a connection with that charter, yet as the lands mentioned in it are not known to have belonged to the family of Kilkerran, there is no absolute evidence of the family's being descended from the person in whose favour that charter was granted.

\* Kilkerran is a district in the parish of Dailly, in Ayrshire, through which runs the water of Girvan. The whole parish is one immense valley, exhibiting as great a variety of surface, as any part of equal extent in the kingdom, consisting of gentle and irregular slopes, interspersed with knolls, glens, and meadows, thickly studded both with natural and artificial woods, and contrasting finely with the bleak and barren moors, which occupy the summits of the surrounding hills. The most romantic part of the parish is that district immediately round Kilkerran, which is now likely to become an object of curiosity to the tourist, as the good taste of the present possessor has made its beauties more accessible by a path of considerable length cut along the verge of the precipice, and overlooking the dashing torrent, and also added to them by the judicious distribution of modern planting. This is still called the "Lady Glen," from an ancient chapel, now mouldering into dust, at the lower extremity of this wild and romantic dell.



The first clear and undoubted charter of the family that we have met with is dated the 21st of April, 1466, and is granted by King James III. "Fergusio Fergusson et Janetæ Kennedy sponsæ suæ terrarum de Anclinsoul et duarum mercat. Terrarum jacent. prope Castrum de Kiers, et duarum mercat. terrarum prope Lochspallander." This charter, which is in the 6th book, No. 64, of the public register, proceeds upon the resignation of John Fergusson, of Kilkerran, and contains the following clause: "Tenendas diet. terras, cum pertinent. de nobis et heredibus et successoribus nostris, adeo libere, quiete, &c. Sicut ipse Joannes et predecessores sui predictas terras cum pertinent. de nobis aut predecessoribus nostris, ante diet. resignationem nobis indefactam, liberius tenuit seu possidit, tenuerunt seu possiderunt." It is plainly a family settlement by the above John Fergusson, of Kilkerran, probably in favour of his son; and it provides that, failing heirs of the marriage of Fergus and of Janet Kennedy, the lands shall return to the nearest heirs of John whatsoever.

Duncan Fergusson, of Kilkerran, is witness to a charter by James Kennedy, of Blairquhan, to Archibald Mure, of the lands of Burnfoot, and Merkland of Carnwhin, dated the 9th of February, 1547. This charter is in the hands of John M'Fadzen, of Carnwhin, who holds these lands of Burnfoot and Carnwhin by charter from Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart.

Bernard Fergusson, of Kilkerran, probably the son of Duncan, grants a charter to James Ross, of the ten shilling land of Clonroch, to be held of himself. This charter, which is dated the 5th of January, 1566, is in the charter-chest of the family of Stair. There is in the charter-chest of Kilkerran, a letter of reversion by Adam Boyd, of Penkill, of a wadset, granted to him by Bernard and Simeon Fergussons, elder and younger, of Kilkerran, dated the 13th of January, 1589. In the same repository is a bond of wadset of the Merkland of Maldonach, by Simeon Fergusson, the younger, of Kilkerran, to Quintin Kennedy, of Drumnelland, for three hundred merks, dated the 7th of February, 1586.

Simeon Fergusson married Christian Forrester, daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ Forrester, of Carden. This lady, after the death of her husband, was married to Gilbert Ross, Provost of the collegiate church of Mazbole, the son of which marriage had a daughter, Margaret Ross, married to the Viscount of Stair.

Sir John Fergusson, of Kilkerran, son of Simeon, last mentioned, and of Christian Forrester, was possessed of a large estate in the shire of Ayr, and also of property in Galloway; but having, by his adherence to the interest of Charles I., for which he got no other compensation than the honour of knighthood, contracted large debts, the lands of Kilkerran were adjudged from his





eldest son, Alexander, by James Sydsenf; and the adjudication was transferred by him to the Lord Bargeny<sup>b</sup>. This reverse in the fortune of the family, in addition to other misfortunes, is the apparent cause of the loss of most of the old writings of the estate, which, if extant, might have led to more accurate information respecting the earlier history of the family. This Sir John Fergusson married Helen Kennedy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, second son to Gilbert, the third Earl of Cassilis: which Helen was widow of ——— Mure, of Anchinrain. Of this marriage there were four sons: Alexander, who succeeded his father<sup>c</sup>; James and John, who were both Captains in the army during the Civil Wars, and died unmarried; and Simeon, who was proprietor of the lands and estate of Anchinwin.

Simeon Fergusson, who acquired the lands of Anchinwin and others, parts of

<sup>b</sup> By his attachment to the loyal cause, this Sir John incurred all the malice of the opposite party; in the eighth article of the charges against the Duke of Hamilton, he is also brought forward in a most extraordinary manner, but which, even if true, must be considered as redounding highly to his credit, for his constancy and consistency in the cause which he had adopted and faithfully adhered to.

“ One particular omitted above, is not amiss to be here inserted; at what time the business of the Scottish Covenant was at the greatest height, a distressed gentleman of Scotland, Sir John Ferguson, desired the loan of some money from Sir John Hamilton, of Broomhill, (whose relation and interest every way to the Duke, are known to every one who knows them both), who answered him in flat terms, he would neither give nor lend him a penny, except he and his sons would bind themselves to go home and sign the Covenant, upon which condition, he offered to lend him what he sought.”

It is needless in this place, as far as regards the Duke, to expatiate on the absurdity of such a charge; but the Duke, in his answer to it, expressly declared, that for his part, he knew nothing of any conversations which might have passed between Sir John Hamilton and Sir John Ferguson, nor did he consider himself accountable for what others, whatever their dependence on him might be, had spoken; and then concluded with saying, “ he knows not whether Sir John Ferguson ever took the Covenant or not, but this he knows well, that he did recommend him to his Majesty, as one that suffered much for adhering to his duty to his Majesty, and did procure several marks of his Majesty’s favour for him,”—a testimony too honourable to be omitted here.

<sup>c</sup> This Alexander married Margaret Sydsenf, daughter of ——— Sydsenf, first Bishop of Galloway, afterwards translated to the see of Edinburgh: by this marriage he had two sons, Alexander; and James, who became a clergyman in England. Alexander married Catharine, daughter to Sir William Weir, of Stonebyres, by whom he had three sons: 1. John, married Margaret, daughter of David Crawford, of Kerse, but died without male issue, leaving a daughter only; 2. William, married Agnes, eldest daughter and coheirress of John Kennedy, of Auchinblain, a grandson of ——— Kennedy, of Knockdon; and, 3. Alexander, died at the unfortunate settlement of Darien.

We are further informed by Nisbett, that John, the eldest son, and Alexander, his father, sold the lands of Kilkerran, to Sir John, the first Baronet, in the year 1700; he also adds, that he saw a separate writ, signed by Alexander, the father, and the sons, John and William, by which they cheerfully renounce all interest and title they in any manner of way pretend to the above lands, and wish a happy enjoyment thereof to the said Sir John, and his; “ Yet still the primogeniture and right of blood, as heir male, is in the person of William Fergusson, of Auchinblain.”



the estate of Kilkerran, by adjudication led at his instance against his brother Alexander, married Jean Craufurd, daughter of —— Craufurd, of Balsarroch, by whom he had a son,

John, afterwards Sir John Fergusson, Bart., who having applied to the bar, at which he was eminently successful, did, with the concurrence of Alexander Fergusson, son to his uncle Alexander above mentioned, and of John Fergusson, son to the said Alexander, advance the money necessary for clearing off the adjudication of the lands held by Lord Bargeny. And Alexander, with his sons John and William, having, by a formal declaration in his favour, renounced all right, title, and interest which they could pretend to the estate, or to the reversion thereof, Sir John assumed the title of Fergusson of Kilkerran: of which family, upon the extinction of the male issue of Alexander Fergusson and his sons, his descendants became, of course, the lineal representatives.

In the year 1703, Sir John Fergusson was created a Baronet, by patent from her Majesty Queen Anne, to him and the heirs male of his body. In the year 1680 he married Jean Whitefoord, daughter of James Whitefoord, of Dinduff by —— Blair, daughter of Sir Adam Blair, of Blair, and sister to Sir Adam Whitefoord, of Blairqhan, Bart.

In the year 1729, Sir John died, leaving two sons, Sir James, who succeeded him, and Adam, a Major in the army, died in 1770; and one daughter, Jean, married to Alexander M'Dowall, of Garthland.

Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., who succeeded his father, Sir John, was an eminent lawyer, and in 1749 became a Judge both of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary<sup>d</sup>. He married Lady Jean Maitland, the only child of James, Lord Maitland, eldest son of John, Earl of Lauderdale, by Lady Jean Sutherland, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland. Of this marriage there were nine sons: 1. John; 2. James; 3. Adam; 4. William; 5. a second James; 6. Archibald; 7. Charles; 8. George; and, 9. a third James; and five daughters: viz. 1. Jean; 2. Margaret; 3. Helen; 4. Elizabeth; and, 5. a second Helen; in all fourteen. Of the sons only five attained the age of manhood; viz. John, who had entered into the army, but died in the twenty-second year of his age, unmarried<sup>e</sup>; Adam, who succeeded to his father; Charles, a mer-

<sup>d</sup> His title was "Lord Kilkerran;" and his patriotic exertions were not confined to the judicial department alone, as he paid great attention to the agricultural improvement of his native country. His attention to planting acted powerfully as a stimulus to his neighbours, and the plantations in the Kilkerran estate, by himself and his son Sir Adam, amount to upwards of four hundred acres.

<sup>e</sup> He was Cornet in Sir John Mordaunt's Dragoons, and was a youth of great hopes. In a character given of him at the time, he is described to have been blessed with a happy genius and good education, and



chant in London, who in 1764 married Miss Fordyce, of New Broad Street; George, who applied to the bar, and is now a Lord of Session and Justiciary, and James, who died in the island of Tobago in 1778, having settled upon an estate purchased for him in that island. Of the daughters, two died young: Jean and Margaret died unmarried; and the youngest, Helen, was married to Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart., Secretary of the College of Justice and Lord of Justiciary. Sir James Fergusson sat in Parliament for Sutherlandshire, from 1734, and died the 20th January, 1759, aged seventy-one. He was succeeded by his third son, Adam, above mentioned, now Sir Adam Fergusson.

Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., LL.D., was for two-and-twenty years a Member of Parliament, viz. from 1774 to 1796, having, for eighteen of these years, represented the county of Ayr in three several Parliaments, and for four years sat for the city of Edinburgh.

to have acquired a stock of knowledge uncommon for his years: his benevolent disposition, and the sweetest natural temper, joined to a life of strict virtue, left the happiest impressions of his character, and he died much lamented.

On an impartial retrospect of his parliamentary life, we feel disposed to confess, that there never was a Member of the Lower House, who displayed a spirit of patriotism, less influenced by party, than the present Baronet. Cotemporary praise may indeed be considered by some as cotemporary flattery, but as this work is designed for the information of, and an example to, future generations, we should consider it as a declaration of our general plan, not to enter with some degree of minuteness into such particulars as deserve the notice of the genealogical biographer. We shall not, however, commence with the earliest period of his parliamentary career, which from 1779 was a very active one; the events of that day are less interesting to modern readers, than those of a later period; we shall, therefore, take him up at the close of the American War, when a short interval of peace gave our statesmen leisure to improve, or at least to investigate, the interior state of the empire. The Irish Resolutions, in 1785, having excited considerable interest amongst the various trading branches of Great Britain, the master printers of Edinburgh thought themselves justified in framing a petition to the House of Commons against them. The task of carrying this petition through was delegated to Sir Adam, but unfortunately some want of formality gave rise to a debate on reception, in which the eloquence of Mr. Pitt was opposed to Sir Adam's exertions. Sir Adam himself, indeed, had some suspicion of this informality, and with great candour considered it as his duty to communicate the matter to the House, and not to take them by surprise. Upon the whole, though this petition was not received, yet his steady and liberal conduct disarmed party of its rigour, and preserved the principle of the petition open for future discussion, when the objections in point of form should be done away.

In 1788, we find him opposed to Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the Scottish Distilleries, as affected by Mr. Rose's resolutions laying a heavy duty on Scottish spirits imported into England. The Premier with great apparent candour stated, that in order to form an equal regulation for both countries, it would be necessary to adopt wholly either the English or the Scotch duty; but at the same time observed, that if they adopted the English duty, it was more than Scotland had been accustomed to, and more than she could bear; whilst on the other hand the revenue must suffer, if the Scotch system was adopted. He therefore denied that the same system could exist in both countries, at the same time acknowledging the abstract truth, that it was proper the distillery in both kingdoms should be on an equal and rational terms as possible. In reply, Sir Adam acknowledged the latter truth, and expressed his wishes that it could be attended to; at the same



Upon the death of John, Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, Sir Adam Fergusson entered a claim to the House of Lords for the titles of Earl of Glencairn and Lord Kilmaurs, as lineally descended from and heir-general to Alexander, created Earl of Glencairn in 1488, and to Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died

time, he showed the fallacy of a great part of the Minister's objections to the practicability of the measure, by proving that it could not be so prejudicial to England if the Scotch system was adopted, inasmuch as great part of the Scottish distillery was actually employed in drawing spirit from English grain. Nothing, however, resulted from this, but the patriotic reflection that he had done his duty, for an overwhelming majority carried the resolution.

In 1791, Sir Adam again exerted himself in favour of the Courts of Judicature of his native country, strenuously supporting the position that the Judges in both parts of the kingdom should be put on an equal footing in point both of emoluments and privileges, as their rank was equal, and their avocations similar; but his greatest exertions in this Session were on the grand question, how far the Act requiring the Sacramental Test, did extend, or ought to do so, with respect to persons born in Scotland. On this important subject, he displayed a liberality of sentiment, and a justness of political reflection deserving of immortality. Though he acknowledged that the Treaty of Union had established two distinct churches for England and Scotland, still he denied his belief, that any man of common sense would assert, that there were two distinct religions established in Great Britain. He contended that their doctrines were the same, and that the only difference was in their ceremonies and form of church government, and, therefore, that the members of both churches were equally entitled to the benefits of the Union, without renouncing the established religious forms of the country in which they were bred; for he denied that it could ever be meant that a man should be debarred from civil offices in any part of the United Kingdom, because he did not take the test imposed by another part of the kingdom; a thing which he could not do, without renouncing all the forms of that religion in which he had been educated. Sir Adam here contended with great acumen, that "qualification" meant no more than a solemn declaration, that a man actually does profess the established religion of the kingdom at large; a declaration intended to guard against the admission of Popish Recusants, but having no references whatever to Presbyterians. At the same time, with all the good sense and liberality of a sincere and liberal Christian, he acknowledged that he, as an individual, had no objection whatever to communicating with the church of England, although he had been bred up in the church of Scotland; yet, still must he object to make a solemn declaration that he belonged to the church of England, because although the Scotch wisely avoided tests in general cases, yet, if he, or any of his friends, should become Members of the General Assembly, they must there, for very plain and obvious reasons, make a solemn declaration, (in his opinion, stronger than an oath), that they actually belonged to the church of Scotland, and would adhere to its doctrines and discipline. This liberal distinction, and concession, as it may be called, did not suit the spirit of the times, and the object of the motion was lost by a large majority.

In 1796, on the proceedings respecting the "Real Succession Tax Bill," the object of our present biography again showed himself attentive to the fundamental interests of his native country; and as far as regarded Scotland, he contended that the framers of the bill had shown themselves completely ignorant of the laws of that kingdom, as its provisions were there totally impracticable. He showed by clear deductions from the wording of the bill, that a second son would be liable to pay the tax on the death of his elder brother, although such a measure was not intended, or at least not avowed by the framers of it; with respect to mortgages also, he showed that an exemption from the tax, as far as regarded them only, though it might be proper in England, was yet a very insufficient exemption in Scotland, inasmuch as personal debts by the laws of that country were understood to constitute as fair a claim upon an estate as any mortgage could do; and





in 1670, whose eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Cuninghame, was the wife of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and mother of James, Lord Maitland, Sir Adam's grandfather.

It does not belong to a work of this kind to enter into points of law. The judgment of the Lords was, "That Sir Adam Fergusson has shown himself to be heir-general of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670; but hath not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn.

*Creation—1703.*

he closed his opposition to it with an observation, which though highly national, is at all times deserving of attention; this was, that a tax of this nature must be particularly unpopular in Scotland, where there was a great partiality to family estates; a partiality which it was wise to encourage, but which the bill in question tended in a great measure to diminish, and perhaps unfortunately to destroy.

In 1797, we find the close of Sir Adam's Parliamentary labours, on the 3rd of April, when he made some judicious observations respecting the corn laws, and objected strongly to the exportation of barley being alone permitted, as it must tend to encourage the growth of that article to the detriment of other kinds of grain. That Sir Adam was disinterested in this opposition, there can be no doubt, although a land owner, for it is remarkable, that the greatest English agriculturists in the House were in favour of the clause; his arguments, however, had their just weight, and the clause was negatived by a considerable majority.

Since this period, he has lived in dignified retirement, but still continuing his patriotic exertions as a private country gentleman.

---

## DUNBAR

(OF HEMPRIGGS).

THE original name of this branch of the ancient family of DUNBAR was Sutherland, being descended from a cadet of the house of Duffus, who assumed the name of Dunbar, on marriage with an heiress of Dunbar, of Hempriggs; but with respect to the female line, they are recorded by Douglas, and other Scottish genealogical writers, to have sprung from William Dunbar, third son Alexander Dunbar, of Canzie, by his wife Grizel, daughter and coheir of Mochrum, as stated in our genealogy of that house.



The family themselves, however, deny the existence of this William; and we find, in their genealogical records, "that Alexander Dunbar, third son of the first Sheriff, was of Kilbuiach, not Canzie," although he afterwards got Canzie, but which only remained a short time in the family; and that the Dunbar of Canzie, whose heir married Grizel of Cumnoch, or Mochrum, was not the son or descendant of the first Alexander of Kilbuiach, whose descendant, in 1611, unfortunately in a rencounter killed his cousin, Alexander Dunbar, of Boghall, Sheriff of Murray, and fled to Caithness, where he established himself; and his son John, then the acknowledged male descendant of Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, first Sheriff of Murray, assumed the title of Dunbar of Hempriggs\*. It is impossible, and would, indeed, be unjust, for us to attempt to decide that question, as the claim of hereditary chiefship by the house of Dunbar of Mochrum, is supported by many writs and charters; we have done our duty, however, in entering this statement as a genealogical protest on the part of the House of Hempriggs. We shall now commence with

Alexander Dunbar, whose claim to the chiefship is asserted by his descendants. He certainly was designated as of Kilbuiach, and is even recorded by Douglas, in his Baronage, though he does not state him to be the progenitor of his family. Having unfortunately killed his cousin Alexander, of Boghall, as already narrated, he fled to Caithness, and settled there in 1611. By his wife, Margaret Forbes, third daughter of William Forbes, second Baron of Moneymusk, (by his lady, Margaret Douglas, daughter of William, the ninth Earl of Angus) he left a son,

John Dunbar, who first assumed the designation of Hempriggs. He married Anne Fraser, and by her had two sons: 1. Sir William, the first Baronet; 2. Sir Robert, the second Baronet, who was first designated of Northfield, and died in 1742, leaving issue only one son, Sir Patrick, the third Baronet, who dying without male issue in 1763, the title of Baronet, under the first patent, became extinct; and a daughter, Anne, married to George Sinclair, of Barrack, Esq., to whom she had one son, George, his heir, and several daughters. John Dunbar died in the reign of Charles II., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs, a man of great abilities, who by his

\* It is also particularly noticed in the family papers, that the lineal descent of this family of Dunbar, with respect to chiefship, returned to the sons of the first Sheriff, whose eldest son's male heirs failing in Elizabeth, married to Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs; and the eldest son's next brother, John Dunbar, of Cumnoch and Mochrum, having no heir male, his third son, Alexander, of Kilbuiach, was the male line, and the Dunbars of Hempriggs the male heir, until they failed in Sir Patrick, who was called, erroneously, "of Northfield," as Hempriggs was the message of the title.



prudence and knowledge acquired a considerable interest in the country, and greatly improved and increased his estate. He was created a Baronet by King William III., about the year 1698, and married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Sinclair, of Lathron<sup>b</sup>, by whom he had one son, Benjamin, who married Janet, daughter of Patrick Dunbar, of Brins, but died before his father without issue; and a daughter Elizabeth, upon whom and her second husband, after the death of her brother Benjamin, Sir William entailed his estate. Sir William died in 1711, and the title went to his next brother, Robert, the second Baronet; but, according to the deed of entail, he was succeeded in his estates by his daughter,

Elizabeth. She married, first, to Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Bart., to whom she had several children; but that line is now extinct. Her second husband was James Sutherland, second son of James, the second Lord Duffus. On the final settlement of the deed of entail, this James Sutherland changed his name from Sutherland to Dunbar, was shortly after created a Baronet by Queen Anne, in 1706, was styled Sir James Dunbar, Bart., of Hempriggs, and was the first Baronet under this new patent. Of this marriage there were two sons: 1. William, who succeeded to the title and estates; 2. James, who was killed at Carthage; and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to the descendant of that Lord Duffus, who was attained in 1715; 2. Charlotte, married to Sir William Sinclair, of Riess; 3. Janet, married to James Innes, of Landside, Esq.; 4. Anne, wife of James Sutherland, of Langmill. Sir James

<sup>b</sup> George Sinclair, third son of George, the fourth Earl of Caithness, married Margaret, daughter of William, the seventh Lord Forbes; his third son, Alexander, was first of Lathron; he married Jean, daughter of John Cunningham, of Brownhill, Esq.; and his third daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs.

The early descent of this family may be found by reference to our Scottish Peerage, under the article "Sutherland;" we shall, therefore, merely in this place deduce the line of Duffus from Kenneth, the sixth Earl of Sutherland, contemporary with Robert Bruce, and who lost his life at the action of Halidon Hill, in 1333. His second son, by a daughter of Donald, Earl of March, was Nicholas Sutherland, the progenitor of this family. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Reynald de Cheyne, and by that match became possessor of the lands of Duffus. By her he had a son, Henry, whose son, Alexander, married Morella, or Muriella, daughter of ——— Chisholm, of that ilk; and their second son, William, was father of William, who, on failure of the line of their eldest son, succeeded to the estates as heir male. This last William married Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Innes, of Innes, and his eldest son William carried on the line; to him succeeded his son, another William, who left a son, Alexander, who was first raised to the peerage by King Charles II. in 1650. By his third wife, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Murray, he had a son and successor, James, the second Lord Duffus. He married Lady Margaret Mackenzie, daughter of Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, and by her had three sons; 1. Kenneth, the third Lord Duffus, (attainted) father of Eric, father of James Sutherland, the last of that branch now living; 2. James, afterwards Sir James Dunbar, of Hempriggs, as in the text; and a third son, William.



Dunbar was in the Union Parliament of Scotland, and appears as one of the protesters against the measure of the last Scottish Parliament choosing the Members who were to sit in the first Union Parliament of Great Britain, particularly as that measure was "contrary to the twenty-second article of the Union, wherein the method of electing the peers is regulated and determined; and inconsistent with the birthrights and privileges of the Barons and Burghs, and contrary to the principles of common law, and divers acts of Parliament." He was succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son,

Sir William Dunbar, the second Baronet, of Hempriggs. He married, first, in 1744, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield<sup>4</sup>, Sheriff

<sup>4</sup> The descent of this Elizabeth was as follows: Sir Alexander Dunbar, first Sheriff of Westfield, left several sons, as has been already noticed; his eldest, Sir James, married Eupheme, daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, of Cunnock, by whom he had an only son, Sir James, served heir to his father in 1503, and married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford. Of this match was Sir Alexander of Cunnock and Westfield. His eldest son, Sir Patrick, had two sons, James, whose line is extinct, and a second son, Patrick, first of Boghill, who married a daughter of ——— Dunbar, of Grange, and whose fourth son, Thomas, was of Wester Grange, and became heir of line. This Thomas married Margaret, daughter of ——— Spencer, of Kirktion; his eldest son was Robert, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray; he married Barbara, daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of Innes, by whom he had Robert Dunbar, of Westfield, also Sheriff of Murray, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovick Gordon, of Gordonstown, was father of Alexander Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray. This Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Calder, of Muirtoun, and was father of Elizabeth, who became the heiress of the family, on the decease of her brothers, and married Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs.

It is further noticed in the family papers, that it is evident from these remarks, that "the Dunbars of Hempriggs were the male and lineal descendants of the elder branch of the Dunbars, until they failed in Sir Patrick Dunbar, the third Baronet of their family, and that by the marriage of Sir William Dunbar with the only daughter and heiress of the last Sheriffs of Murray, the lineal female line was preserved in his daughter Janet, of that match, and is at present represented by her son, William-Henry Dunbar, now in the East Indies."

With respect to the husband of the aforesaid Janet, it is necessary to state, that David (fifth son of Sir Alexander Dunbar, the first of Westfield) got in patrimony the lands of Durris, in Inverness-shire. His son Alexander was served heir to his father in 1523, and left a son Robert, who married Christian Learmouth, by whom he had a son, David, who got the first charter of free barony in 1569. His son, Mark Dunbar, of Durris, was served heir in 1592, and sold Durris to ——— Campbell, of Calder, in 1603; he acquired Grangehill, however, and married Isabel Falconer, by whom he had Nimian Dunbar, of Grangehill, who married ——— Ogilvie, daughter of Lord Banff, and had by her a son, Sir Robert, knighted by Charles II. in 1666; he married Grizel, daughter of ——— Brodie, of that ilk, and the eldest son of this match was Robert, of Grangehill, who married another Catharine Brodie, of the same family; their second son, Alexander, was heir; he married Mary, daughter of James Fraser, Esq., Secretary to Chelsea Hospital, and by her had a son and heir, Thomas, who married Janet, daughter of Sir William.

The present Sir Benjamin Dunbar, and his issue, would (in the event of the death without issue of James Sutherland, the lineal descendant of the Lords Duffus, who were attainted in 1715) be entitled to claim the honours of Duffus, as James Sutherland, his grandfather, was brother to the Lord Duffus who was attainted, and came off before the attainted blood.





of Murray, by whom he had only one daughter, Janet, (who arrived at years of maturity) married to Captain Thomas Dunbar, representative of the family of Grangehill. His second wife was Jean, daughter of David Sinclair, of Southdun. By these two marriages Sir William had no less than twenty-three children, none of whom, however, came to maturity, except Janet already mentioned. His third wife was Henrietta, daughter of Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, Esq., (by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Hugh Rose, of Broadby) and by her he had two sons: 1. Sir Benjamin, his successor; 2. Robert, who died in 1774; and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, unmarried, and still living; 2. Alexandrina, died in 1778; 3. Wilhelmina, died in 1779. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Benjamin Dunbar, the third and present Baronet, of Hempriggs. He married Hannah M'Ray, daughter of George M'Ray, of Boghouse, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons: 1. William, who died young; 2. George, born about 1798; 3. Robert; and three daughters: 1. Louisa, married to Gordon Duff, of Hatton, Esq., and has issue two sons and two daughters; 2. Henrietta; and, 3. Elizabeth, both unmarried.

*Creation—1706.*

---

## PRESTON.\*

AMONGST the many local names of Scotland, that of Preston is of high antiquity, and is known to have been assumed from the territorial possessions of that name in Mid Lothian, by the ancestors of the present family, at as early a date as the first adoption of surnames in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The first of their progenitors on record is

Leolphus de Preston, who flourished in the reign of King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1214. He was father of

Leolphus de Preston, who, in a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, is designed "Leolphus de Preston filius Leolphi, &c. tempore Alexandri regis II." He died before the year 1260, leaving issue a son,

Sir William de Preston, Knight, who succeeded him, and made a considerable figure in the reign of King Alexander III. After the death of that great



prince, he was one of the Scotch nobles that were summoned to Berwick by King Edward I., in the competition for the crown betwixt Bruce and Baliol, in 1291. He was witness also in a charter with Henry de Preston, "domino Wilhelm, de Sto. Claro Vicecom. de Edinburg," &c. anno 1292. He was succeeded by his son,

Nichol de Preston, who was one of the Scottish Barons that swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, in 1296. We find other three of this surname, viz. William, Henry, and Thomas de Preston, swearing allegiance to King Edward that same year; but we cannot pretend to connect them with this family. Nichol died in the beginning of the reign of King David II., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Preston, a man of singular courage and resolution, and in great favour with King David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, anno 1346. He was several years confined in the Tower of London, but was afterwards released for a ransom, and returned to Scotland, where he appears as witness in a charter of donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by Patrick de Ramsay, anno 1353, in which he is designed "Johannes de Preston, miles," &c. He was a witness also in a charter of confirmation to John Campbell, Earl of Athol, dated the last day of January, the thirtieth year of King David's reign, anno 1359; and was appointed one of the Scotch Commissioners, to treat of a peace with the English in 1360, and again nominated an Ambassador Extraordinary in 1361. There flourished in the minority of King David II. a great patriot, said to be of this family, though we cannot connect him with it, viz. Sir Laurence Preston, who signalized himself upon several occasions against the enemies of his country, between 1330 and 1340; particularly he, with William de Keith and Robert de Gordon, defeated the English under the command of General Talbot, whom they took prisoner, &c. Sir John was succeeded by his son,

Sir Simon de Preston, who in his father's lifetime is witness to a charter of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, in which he is designed "filius et hæres apparens Domini Johannis," &c. anno 1360. He acquired the lands of Craigmiller from John de Capella, in 1374, which afterwards became the chief seat, and one of the titles of the family. He left issue two sons: 1. Sir Simon, his heir; 2. Sir Henry, a man of great parts, and highly esteemed by King Robert II.; he was of sufficient military importance to get a share of forty thousand franks, that were sent by the King of France, to be divided amongst his



faithful allies, the Scots, in 1385; he was also joined in commission with Sir Henry Swinton, Sir Henry Douglas, and Sir John Dalryell, to treat of a peace with England in 1391; and was again named one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to the same court in 1392; but whether he had any succession or not, we cannot now determine. Sir Simon was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Simon Preston, the first we have found designed by the title of Craigmiller. He is a witness in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, wherein he is designed "filius Simonis, &c. tempore Roberti regis III." He left issue two sons: 1. Sir George, his heir; and, 2. Andrew de Preston, ancestor of the Prestons of Whitehill, &c.

Sir George Preston, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and he and his successors were promiscuously designed by the title of Preston, Craigmiller, and Gourton, and were possessed of several other lands and baronies. He died on the 2nd of August, 1424, leaving issue a son and successor,

John Preston, of Craigmiller and Gourton, who was served heir to his father in 1424, and married Christian Cockburn, a daughter of the family of Langton, by whom he had a son,

William Preston, of Craigmiller, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Gourton, in 1442. He is a witness in a charter of a donation to the abbacy of Dunfermline, in which he is designed "Willielmus dominus de Gourton," &c. anno 1452, and dying the same year, was succeeded by his son,

William Preston, of Craigmiller, who was retoured heir to his father, anno 1453. He got a charter "Willielmo Preston de Craigmiller, et suis assignatis, de terris quæ fuerunt Christianæ Cockburn sponsæ quondam Johannis Preston de Craigmiller," dated at Perth, the 12th of July, 1459. He got other two charters of several other lands and baronies, anno 1463 and 1471. He left issue two sons: 1. Sir Simon Preston, of Craigmiller, his successor, whose descendants were elevated to the peerage of Dingwall, but now extinct; 2. Henry, progenitor of the family now under consideration. We therefore proceed with

Henry Preston, the younger son of William, of Craigmiller, who was a burghess of Edinburgh; he lived in the reigns of King James IV. and V., and was father of

James Preston, Esq., who having acquired from Patrick Bruce the lands and barony of Valleyfield, in Perthshire, he and his successors have ever since been designed by that title. Upon the resignation of the said Patrick Bruce, he got a charter of these lands from William, Commendator of Culross, the Abbot and Convent thereof, as superiors, "to and in favours of James Preston, son of



Henry Preston, burges of Edinburgh, and Margaret Home, spouse of the said James," &c. The resignation is dated the 6th of September, 1543, and the charter in 1544. By the said Margaret Home he had a son,

Archibald Preston, Esq., who succeeded him, and was second Baron of Valleyfield. He married Giles Semple, descended of the noble family of Semple, and, upon his father's resignation, he obtained sasine from the Commendator, Abbot, and Convent of Culross, of the whole lands and barony of Valleyfield, to and in favours of Archibald Preston, son and apparent heir of James Preston, of Valleyfield, and Giles Semple, spouse of the said Archibald, &c. The resignation is dated the 4th of September, 1545, and the sasine the 14th of February, 1549. He left issue two sons, James, his heir, and Richard, who was a Colonel in the service of the States of Holland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Preston, third Baron of Valleyfield, who married Jean, daughter of James Erskine, of Little Sauchy, third son of Robert, eleventh Lord Erskine, fourth Earl of Mar, which appears by a contract between James Preston, eldest son of Archibald Preston, of Valleyfield, and the said Jean Erskine, his spouse, &c. dated the 2nd of April, 1567. He afterwards, upon his father's resignation, was infeft in the whole lands and barony of Valleyfield, by a precept from Alexander, Commendator of Culross, dated the 25th of April, 1575. He left issue a son and successor,

John, afterwards Sir John Preston, of Valleyfield, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI., with whom he was in great favour. He got a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands and barony of Valleyfield, in the county of Perth, "*Johanni Preston familiari servitori regis, filio legitimo quond. Jacobi Preston de Valleyfield, terrarum baroniæ de Valleyfield in vicecomitatu de Perth,*" &c., dated the 4th of February, 1594. Afterwards a charter, "*domini Johanni Preston de Valleyfield militi, de fundi et terris infra maris fluxum et refluxum, ex adversis, terras de Valleyfield,*" &c., dated the 6th of January, 1612. He married Grizel Colville, daughter of Alexander, Commendator of Culross, progenitor of the Lord Colville, and by her had two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir George, his heir; and, 2. Robert, afterwards a Lord of Session, of whom Preston, of Gortoun, is descended. The daughters were, 1. Mary, married to Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, ancestor of the Earl of Elgin; 2. Catharine, married to Robert Bruce, third Baron of that family, of Blairhall; and, 3. ———, married to ——— Monteath, of Randefurd. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir George Preston, of Valleyfield, who married, in 1634, Marian, only





daughter of Hugh, third Lord Semple, by Lady Ann Hamilton, his first wife, daughter of James, Earl of Abercorn, and by her had five sons and five daughters: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. General George Preston\*, who having betaken himself to a military life, by his bravery and merit rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, was Lieutenant-Governor of the castle of Edinburgh, and died without issue; his other three sons were officers in the army, but all died without succession. The daughters were, 1. Ann, married, first, to ——— Oliphant, of Gask, and had issue, and, secondly, to James Hay, of Pitfour, by whom she had a son, Patrick Hay, of Seggyden; 2. Mary, married to the Rev. John Colvill, D. D. of Kincardine, ancestor of the present noble family of Colvill; 3. ———, married to ——— Preston, of Ottershill; 4. Catharine, died unmarried; and, 5. Isabel, married to Sir James Macgill, of Rankeillor, and died without issue. This Sir George was by King Charles I. created a Baronet, or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent to him and the heirs male of his body, dated the 31st of March, 1637. He obtained an order from the Parliament for one thousand pounds sterling for payment of the four Perthshire troops, then under the command of Colonel Mercer, the 6th of May, 1646. After the murder of the King, he was appointed one of the Colonels of the Perthshire men, in 1649. He died in the reign of King Charles II. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Preston, the second Baronet, of Valleyfield, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Willielmo Preston apparenti de Valleyfield terrarum baroniæ de Valleyfield, de nova unit. in vicecomitatu de Perth,*" &c., dated the 10th of May, 1663. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Lumisden, of Innergelly, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir George, his heir; 2. James, a Lieutenant of a man of war; and, 3. Charles, a Captain of Dragoons; the two last of whom died without issue. His daughter, Marian, was married to Sir Robert Anstruther, of Balcaskie, Bart., and had issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* This memorable officer died at Valleyfield, on the 7th of July, 1748, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was a Captain in the service of the States General in 1688, and attended the Prince of Orange to England in that year. He served also in all the wars of King William and Queen Anne; and at the battle of Ramillies, received several wounds, some bullets having lodged in his body, which could never afterwards be extracted. He was made Colonel of the Cameronian regiment in 1706, and resigned that rank in 1720; but at the rebellion of 1715, he was sent from London to command the castle of Edinburgh, and was Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland for several years after. Notwithstanding his great age and infirmities, at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he went to the castle of Edinburgh, and exerted himself vigorously in its defence all the time the rebels were in possession of that city.



Sir George Preston, the third Baronet, of Valleyfield, who married Agnes, daughter of Patrick Muirhead, of Rashyhill, Esq., by whom he had four sons and five daughters: 1. Sir George, his heir; 2. Robert, a Colonel in the army, died in 1791; 3. John, Chaplain to the 26th regiment of foot, died the 7th of March, 1781; and, 4. William, who was Captain of the Wager man of war, and died without issue. The daughters were, 1. Charles, married, in 1740, to Robert Colvill, of Ochiltree, and died without issue; 2. Agnes; 3. Anstruther, died in 1772; 4. Marian; and, 5. Anne, died under age. He died in 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Preston, the fourth Baronet, of Valleyfield, who married Anne, daughter of William, Lord Cochran, of Ochiltree, by Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Kincardine, and by her had five sons and two daughters: 1. Patrick, who served some time in the British army, in which he attained the rank of Major; he served also in Portugal, where he was appointed Brigadier-General, but soon after retired to his paternal estate; he married Catharine, daughter of Captain Menzies, of Comrie, by whom he had two daughters, Anne, married the 4th of August, 1810, to the gallant Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, Bart., and Catharine; he died before his father on the 25th of April, 1776, and his lady on the 23rd of March, 1773; 2. Alexander, died in 1772; 3. Sir Charles, who succeeded his father, and whilst Major in the army, so gallantly defended Fort St. John's against the American General Montgomery<sup>b</sup>; he succeeded his father in 1779, was one of the Commissioners of the

<sup>b</sup> It has been justly said, that opportunity is often only wanting to form the hero: an observation fully exemplified in this transaction. It appears, that in the spring of 1775, a body of the American troops had arrived at St. John's, (which lies within the limits of the province of Canada, and was then, in fact, the key to it), and there captured an armed government sloop, together with a number of batteaux, a Serjeant and fourteen men, who were there in charge of some military stores, and sent them all prisoners to New England. In consequence of this, General Carleton, the Governor, immediately set off for St. John's, with a number of artificers and sailors, in order to erect a fort, and build some small armed vessels, which being done, the command was given to Major Charles Preston, with a garrison consisting of the 7th regiment, part of the 26th, and about fifty Canadian volunteers. Some time after this, the American Congress sent a force under General Montgomery, who being joined by a number of the Canadians, besieged the fort, and in consequence of his superiority of numbers, not only cut off all communication between it and Montreal, but also took a large convoy of provisions and necessaries, and made himself master of Fort Chamblee, where he found a quantity of military stores, which facilitated his attack upon St. John's. In this situation were these few brave fellows, exposed to a constant fire for forty-eight days, when they were obliged to capitulate, being reduced to one barrel of powder, and a single ration of provisions, having even lived for fifteen days on half rations, with nothing but water to drink for six weeks, without beds or bedding, or any thing to cover them from the inclemency of the weather, except a cellar, the barracks being entirely destroyed by the enemy's shells. This gallant conduct in the Major was admired even by his opponents, who in their answer to his terms of capitulation, had the generosity to say, that "the garrison shall march out with the honours of war,



Customs, and Member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy, &c., but dying on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March, 1800, was succeeded by his youngest, but next surviving brother, the present Baronet; 4. George, a Captain in the Royal Marines, who died in 1798, leaving a daughter, Anne; and, 5. Robert, the present Baronet. The daughters were, 1. Mary, married to Robert Wellwood, of Garvoek, Esq., Advocate, and had issue; and, 2. Agnes, died in October, 1795. Sir George died at Valleyfield, the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, 1779, and his lady shortly after, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of November, in the same year; he was succeeded by his son, Charles, the fifth Baronet; but the line of descent is carried on by his youngest son,

Sir Robert Preston, the sixth and present Baronet, who succeeded his brother, the late Sir Charles, in 1800. He entered early into the sea service of the Honourable East India Company, and had the command of the Asia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Stukton.

*Creation*—31<sup>st</sup> of March, 1637.

this is due to their fortitude and perseverance;" and indeed nothing can be a higher encomium on the Major's humanity, as well as bravery, than a subsequent observation of General Montgomery's, "that the American prisoners having been constantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison should not be withheld from them!" Some further interesting particulars of this affair, so honourable to the family of Preston, were detailed in a demi-official letter, which says, "In justice to the characters of Major Preston, the officers, Canadian gentlemen, and soldiers, taken in the garrison of St. John's, you are desired to inform the public, that they were for many weeks cut off from all communication, living upon half allowance of provisions, and at the time of their surrender, reduced to half a barrel of pork, and one barrel of flour. The Canadian gentlemen, who entered the garrison to assist in its defence early in September, were greatly distressed for want of clothing, particularly shoes, the greater number being barefooted, and the season extremely cold. Notwithstanding all these distresses, they to the last gave manifest proof of their bravery and fidelity. Mr. Montgomery, who commanded the besiegers, answered, 'the garrison shall march out with the honours of war: this is due to their fortitude and perseverance. Pity it had not been employed in a better cause.' The latter part of the answer was received by the brave garrison with the utmost indignation: they unanimously determined, that if Mr. Montgomery would not strike it out, they would to a man perish by the sword, rather than submit to so great an insult. Mr. Montgomery immediately struck it out, saying, it had been inserted without his knowledge. 'Pity such true bravery should not have received effectual support.'" It is these kindnesses, these punctilios, that soften and regulate the horrors of war: unfortunately, however, all the attacking party were not impressed with the same honourable feelings as the brave Montgomery, as appears by a passage in a letter actually printed in the American papers, and written by an officer of some rank in their expedition, who said, "late in the afternoon I received a message from General Montgomery, ordering me to cease firing till further orders. These orders were extremely disagreeable to me, when I saw some of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying with the wounds which they had received. On our ceasing to fire, the General ordered a parley to be beat," &c.



## L A U R I E.

WE are unable to trace this highly respectable family further back by lincal succession, than the reign of James V., though there is reason to believe that they are of considerable antiquity in Scotland. The earliest ancestor of line was

Stephen Laurie, Esq., who was the first designated of Maxwelton, he having purchased that estate from the Earl of Glencairne, in the reign of James VI., and First of England. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Laurie, Esq., the second of Maxwelton, whose son and heir was

Sir Robert Laurie, the first Baronet, of Maxwelton, who having distinguished himself by his loyalty in those troubled times, was so created, as a recompense for his services by King James II. in 1685. Sir Robert's first wife was Maria Dalyel, second daughter of Sir Robert Dalyel, of Glenae, Bart., ancestor to the Earl of Carnwath, and by her he had a daughter, Catharine, married, first, to —— Gordon, of Skirmers, Esq., and, secondly, to Walter Riddell, of Glenriddell, Esq. By his second lady, whose family we are unable to ascertain, he had two sons, successively Baronets: 1. Sir Robert, the second Baronet, who was killed by a fall from his horse\* in 1702, and dying unmarried was succeeded by his brother; and, 2. Walter. Sir Robert dying some time about the Revolution, was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent is carried on by his second son,

Sir Walter Laurie, the third Baronet, of Maxwelton. He married ——, daughter of —— ——, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert, who succeeded him; and, 2. —— Laurie, M. D. who died the 31st of January, 1745; and a daughter, Anne, who married Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdar-

\* There is an overweening pride which too often induces even pious persons to consider themselves as the only favoured objects of the Deity, and to represent every misfortune attending those of a different creed, as the absolute punishment of the beneficent Creator. If all misfortunes are to be considered as prejudged punishments, who is there that is not severely marked by the hand of God? If every offence against the Creator is to be visited by a marked and signal punishment, who is there amongst mankind that can hope to escape? We notice this the more particularly, because some, otherwise pious, people of that time, attributed Sir Robert's death to the miraculous interference of the Deity, for having opposed some of the fanatical atrocities of those, who though engaged in a good cause, had disgraced it by their ignorant violence. Further particulars of this absurd story may be seen in Scot's Worthies.





roch, Esq., M. P. (to whom she had an only daughter, Jean, who, in 1731, married Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glenriddell, and having survived him twenty-two years, died at Dumfries, on the 25th of December, 1792), and died at Carse, the 5th of May, 1764. Sir Walter was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Laurie, the fourth Baronet, of Maxwelton. He married Christian Erskine, daughter of Charles Erskine, Lord Alva, and Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, by whom he had issue one son, Robert, his successor, and two daughters: 1. Grizzel, who died at Dumfries, on the 6th of December, 1789, unmarried; and, 2. Christian, married to John Carruthers, of Holmains, Esq., and had issue two daughters, Jane and Margaret. Lady Laurie died at Edinburgh, on the 21st of August, 1755; and Sir Robert at Maxwelton, on the 28th of April, 1779, being succeeded by his only son,

Sir Robert Laurie, the fifth and late Baronet, of Maxwelton. He entered early into the army, and in 1779 we find him Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons; in 1785, he was appointed Knight Marshal of Scotland, in room of the late James Erskine, Esq.; and in 1798, was raised to the rank of Major-General. This venerable officer had the satisfaction of rising to the full rank of General, before his decease; and he sat upwards of thirty years, as Member of Parliament for Dumfriesshire. He married, first, (whilst only a Captain in the army) at Edinburgh, on the 18th of July, 1763, the Honourable Mary Elizabeth Ruthven, daughter of the sixth Lord Ruthven, and niece to the Earl of Bute; by whom he had one son, Robert, the present Baronet, born the 25th of May, 1764, and a daughter, Anne, born the 13th of June, 1769, and married on the 22nd of February, 1794, to John Minet Fector, of Updown, in Kent, Esq. Some time after the death of his first wife, he married at Ipswich, on the 25th of April, 1778, Judith, daughter of —— Hatley, Esq., and relict of Robert Wollaston, Esq., but by her had no issue. Sir Robert died at Dumfries, on the 10th of September, 1804, and was succeeded in title and estate by his only son,

Sir Robert Laurie, the sixth and present Baronet, of Maxwelton, at present unmarried. Sir Robert in early life entered into the naval service, and was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain in 1797: in which situation, a just idea of his services may be drawn from the accompanying note\*.

*Creation—1685.*

\* In Sir Robert's dispatch, he stated, that having fallen in with a large French ship on the 17th of February, 1805, about half past two, the Cleopatra being then within a cable's length of her antagonist, the



enemy commenced her fire, and gave two broadsides before the Cleopatra returned a shot, which was not until she came within half a cable's length, when a warm action commenced, both ships keeping close to the wind. Sir Robert having shot away the Frenchman's main-top-sail yard, the Cleopatra forged a-head, although her jib-stay and halliards were gone; and all the running rigging being cut to pieces, so as to render it impossible either to shorten sail, or to brace a-back, the mainmast also being only supported by the storm stay-sail-stay, he was induced to cross his bow, for the purpose of raking him, as the ship was still under command of the helm, but in the very act of putting the helm aweather, an unlucky shot struck the wheel, by which the spokes were jammed against the deck, and at the same instant the rudder-head was choked by splinters, &c. The enemy seized this opportunity, and having the wind then on his quarter, and seeing the Cleopatra totally ungovernable, run his head and bowsprit right over the quarter-deck, just abaft the main rigging, and under the cover of a heavy fire attempted to board, but was driven back. After this, some musketry was exchanged, but the great advantage of the enemy, both in height and in superiority of numbers, enabled them not only to clear the Cleopatra's decks, but also to pick the men off at their guns, through the ports; and the only two guns which could be brought to bear against them, being fired from within board, did them little injury, the shot passing through their lower-deck. Most of the Cleopatra's sails then laying a shiver, or partly aback, and borne down by so heavy a ship, (she having been intended for a 74) going almost before the wind, and much sea running, appearing to cut her asunder at every send, Sir Robert seeing no prospect of saving the ship, or the lives of the numerous wounded men below, for in the execution of his orders, almost every man was knocked down by their musketry, and other small shot, as they made their appearance, he was compelled at a quarter past five, when they succeeded in boarding, to surrender to the French frigate, La Ville de Milan of 46 guns, eighteen pounders on the main-deck, and eight on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, having a crew of three hundred and fifty men, besides several officers, and other passengers, commanded by Mons. Renaud, Capitain du Vaisseau, and Mons. Gillet, Capitain de Frigate. In the action, the former was killed, and the latter badly wounded; and immediately afterwards the Cleopatra (a small 32) became a perfect wreck, not a spar standing but the mizen-mast, the bowsprit and other masts gone by the board, and in such a state, that it was feared she would founder, before the two ships could be cleared of each other. Sir Robert, with great justice, bestowed the highest praise on his officers and ship's company, many of whom were under twenty years of age, and the Cleopatra only mustered at quarters one hundred and ninety-nine men, of whom several were sick, being ten able seamen short of the complement, so that the enemy were nearly double the force in size, guns, number of men, and weight of metal. Luckily a few days afterwards, on the 23rd of the same month, Captain Talbot, then cruising in his Majesty's ship Leander of 50 guns, discovered two frigates under jury-masts, to which he gave chase, and soon came up with them, when they both struck without resistance, and Captain Talbot, though regretting the temporary loss of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, which struck first, was yet highly gratified on hailing the Ville de Milan, to be answered by his old friend, Sir Robert. Captain Talbot was also saved the trouble of taking possession of the Cleopatra, as that office was performed by part of the crew, which had been left on board. After the capture, the French officers all agreed in saying, that having dispatches on board, from Martinique for France, with orders not to speak any thing during their passage, they had done every thing in their power to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. The Admiral, Sir Andrew Mitchell, gave the highest praise in his public dispatches to Sir Robert Laurie, and having determined to send the Cleopatra to Halifax, reinstated him in the command of her, and he was afterwards appointed to the Ville de Milan, as an honourable testimonial of his gallantry. The total loss were twenty killed and thirty-eight wounded. This gallant conduct of Sir Robert did not pass unnoticed by his countrymen, as shortly afterwards the Committee of the Patriotic Fund presented him an elegant sword, in addition to their gratuities, to the officers and men wounded, and a liberal provision for the families of those who fell in the action.



## FOULIS.\*

It is universally acknowledged by all genealogical writers, and confirmed by the various family traditions, as well as by their armorial allusions, which have been borne from time immemorial, that the surname of Foulis is of Norman extraction. Their first British ancestor came into England either at or before the Conquest, and his armorial bearings being three leaves, called Feuilles in the old Norman, it is certain that the name was either given to the family whilst resident in South Britain, or else assumed by him who first settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when surnames were there first adopted. It is well ascertained, that this first Scottish ancestor accompanied Edgar Atheling, and received a grant of lands from King Malcolm; and even his earliest descendants appear to have been numerous, and were considerable proprietors of lands in this country, for there are several baronies and seats in the counties of Perth, Angus, Ross, &c., which bear the name of Foulis, and probably have been the property of people of that surname.

Reginaldis de Foulis is witness in the first charter to the Lord High Steward of Scotland, in the reign of King Alexander II.; but the immediate ancestor of this family was

William de Foulis, who lived in the reigns of King Robert II. and III., and left issue two sons: 1. James, his heir; and, 2. William, who, being bred to the church, was Archdean of St. Andrew's, Secretary to King James I. of Scotland, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1424; he was often employed to negotiate affairs of state with the Court of England, and always acquitted himself with honour; he acquired a considerable fortune, which he left to his nephew, William, son of his elder brother.

James Foulis, who succeeded his father, lived in the reigns of James I. and II., married and left issue a son and successor,

William de Foulis, who succeeded also to his uncle the Archdean, and got thereby a considerable accession to his estate. In the reign of King James III. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie, by whom he had two sons: 1. William, who died without issue; and, 2. James.

James de Foulis, the younger son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Henderson, of Fordel, in the county of Fife, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, his heir; 2. William. He was succeeded by his eldest son,



James Foulis\*, who acquired from William, son and heir-apparent of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, the lands and barony of Colinton, in the shire of Edinburgh, in 1519, confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, 1528; which hath ever since been the chief seat and title of the family. His first designation is private Secretary to King James V., in 1529; and he was a man of such extraordinary accomplishments and merit, as to be appointed King's Advocate in 1528, Clerk Register in 1531 by King James V., also a Lord of Session in 1532, by the title of Lord Colinton; and had his commission renewed by Queen Mary in 1542. In short, he was concerned in all the public transactions of his time, and always acted with fidelity and honour. He was knighted in, or previous to 1539, at which time we find him Clerk to the King's Council, as well as Clerk Register. He was probably knighted in that year; yet in subsequent years we find many charters granted to him, as "Magister Jacobus Fowlis Clericus Rotulorum." After the death of King James V., he was one of the Commissioners employed by the estates of the nation, to negotiate a marriage between Queen Mary of Scotland and Prince Edward of England, the 25th of August, 1543, which never took effect. He married Catharine, daughter of ——— Brown, of Hartric, by whom he had several sons: 1. Henry; 2. John; 3. James; 4. Adam; 5. Robert, to whom a pardon is granted, in 1583, for being art and part guilty of seizing, detaining, and holding out the castle of Stirling against the King and his two Regents.

Henry Foulis, of Colinton, his eldest son, succeeded him. He was a faithful subject to Queen Mary, and obtained a letter to her Majesty to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice upon the first vacancy; but which, by his constant fidelity to the Queen, and the troubles of that reign, was prevented from taking place. He died in the beginning of the reign of James VI., having married Margaret, daughter of ——— Haldane<sup>b</sup>, of Glencagles, in 1545, by whom he had a son and successor,

\* On his elevation to his high judicial rank, some envious persons reflected on his father, who had been an eminent mercantile character at Edinburgh; and in an abridgment of the acts of Sederunt, it was noted, that his father was said to have been a skinner in the metropolis; to this note, the great Lord Pitmedden added, that this was no reflection, as Secretary Cecil's father was the same at Stamford, in England.

<sup>b</sup> Haldane, of that ilk, an ancient family in the South, became possessed of Glencagles, by a marriage with the heiress of that family, in the reign of Robert Bruce. They are descended from Haldenus, who first possessed these lands on the Borders, called after him, Haldane, or Haldenrig. He was direct ancestor of Roger de Halden, who received a charter from King William, of Scotland, of some lands in Perthshire; after him, a descendant matched into the noble family of Graham, from whom was Bernard Haldane, of Glencagles, who married a daughter of William, Lord Seton. His son, John, some time before 1463,





James Foulis, of Colinton, who married Agnes Heriot, heiress of Lumphoy and got a charter under the Great Seal, "Jacobus Foulis de Colinton et Agnes Heriot ejus sponsæ terrarum de Colinton, Mannel," &c., dated the 13th of December, 1581. He got another charter to him and his wife of the lands of Ramshorn, Meadowflat, the lands of Gardiroch, &c., near Glasgow, dated the 19th of November, 1582\*. By the said Agnes Heriot he had issue five sons. 1. James, afterwards Sir James, his heir; 2. George, progenitor of the Foulises of Ravelstone, a family which was raised to the Baronetage, Ratho, Wardhall, &c., and of the Primroses, Earls of Roseberry, by a female<sup>d</sup>; 3. David, who being in great favour with King James VI., accompanied him into England, in 1603, and having been very serviceable to his Majesty, was created a Baronet of that kingdom, in 1619, and obtained a grant of the lands of Inglesby, in Yorkshire; he was Cofferer, or Treasurer, to Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1610, and further particulars of him may be found in our English Baronetage; 4. ———; and, 5. John, who purchased the lauds of Leadhills; and

married Agnes Monteith, one of the coheiresses of ——— Monteith, of Ruskie, and of Duncan, Earl of Lenox, by her mother's side. By which honourable intermarriages, the family of Foulis is connected with some of the most ancient Scottish nobility; as Margaret's mother was a daughter, or grand-daughter, of this match.

\* If he succeeded his father previous to 1571, it rather appears, that he was adverse to Queen Mary's interest, for we read in the "Historie and Life of King James the Sixth," that he was employed against the inhabitants of Edinburgh, who supported her. The passage is not very explicit; but it is there said, that the garrison of Niddry Castle, which belonged to Lord Seton, one of the Queen's most loyal subjects, conveyed some provisions safely to Edinburgh, "bot at the bak cuming the Laird of Collingtoun, and the Laird of Curnehill lay in wait, and unbeset the cariers and brocht them to Constorphen, thair to remane captives. The Lord Seton hearing of this, montit on horsbak with certane chosen men, and came to Curriehill Hous, brocht him furth thair of perforce, and led him prissoner to Nodrie: and be the way encounterit uther fourtie horsmen pertaining to the Laird of Lochmoreis, quhill number he led all with him, and laidit the horses with coirnes to be caried in Edinburgh."

<sup>d</sup> This descent and subsequent inheritance arose in the following manner. In 1677, Sir Archibald Primrose, whose mother was a Foulis, then Lord Justice-General, having purchased the estate of Dunipace from William Murray, Esq., took a disposition to himself in life-rent, and to Archibald Foulis, his grandchild in fee, and to the heirs male procreate of his body; whom failing, to George, the immediate younger brother of the said Archibald Foulis, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to four other younger brothers, &c., and with a disposition also, that the institute, and all the heirs, are taken bound to assume the name and arms of Primrose, under the irritancy of forfeiting the estate. Upon the death of the said Archibald without issue male, George succeeded to the estate; George was succeeded by Sir Archibald Primrose, his eldest son; but Sir Archibald having been unfortunately drawn into the rebellion of 1745, was condemned and executed for high treason. On this, John Foulis, his brother-german, as heir of entail, put in his claim for the estates of Dunipace, on the plea, that these lands, being strictly entailed, could not be forfeited on account of the treason of any of the heirs. The Court of Session, however, in 1751, dismissed the claim.



his grand-daughter, Anne, being heiress thereof, was married to Sir James Hope, of Hopetoun, who got with her the Leadhills, &c., and from whom the present Earl of Hopetoun is lineally descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Foulis, of Colinton, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI., when but a young man. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Lauder, of Hatton, and relict of the Laird of Cunninghamhead\*, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Louis, the fifth son of Sir William Dick, of Braid.

Sir Alexander Foulis, of Colinton, succeeded him, and in his father's lifetime married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hepburn†, of Ford, son to Riccarton, who was son to the Earl of Bothwell. He was a man of worth and honour, and was by King Charles I. created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by his Royal Patent, to him and his heirs male whatever, dated the 7th of June, 1631. He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Alexandro Foulis de Colinton, militi, Baronetto, terrarum de Dreghorn,*" &c., dated the 26th of February, 1642. He was sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family, on which account he suffered many hardships. By his said Lady, Elizabeth Hepburn, he had a son, and a daughter married to the first Earl of Haddington. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir James Foulis, the second Baronet of Colinton, who was also a steady loyalist, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him during his father's lifetime, when but a young man. Upon his father's resignation he got a charter under the Great Seal, "*domino Jacobo Foulis apparenti de Colinton militi, terrarum baroniæ de Colinton,*" &c. dated the 7th of August, 1643. Sir James actively participated in the unfortunate wars which ravaged Scotland after the death of King Charles I. Having along with others attended a convention of the Committee of Estates at Elliot, in Angus, he was betrayed into the hands of the English. He and his companions, the Earls of Leven, Crawford, Marishall, Lord Ogilvy, and several Gentlemen of rank, were surprised on Thurs-

\* This ancient family name is local, and taken from the town of Lauder, of which the Lauders were ancient possessors, and carried a griffin as part of their armorial bearings. One of this family having accompanied David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion, to the Holy Land, during the Crusades, in order to perpetuate this, some of his descendants placed a sword in the griffin's fore paw, holding up a Saracen's head. Of this direct line was Allan Lauder, who got a charter of the lands of Whitslade and Moriston, in Berwickshire, from Robert, Earl of Strathern; and he was ancestor of the line of Lauder, of Hatton.

† Elizabeth Hepburn was relict of the Great Sheriff of Bute, by whom she had a son, of whom the present Marquis of Bute is lineally descended; and she was great grand-daughter of the Earl of Bothwell.



day morning, the 28th of August, 1651, by a party of five hundred horse, commanded by Colonel Aldrige. They were stripped of every thing, carried to Brughly, and thence conveyed in a vessel to London. He was also a Member of the Scottish Parliament at that time, and particularly esteemed for his abilities as a senator. King Charles II., immediately after the Restoration, in reward of James's constant fidelity and faithful services, appointed him one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1661, and Lord Justice Clerk in 1684, and whilst holding that office, he obtained a pension of two hundred pounds yearly from the Crown; both which preferments he enjoyed as long as he lived. He got a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles II., "*dilecto et fidelissimo nostro domino Jacobo Foulis de Colinton, militi baronetto, et uno senatorum collegii justitiarum terrarum baroniæ de Colinton,*" &c., dated the 29th of September, 1668. He married Barbara, daughter of Alexander Ainsley, Esq., descended of the ancient family of Dolphington, and one of the chief Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Sir James, his heir; 2. ———; and his second wife was mother of the first Earl of Cromartie, by her second husband. He died the 19th of January, 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Foulis, the third Baronet, of Colinton, a man of knowledge and learning, who, in his father's lifetime, was appointed Colonel of the Mid-Lothian militia, and one of the Privy Council to her Majesty. He was a Member of the last Scottish Parliament in 1706, at which time he joined the Dukes of Hamilton and Athol, and many others of the nobility and gentry, in their famous protest made by Lord Errol, the Earl Marishal, respecting the most constitutional military defence of the House of Legislature. He also joined in that protest which declared that an incorporating Union of the two nations was contrary to the honour of Scotland: yet when the Union actually took place, his true patriotism impelled him still to serve his country, and we find him a Member of the first British Parliament. He married Margaret, daughter of John Boyd, Esq., Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, descended of the family of Kilmarnock, by whom he had several sons: 1. James, his heir, the fourth Baronet, who dying unmarried in 1742, was succeeded by his nephew; 2. John, who died without succession; 3. Henry, who carried on the line of the family, of whom afterwards; 4. David; 5. George; 6. Thomas; 7. Robert, who all died without issue\*. He died in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent was carried on by his third son,

\* He was also very instrumental in suppressing the riots of factious and seditious people in Edinburgh, for which, by an Act of the Town Council on the 26th of September, 1677, it was proposed to procure 100



Henry Foulis, Esq., who married Jean, daughter of Mr. Adam Foulis, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, afterwards Sir James, of Colinton; 2. Henry, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Jean, died at Edinburgh the 7th of November, 1805. He died before his brother, the fourth Baronet, leaving his son to succeed, who became

Sir James Foulis, the fifth Baronet, of Colinton<sup>b</sup>, upon the death of his uncle, Sir James, the fourth Baronet, in July, 1742, without issue, having succeeded to the estate and honours. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Archibald Wightman, Writer in Edinburgh, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: viz. 1. James, the present Baronet; 2. Henry; 3. ———; both dead. Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Mary only are now alive. Sir James died on the third of January, 1791, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir James Foulis, the sixth Baronet, of Colinton, who married, on the 17th of June, 1791, Miss Margaret Dallas.

*Creation*—7th of June, 1634.

him an addition to his armorial bearings. He had a long contested law plea with his step-mother, who was also the mother of the first Earl of Cromarty. This lady was provided by her contract of marriage, with the life-rent of whatever should be acquired during its continuance; but the Lords found, in 1692, that as her step-son was provided in the estate of Colinton, and the money she had brought, or which had been acquired, was spent in discharging the debts upon that estate, she could have no right to any part of it.

<sup>a</sup> Of the honourable exertions of this worthy Baronet in the cause of science, and impelled by a true love of his country, we are happy to give an honourable testimonial from the records of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, to whom, in 1701, he presented an elegant paper upon the origin of the Scots, in which his proofs and conjectures were founded upon his intimate acquaintance with the ancient Celtic language, perhaps the only true source of certainty upon those subjects. That keenness of spirit (says an intelligent observer) without which nothing great or good ever yet was accomplished, which directed his sword in his youth through the enemies' ranks, impelled him, in maturer age, to the prosecution of studies connected with the too-much forgotten honours of Scotland. It is certainly an object to those partial to Scottish literature, that those labours of Sir James's latter days should be brought forth from the obscurity of mere family papers, as we understand that he had dedicated much research to the investigation of the ancient names of places in Scotland; names, which are all derived from the Celtic language, and which are not only generally descriptive of the natural situation of the place itself, but often illustrative of some historical circumstance connected with it.





## PILKINGTON.\*

It is recorded by Fuller, that the Pilkingtons were originally of Rivington, Lancashire, and a right ancient family; that they were gentlemen of repute in that shire before the Conquest, at which time the chief of the House, being sought after by the Norman soldiery, was fain to disguise himself as a thrasher in a barn; from whence, partly alluding to the head of the flail, falling sometimes on the one, and sometimes on the other side, and partly to himself, as embracing the safest situation for the present, he gave for the motto of his arms, "Now thus; now thus!" The first we find on record is

Leonard Pilkington, Lord of Pilkington Tower<sup>3</sup>, or Stand, in that county, in the reign of King Henry I.

Sir Edmund and Sir Thomas Pilkington were brothers, and the first Knights of the family, and great great grandchildren to the above-mentioned Leonard Pilkington.

Sir Thomas was heir to his brother, Sir Edmund, and married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Warren<sup>b</sup>, of Poynton, in Cheshire, Knt., and had issue Sir Thomas Pilkington, from whom descended Sir James, who had four sons, all Knights, Sir Thomas, Sir Charles, Sir John, and Sir James, and of the three different orders of knighthood: the first and second sons were Knights Bachelors; the third, Knight of the Bath; and the fourth, Knight of Rhodes, in the reign of Edward IV.

From Leonard also descended James Pilkington, bred a Fellow of St. John's,

\* In Pilketon Park there is a stone house, (of the Pilketons attainted by King Henry VII.) given by that monarch to the Lord of Derby.

<sup>b</sup> The Warrens at an early period styled themselves Barons of Stockport, as descended from the family of De Stockport; but that family is not traceable to a more remote period than the reign of Henry III., when the dignity of these Barons was become merely titular. The manor of Poynton belonged in ancient times to the family of Stockport, from which it passed by successive heiresses to the Etons and Warrens. On the death of Isabel Eton, in the year 1369, John Warren, son of Edward, who had married Cecilia, daughter of Sir Nicholas Eton, came into possession of Poynton, which continued to be the property and seat of his descendants till the death of the late Sir George Warren, K. B. The manor of Romilly was anciently possessed by the Stockports, from whom it descended to the Etons and Warrens; and in the early part of the seventeenth century, it was held under the Warrens by the Davenportes.

The Warrens descended from a younger branch of the Warrens, Earls of Surrey, settled in Cheshire in the reign of Edward III., having married the heiress of Sir Nicholas Eton, Lord of Stockport and Poynton.



Cambridge, who was, in the first year of Queen Mary, forced to fly into Germany, where he wrote a Comment on Ecclesiastes and both Epistles of Saint Peter. After his return he was one of the six divines appointed for correcting the Common Prayer, for which, and other services, he was, by Queen Elizabeth, appointed Bishop of Durham, in 1560. In 1569 the Northern rebels came to Durham, and first tore the Bible, then the English liturgy, to pieces; and the Bishop would most probably have shared the same fate, could he have been found. When the rebellion was suppressed, he commenced a suit against the Queen, for the lands and goods of the rebels attained in the bishopric, as forfeited to him by his charter; and would have prevailed, if the Parliament had not interposed, and on special consideration, "pro hoc tempore," adjudged them to the Queen. He died in 1576, and lies entombed in the cathedral at Durham. He had also a brother, John, B. D., who was collated by the Bishop to the archdeaconry of Durham, in 1563; and dying in 1581, was buried in the cathedral church of that bishopric.

Thomas Pilkington, of Nether Bradley, in Yorkshire, Esq., was the twelfth in a lineal descent from the said Leonard; he married Barbara, daughter of Lionel Resesby\*, of Thribergh, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, Esq., by whom he had issue,

\* The family of Resesby, or Reversby, had been seated at Thribergh, in Yorkshire, or in the parts adjacent, ever since the reign of William the Conqueror; of which family, Sir Adam Resesby, Knt., by Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Beke, Knt., had issue, Alexander, and five daughters. This Alexander married Anarilla, daughter of ——— Omfields, and had issue, Isidore Resesby, and two daughters: Ursula, married to Sir Adam Thruskney, Knt., and Mary, to John Stayne, of Nobletorp, in Lincolnshire. Isidore married Amicia, eldest daughter and coheirress of Henry, Lord D'Eyncourt, (and coheirress of Serlode Plesley, by which match, Isidore Resesby was Lord of Plesley), and by her had one son, Ralph, and three daughters. This son, Ralph, was Lord of the Manor of Ashover, in Derbyshire, and also Knight of the Shire for that county in the 18th of Edward II: he exchanged the manor of Plesley, with Sir Robert Willoughby, for the manor of Ashover, and married Margery, daughter of Ralph, and sister and heirress of Ralph Normanville, Lord of Thribergh. Sir Adam Resesby, Knt., his son, was Lord of Thribergh and Ashover, and had issue one son, Ralph, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married four husbands. Ralph married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Bradborne, of Bradborne, Esq., and had one son, Thomas, and two daughters. His son, Sir Thomas Resesby, Knt., married Cecily, daughter and coheirress of Richard Gotham, of Brimsworth, near Rotherham, Esq., and had issue three daughters, and a son, Sir Thomas, who by his wife, Lucia, daughter of John Sheffield, Esq., had a large family; of which the eldest, Sir Thomas Resesby, died in 1439, leaving issue by Maud, daughter of Sir John Neville (or Bosville), of Chete, a son, Ralph Resesby, Esq., who died in 1466. This last Ralph married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Stapylton, of Wigghill, in Yorkshire, Knt., and by her left another Ralph, who died in 1530, and having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, Knt., had issue one son and several daughters. This son's name was Thomas, and he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Fulnetby, of Fulnetby, Esq., in Lincolnshire, having issue by her, Lionel Resesby, of Thribergh, who by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert Swift, of Rotherham, Esq., had a numerous family, and his fourth daughter, Barbara, was married to Thomas Pilkington, as in the text.



Thomas Pilkington, of Nether Bradley, Esq., who married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Rhodes, of Woodthorpe and Barbro, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, Knt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, by whom he had Arthur; Richard; and Mary, wife of Sir Ferdinando Lee, of Middleton, in Yorkshire, Knt.

Sir Arthur Pilkington, Knt., his son and heir, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet of Scotland, by his Majesty King Charles I. He married Ellen, daughter of Henry Lyon, of Roxby, in Lincolnshire, Esq., descended from Sir John Lyon, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir Lyon, his successor; and, 2. Moyle, who died unmarried; and three daughters: 1. Catharine, wife of John Lowe, of Denby, in Derbyshire, Esq.; 2. Mary, of Lionel Bamford, of Pynchill, in Yorkshire, Esq.; and, 3. Rosamond. Sir Arthur died in the time of the Civil Wars, between the years 1648 and 1649, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Lyon Pilkington, the second Baronet, who married, first, ——, daughter of Sir Thomas Newton, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Phebe, daughter of Robert Moyle<sup>d</sup>, of Buckwell, in Kent, Esq., by whom he had Sir Lyon, his successor, and Phebe. He died in the year 1684, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Lyon, the third Baronet. He married, first, Amy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Eggleton, of Grove and Ellesbro, in Buckinghamshire, Esq., by whom he had Sir Lyon, his successor; Thomas, who died without issue; John Eggleton; and four others. He married, secondly, Lenox, sole daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster Selby, in Yorkshire, Esq., and granddaughter, by the mother's side, to the Lord Langdale, of Holme, by whom he left no issue, and died in 1714, being succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

Sir Lyon Pilkington, the fourth Baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Wentworth, of Wooley, in Yorkshire, Knt., by whom he had five sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Lionel, his successor, who served the office of High Sheriff for the county of York in 1741, but dying without issue on the 7th of August, 1778, was succeeded by his next surviving brother; 2. John; 3. Charles; 4. Michael; and, 5. Harrison. The daughters were, 1. Dorothea; and, 2. Catharine. He died in 1716, and to his and his father's memory, a very handsome monument is erected in Wakefield church, south of the altar,

<sup>d</sup> It appears, that the manor of Buckwell, coming into the hands of the crown in the first year of King Edward IV., was granted to John Moyle, whose ancestors, long resident at the mansion of Buckwell, had likewise been lessees of this manor under the Deans and Canons for some generations.



by Sir Lionel, with an inscription. He was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent is carried on by his fourth son,

Sir Michael, the sixth Baronet, who married Isabella, daughter of the Rev. ——— Rawstorne, of Babworth, in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir Thomas, the present Baronet; and, 2. William; and two daughters: 1. Catharine-Dorothea, who married John-Jolliffe Tufnell, eldest son of William Tufnell, of Langleys, in Essex, Esq., and had issue a son, John-Jolliffe, and four daughters, Isabella-Anne, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Maria-Louisa; and, 2. ———, married to the Rev. Richard-Hawkesworth Fawkes, of ———, in Yorkshire, fourth son of Walter Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq., by whom she had three daughters, Isabella-Frances, Amelia, and Maria. Sir Michael was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Pilkington, Baronet, LL. D., who married the 1st of August, 1797, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest daughter of William Tufnell, of Langleys, in Essex, Esq., by whom he has issue four daughters: 1. Elizabeth-Anne; 2. Anne; 3. Louisa; and, 4. Catharine.

*Creation—1635.*

---

## STUART\*

(OF FETTERCAIRN).

THIS family is a legitimate branch of the House of Stewart, being the heirs of line and provision of Daniel Stuart, the last male cadet of the family of Castlemilk, unquestionably descended from Walter, the son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland in the twelfth century.

The original of the Stewarts has been differently stated by historians and genealogists. By many, of great respectability, they have been traced from a son of Kenneth II., King of Scotland, who died in 854, through Bancho, Fleance, and others, Thanes of Lochaber; and a late author, of much research and talent, deduces them from the second son of Allan, the son of Flaald, who flourished





in the time of William the Conqueror, and was the progenitor of the famous House of Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel.

However this may be, it is agreed on all hands, that Walter, the son of Allan, who founded the abbacy of Paisley in 1164, was High Steward of Scotland, and the undoubted progenitor of the royal line of Stuart, and of various other families of the same surname.

From that period the history of the royal line is matter of public notoriety: and it is only necessary here to trace the family of Castlemilk from the same Walter, their common progenitor.

It is established, that this Walter was succeeded in the direct male line from father to son, by the following High Stewards:

Alan, who died in 1204, and left a son,

Walter the second, who died in 1241, and left a son,

Alexander, who died about 1283, and left James his eldest son, Steward of Scotland, and immediate author of the royal line. The same Alexander left a second son,

John, who married the heiress of Alexander de Bonkyl, and was designed Sir John Stuart, of Bonkyl; and a daughter Margaret, who was married to William, Lord Douglas, surnamed the Hardy. Sir John Stewart was killed at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298. He had two sons: Alexander, the eldest, was created Earl of Angus, which dignity continued in his male descendants for four generations, and afterwards went by the marriage of Margaret Stewart into the House of Douglas. The second son of Sir John was

Sir Alan Stewart, who obtained from Robert Bruce the lands of Dreghorn, Cruikisfee, and others, in Lanarkshire, and had three sons, John and Walter, who died without issue, and

Sir Alexander Stewart, of Dernly, who married Dame Janet Keith, of Galston, and died about anno 1400, leaving John, of Dernly, his eldest son, first Lord of Aubigny, and progenitor of the Earls and Dukes of Lenox, and Lords of Anbigny, and progenitor also of that Lord Darnley who married Mary, Queen of Scots, and was father of James VI. This John was Constable of the Scotch army in France, and was killed during the siege of Orleans, in February, 1429. The second son of Sir Alexander, of Dernley, was

Sir William Stuart, of Castlemilk, who got a grant of that estate from his elder brother, Sir John, of Dernley, whom he accompanied in his command of the Scotch army into France, and fell in the same battle with him, in February, 1429. He left three sons, David and Archibald, who both died without issue, and



Matthew Stuart, who succeeded to his father's estate of Castlemilk, Finnart, and Cassilton, and died in 1474. He was succeeded by his son,

William Stuart, of Castlemilk, &c., who married Isabella Norvell, heiress of Cardonald, and died in 1496, leaving a son and heir,

Alexander, who died in 1523-4, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald Stewart, in his estates of Fennart, Cassilton, and Castlemilk, who died in 1543, leaving a son,

Archibald Stuart, who married Margaret Maxwell, of the House of Newark, and died before his father in 1542, leaving a son, (who succeeded to his grandfather)

David Stuart, who married Janet Cunningham, daughter of ——— Cunningham, of Craigends, and died about 1567, leaving a son,

Archibald, who married, in 1570, Janet, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Minto, first Lord Blantyre, and died in 1612, when he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Archibald Stewart, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert, the fourth Lord Semple, and died the 12th of January, 1660\*. His eldest son was

Archibald Stewart, who married, February, 1634, Lady Mary Fleming, daughter of John, Earl of Wigton, (and died before his father) in 1643, leaving by her a son. (who succeeded as heir to his father and grandfather)

Sir Archibald, created a Baronet in 1668. He married, in 1666, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Carmichael, father of the first Earl of Hyndford, and by her had, 1. Sir William Stuart, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Crawford, of Milton, and carried on the direct line of the family of Castlemilk, now represented by his grand-daughter, Dame Anne Stewart, of Castlemilk; he had also three younger sons, Archibald and James, who died without issue, and

Daniel Stuart, the direct ancestor of the family of Fettercairn, who entered into the army, and was Captain in the 2nd regiment of Dragoons, (Scotch Greys) then commanded by his uncle, Lord Carmichael, who also was Secretary of State for Scotland, and through whose influence Daniel obtained various public situations of honour and profit; among others, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for framing the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland in

\* This Sir Archibald had also, by Anne Semple, a second son, James Stuart, of Torrance, from whom immediately descended Andrew Stuart, Esq., M. P., author of the Genealogical History of the Stewarts, who died some years ago, leaving three daughters, but no male issue.



1707. He married Margaret, the only child of Lieutenant-Colonel George Wishart<sup>b</sup>, of the same regiment, by Margaret Barclay, his first wife, daughter of ——— Barclay, of Collairney, in Fife, one of the most ancient families of that surname. By this lady he got a large addition to his fortune, and became a man of very considerable property<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Nisbet, and other antiquaries, bring the family of Wishart, of Pittarow, from a son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who died anno 1219, and was brother of Alexander II. But though this is rendered very probable, by their armorial bearings having been always the same as those of the Lords of Brechin, admitted to be descended of Earl David, yet there seems no complete authority for establishing this origin of the Wisharts\*.

They are known, however, to have flourished nearly about that period; for John Wishart held considerable property in the county of Kincardine, or Mernis, in the time of Alexander II., and was succeeded by Sir John Wishart, his eldest son, who got a charter of the lands of Conveth, Halthown, and Scottistoun, from the superior, Adam, Abbot of Arbroath: wherein he is designed, "Johannes de Wischard filius Johannis," &c., anno 1242.

The younger brothers of this John, were William Wishart, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and Chancellor of Scotland, in the time of Alexander III.; and Adam Wishart, witness to a charter of the family of Douglas in 1272.

This family, at an after-period, produced Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow: noted in history as the friend and supporter of Sir William Wallace; and who, along with the Stewart, and four other persons of the highest distinction, was one of the six Guardians of Scotland in the time of Edward I. Also James Wishart, of Pittarow, who was Lord Justice-Clerk, and Lord Advocate to James IV. And George Wishart, the first martyr to the Protestant religion, in the infancy of the Reformation, in this country.

Besides the barony of Pittarow, which included the lands of Conveth, Reedhall, and many others, and was held by Sir John Wishart anno 1399, (then designed in an indenture with the Abbot of Arbroath, "Nobilis vir Johannes Wishart de Pittarow,") this family, at various periods, were proprietors of the lands of Cairnbeigs, Odmiston, Broadlands, Woodtowns, Drumtochty, the third part of Halkerston, &c., as appears from different charters from 1507 to 1577.

The tenth in descent from the first John Wishart, in a direct male line, was Sir John Wishart, of Pittarow, who married Lady Jane Douglas, fourth daughter of William, ninth Earl of Angus, and by her he was great grandfather of Sir George Wishart, of Cliftonhall, whose eldest daughter and the heiress of his family, Margaret Wishart, was the wife of Daniel Stuart, as already stated; and a younger daughter, Cordelia, married William Sinclair, of Rosslyn, Esq.

\* Besides his paternal lineal descent, as above traced, he was descended from, and nearly related to, many of the most noble and respectable families in Scotland, as will appear from the following state of his connections for the four preceding generations, which contains the sixteen complete quarterings of Daniel

<sup>b</sup> Some ancient writers consider the armorial bearings of this family, which are emblazoned as "passion nails," as illustrative of the tradition, that this Robert took on him the cross, and distinguished himself in the Holy Land at the time of the Crusades, where, from his gallant exploits against the Saracens, he received the name of Guishart. The branch of Logie is of as old settlement as the year 1473, at which time they received a charter of those lands from Gilbert Urquhart, Esq., son of the Earl of Angus. Of this Logie branch was Doctor George Wishart, who was Bishop of Edinburgh in the reign of Charles II., and whose son, Captain Patrick Wishart, had a daughter, Jean, married to Thomas Dundas, of Merton, Esq.

About 1580, Sir James Wishart, of Pittarow, had a daughter, Janet, married to James Durham, of Pitkerrow, Esq.; some time after, Elizabeth, daughter of this family, married Sir William Forbes, first Baronet of Monycunsk.



Daniel Stuart, by the said Margaret Wishart, had a numerous issue, in whom the lineal representation of the ancient family of Wishart (afterwards to be adverted to) was likely also to vest; and he procured, by his interest with his uncle, Lord Carmichael, a grant from King William, of a baronetage to Lieutenant-Colonel Wishart, his father-in-law, by the terms of which it was evidently intended that this dignity should descend to his own family. For the

Stuart, of Castlemilk; an heraldic display, not always to be met with even in Scottish genealogy. In this very complete pedigree the Houses run thus:

1. Archibald Stuart, of Castlemilk, progenitor in the fourth generation of Daniel, ancestor of the present Baronet.

2. Stewart, of Blantyre; in Janet, sister of Walter, first Lord Blantyre, and wife of the aforesaid Archibald Stuart.

3. Sempill; in Robert, fourth Lord Sempill, whose eldest daughter, Anne, was wife of Sir Archibald Stuart, Knt., of Castlemilk.

4. Montgomery; in Lady Agnes Montgomery, second daughter of Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton, wife of the aforesaid Robert, fourth Lord Sempill.

5. Fleming; in John, fifth Lord Fleming, father of John, first Earl of Wigton, whose daughter, Lady Mary Fleming, married Archibald Stuart, of Castlemilk, grandfather of Daniel Stuart, ancestor of the present Baronet.

6. Ross; in Elizabeth, (only daughter and heiress of Robert, Master of Ross, son and apparent heir of Ninian, second Lord Ross), wife of the aforesaid John, fifth Lord Fleming.

7. Graham; in John, third Earl of Montrose, Chancellor and Viceroy of Scotland, father of Lady Lillias Graham, wife of John, first Earl of Wigton.

8. Drummond; in Lillias, daughter of David, second Lord Drummond, (grandfather of James, first Earl of Perth), and wife of John, third Earl of Montrose.

These are the paternal Houses of the pedigree; the maternal ones commence with

9. Carmichael; in Walter Carmichael, of Hyndford, father of James, first Lord Carmichael, whose son, William, Master of Carmichael, was father of John, first Earl of Hyndford, and of Mary, wife of Sir Archibald Stuart, first Baronet of Castlemilk, father of Daniel Stuart, aforesaid.

10. Carmichael, of Meadowflat; in Grizel, daughter of Sir John Carmichael, Captain of Crawford, and wife of the aforesaid Walter Carmichael, of Hyndford.

11. Wilkie; in William Wilkie, of Foulden, father of Agnes, wife of James, first Lord Carmichael, great grandfather of Daniel Stuart.

12. M'Moran; in a daughter of ——— M'Moran, of Gaspin, wife of the aforesaid William Wilkie, of Foulden.

13. Douglas; in William, tenth Earl of Angus, father of William, Marquis of Douglas, whose third daughter, Lady Grizzle, was wife of William, Master of Carmichael, and grandmother of Daniel Stuart.

14. Oliphant; in Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Laurence, fourth Lord Oliphant, wife of William, tenth Earl of Angus.

15. Hamilton; in Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley, whose only daughter, Margaret, married William, Marquis of Douglas.

16. Seton; in Margaret, only daughter of George, sixth Lord Seton, (father of Robert, first Earl of Winton), and wife of Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley.





original royal warrant ordains a patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting and conferring "to and upon Lieutenant-Colonel George Wishart, for his known loyalty and integrity, and to his heirs whatsoever, the title, honour, order, degree, and dignity of Knight Baronet; and docs hereby make, create, and constitute the said George Wishart, and his *foreseids successively for ever*, Knights Baronets."

This warrant is dated at Kensington, the 19th of April, 1700, and is countersigned by Lord Carmichael, then Secretary of State for Scotland.

It appears that, from inattention, no patent was extended under this warrant during the reign of King William. But, upon the narrative thereof, Queen Anne, on the 17th of June, 1706, directed a patent of baronetage to be expedited under the Great Seal, which was accordingly executed in the following terms: "In eundem Vicecollonellum Georgium Wishart, ejusque heredes masculos de suo corpore, quibus defecen, heredes quoëunque eorumque heredes masculos in perpetuum titulum, &c. militis Baronetti, perque presentes facinus creamus et constituimus diet, Vicecollonellum Georgium Wishart ejusque antedict, successive in perpetuum militis Baronetti," &c.

Sir George Wishart died without leaving any male issue; and under those grants the dignity of Baronet of Scotland clearly vested in, and descended to, his grandchildren, by his eldest daughter, Margaret, the wife of Daniel Stuart, and their issue.

On the 7th of January, 1708, Daniel Stuart executed a disposition and deed of entail of his whole property, heretable and moveable, registered the 18th of January, 1711, in favour of his sons, George, James, and William, in succession, and the heirs of their bodies; whom failing, to his daughters, Anna, Mary, and Cordelia Stuarts, by name, and the heirs of their bodies: the eldest heir female always succeeding to the whole estate without division; and declaring, that the whole heirs so succeeding, whether male or female, and the descendants of their bodies, "shall be holden and obliged to assume, use, and bear, and constantly retain my surname and arms, in all time thereafter."—"So as the said property may remain and continue with my own posterity, and in the name of Stewart."

After executing this settlement, Daniel Stuart died on the 8th of April, 1708, and his two elder sons, John and George, died in nonage, and without having any issue, some years thereafter.

Sir George Wishart survived Daniel Stuart, his son-in-law, for a considerable time, and, after the death of Margaret Barclay, entered into a second mar-



riage with Fergusia M'Cubbin, a lady from Galloway, by whom he had no male issue, and only two daughters; the eldest married to —— Lockhart, of Carnwath, and the other to —— Sinclair, of Roslin.

On the death of Sir George Wishart, his baronetage, in terms of the above narrated royal warrant and patent, devolved on his grandson, the only remaining son of Daniel Stuart and Margaret Wishart<sup>a</sup>; but the line of descent was carried on by

Mary Stuart, his second daughter, who married John Belsches<sup>a</sup>, of Invernay,

<sup>a</sup> Sir William Stuart, Baronet, who went early in life into foreign parts, and for many years resided in Venice, where he married a noble Venetian lady; and died at Paris, December, 1777, without issue.

Thus, all the sons of Daniel Stuart became extinct, without leaving any issue of their bodies. Anna, his eldest daughter, died young, and never was married; so that his succession, and the representation of his family, vested in the descendants of his second daughter.

<sup>a</sup> The surname of Belsches is also of considerable antiquity in the South of Scotland, where they have subsisted for many generations; and were proprietors of the barony of Belsches, in the shire of Roxborough, at an early period. They deduce their origin from the family of Ralph des Belaysse, of Belaysse, in the county of Durham, whose daughter and heiress, Elgiva, was married to Rowland, (ancestor of the Earl of Fauconberg), son and heir of Belasius, a Norman, who was a commander under King William the Conqueror of England.

At different periods this surname was wrote variously; sometimes Belasis, Belases, Belsches, Belshaes, and latterly Belsches.

In the sixteenth century, John, a younger son of Belsches, of that ilk, born about 1580, was the progenitor of the family of Tofts, and having studied law, he was called to the bar as a Scotch Advocate in 1606. In 1608, he married Janet, third daughter of that great luminary of the Scotch law, Sir Thomas Craig, of Ricarton, Lord Advocate.

This John, in 1615, acquired right to the lands and barony of Stitchil, &c., from Sir Robert Gordon, of Lochinar. In 1621, he purchased from William Douglas, the lands of Over, and Nether Tofts, Pittlesheugh, Clickensleugh, &c., also in Berwickshire, which were erected into a free barony in his favour, the 25th of May, 1625. He died in 1631, leaving issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Alexander, also bred to the law, and called to the Scotch bar as an Advocate; he married, in 1631, Jane Skene, the daughter of Sir John Skene, of Hallyeards.

This Alexander greatly augmented his estate by the acquisition of the lands of Easter and Wester Plewlands, Dedrigs, and Bassington, in 1637 and 1645. And the lands of Huntly, Gordon, Fallside, Fallness, and others, all in the county of Berwick, in 1647. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Charles I., and was appointed one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary, by the style of Lord Tofts, and was made Sheriff Principal of Berwickshire, by the Committee of Estates of the kingdom, the 28th of September, 1650.

At that troublesome period, he was greatly in the confidence of the Earl of Loudoun, Chancellor, and other leading men of Scotland. And his name, whether as Sir Alexander Belsches, or Lord Tofts, appears on most of the important Committees of Parliament for many years.

He had the misfortune, however, to engage himself deeply as surety for that nobleman, and having died in 1656, before the settlement of the country by the Restoration, the greater part of his estates were obliged to be sold; while his heirs had only a claim of relief, which became the subject of long litigation, and ended in a compromise nearly ruinous to the family.



in the county of Perth, eldest son and heir of Alexander Belsches, of Invermay, who was a younger son of John Belsches, of Tofts, in Berwickshire. Mary Stuart died in December, 1739, and by her said husband had several children, both male and female, all of whom died young, and without issue, except one only daughter,

Emilia, who, on the demise of her uncle, Sir William Stuart, in 1777, became the heir of Daniel Stuart, as his only remaining grandchild, by Margaret Wishart; and as such entitled to the representation of her grandfather's family, under his deed of settlement in 1703, and to transmit the baronetage of Sir William Stuart, her uncle, and Sir George Wishart, her great-grandfather, to her descendants. She was accordingly served and returned heir to her said grandfather.

Emilia Stuart Belsches married, in 1752, her cousin, William Belsches, the only surviving son and heir of John Belsches, of Tofts; which William died in October, 1753. She survived him till 1807, without having entered into any second marriage, and left by her said husband one son,

John, who, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir William Stuart, at Paris, in

Sir Alexander had two sisters, Helen, first married to David Hume, of Rinewells, and, secondly, to John Hume, of Mauderston; and Janet, married to Andrew Cooper, of Thonaston.

He was succeeded by his younger brother, John Belsches, of Tofts, who, on account of Sir Alexander's engagements, was obliged to dispose of part of his estates, and among others, of the greater part of the barony of Tofts, which was purchased by Sir William Purves in 1673, and by him called Purves Hall. The lands of Over Tofts were retained by the family for some generations afterwards.

This last John, married Anne Aiton, daughter of David Aiton, of Balquhumerie, Advocate, a younger son of the ancient family of Aiton, of that ilk. By her John had three sons: 1. John, who succeeded to his father's estate; 2. Alexander; and, 3. William; and a daughter, Anne, married to John Nisbet, of Eastbank, a younger son of Sir Patrick Nisbet, of Dean.

Alexander, the second son of the last John, acquired the estate of Invermay, in Perthshire, and married Amelia Murray, daughter of Sir Thomas Murray, of Glendoick, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, by whom he had John, his heir, who married, for his first wife, Mary Stuart, daughter of Daniel, by whom he left an only child, Emilia, above noticed. And by his second wife, Margaret Stuart, left a son, John, now proprietor of Invermay. William died without issue, and the line of the family of Tofts was carried on by

John Belsches, of Tofts, eldest son of John, who married Janet Swinton, daughter of Alexander Swinton, second son of Sir Alexander Swinton, of that ilk, and a Senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Mersington, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters; most of them died young. He conveyed his estate to Charles Belsches, his eldest son, who dissipated nearly the whole that remained of the family property, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his youngest brother, William, who had gone out early in life to India, and there acquired a competent fortune, with which he returned home, and in 1752, married his cousin, Emilia Belsches: and died in 1753, at the age of thirty-six, leaving an infant son, John, who eventually succeeded to his grand-uncle, Sir William Stuart, and to his maternal great grandfather, Daniel Stuart, as is above detailed, and so became

Sir John Stuart, now of Petercarn.



1777, succeeded to his baronetage, as his lineal male heir, in terms of the royal warrant and patent in 1700 and 1706, above recited.

This Sir John did not for some time assume the surname of Stuart, but was designed Sir John-Belsches Wishart, of Fettercairn, till 1797, when his mother, Emilia, above mentioned, having executed a settlement enforcing that of her grandfather, Daniel Stuart, he dropped those other surnames, and in terms of his great grandfather's original settlement, assumed the name of Stuart only; after having obtained his Majesty's licence, under his royal sign manual, sanctioning that change.

In 1775 this Sir John, then designed John Belsches, Advocate, (his uncle, Sir William Stuart, being then alive) married Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Leven and Melville.

In 1797 he was elected Member to represent in Parliament the county of Kincardine; and was again re-elected for the same shire, to the first Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland; and being bred to the bar, was appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, in 1807.

Thus, Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, in the county of Kincardine, is the representative and heir of line and provision of his great-grandfather, Daniel Stuart, brother-german of Sir William Stuart, of Castlemilk, who was the nineteenth generation, in a direct male line, from Walter, the son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland in 1164<sup>f</sup>.

By the said Lady Jane Leslie he had only one child, a daughter, Williamina, married, in January, 1797, to William Forbes, Esq., now Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart. She died at Lymptone, in Devonshire, the 5th of December, 1810, leaving issue by her said husband four sons: William, John, Charles, and James-David; and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth Forbes.

*Creation*—19th of April, 1700.

<sup>f</sup> In the above deduction it has not been thought necessary to occupy space by quoting the various proofs respecting the more ancient descents of the family of Castlemilk; they are sufficiently vouched by the various authors who have treated on the descent of the Stuarts, and particularly in that most elaborate and most accurate work of the late Andrew Stuart, Esq., M. P., "The Genealogical History of the Stewarts," published in 1798, with the professed intention of proving the family of Castlemilk, the next male representatives of the House of Stewart, on the demise of the Cardinal York. But this question, so far as that family was concerned, is now at an end, by the total failure of its direct male heirs, so far as is known.





## CUNNINGHAM

(OF CAPRINGTON).

THIS noble family is of very great antiquity in the West of Scotland. Camden says, that the Cunnynghame's came originally from England, with King Malcolm Canmore; which probably may be true, as we find the Cunnynghame's settled in the shire of Ayr, very soon after Malcolm's time. Frederick Van Bussan, a learned Norwegian, who wrote an account of the origin of several Scotch families, says, that one Malcolm, son of Friskin, assisted Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, (afterwards King Malcolm Canmore) to make his escape from the tyranny of Macbeth, who had murdered his father, Duncan, and being hotly pursued, he took shelter in a barn, where Malcolm concealed the Prince by forking straw over him. The pursuit being ended, the Prince made his escape to England, accompanied by his faithful Malcolm. Prince Malcolm was no sooner in possession of his kingdom, after this victory over Macbeth, than he rewarded his preserver with the thanedom of Cunnynghame, for which his posterity assumed their surnames, and took a spoke fork for their arms, with "Over, fork, over," for their motto, to perpetuate the memory of this happy escape.

We deduce the descent of this illustrious family by authentic documents, from the first of them we find upon record, of the same family,

Warnebaldu de Cunnynghame, who flourished in the reigns of King Edgar and King Alexander I.; which last succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1107, and died in 1124. This Warnebaldu was proprietor of the lands and barony of Kilmaurs, in the bailiary of Cunnynghame, and shire of Ayr, which hath been one of the chief titles of the family ever since, and of him all the Cunnynghames of Scotland are descended. He left issue two sons, Robert, his heir, and Galfridus de Cunnynghame; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert de Cunnynghame de Kilmaurs, who made a donation to the abbacy of Kelso. He married Richenda, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry de Barclay, of Gairntully, and left issue a son,

Sir Robert Cunnynghame de Kilmaurs; all his donations are confirmed by Ingilram, Bishop of Glasgow, in or before the year 1174, in which year the



bishop died. Sir Robert lived after 1200, and left issue three sons: 1. Robert; 2. William; 3. Sir James. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs. He left issue two sons: 1. Henry; and 2. Richard; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs, who was a brave warrior, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largs, where King Alexander III. commanded in person, and obtained a complete victory over Haaco, King of Norway, in 1263. He got a charter from King Alexander of the lands of Kilmaurs, in 1264. He married —— Riddell, heiress of Glengarnock, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. William; 2. Galfridus, ancestor of the Cunnynghames of Glengarnock, of whom several other families are descended. Henry dying before 1268, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs, of whom there are many documents, who left issue a son and successor,

Edward Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs, who gave the lands of Grange to the monastery of Kilwinning, and died before 1290, leaving issue two sons: 1. Gilbert; 2. Richard, ancestor of the Cunnynghames of Polmais, &c.; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gilbert Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs, who is witness in a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lenox, together with James, Lord High Steward of Scotland. He was one of the Scotch nobles chosen upon the part of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, in the competition for the crown betwixt him and John Baliol, in 1292. He left issue three sons: 1. Robert; 2. Sir James, who was ancestor of the Cunnynghames of Belton and Hassendean, and his son, Nigellus, was the first of the family of Barns; 3. Sir Donald, who swore allegiance to King Edward I., of England, in 1296, and was ancestor of the Cunnynghames of Skullock, Auchtermakar, Caddel, Quarrelton, Bellhearbin, Newton, &c. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Cunnynghame, of Kilmaurs, who appears to have had large possessions both in the south and west parts of Scotland; and though he was forced to swear allegiance to King Edward I., of England, when he had overrun the greatest part of this country in 1296, yet no sooner did Robert Bruce begin to assert his title to the crown, than, like a true patriot, he joined him, and continued steady in his interests ever after. He left issue two sons: 1. Sir William; 2. Sir Andrew, who was ancestor of the Cunnynghames of Drumwhistle, Ballindalloch, Balbougie, &c. He died about 1330, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Kilmaurs. He lived in the reign of King



David Bruce, and had four sons: Robert, who died without issue; Sir William, who succeeded his father, and carried on the line of the family of Glencairn; Thomas, first of the family of Caprington; and Sir Andrew.

Thomas Cunningham, third son of Sir William, of Kilmaurs, got from his father in patrimony, the lands of Baidland, which were confirmed to him by a charter from his brother, Sir William, of Kilmaurs, dated the 9th of August, 1385. He died in the beginning of the reign of King James I., leaving a son,

Adam Cunningham, who succeeded him, and married one of the daughters and coheireses of Sir Duncan Wallace, of Sundrum, with whom he got the lands and barony of Caprington, which hath ever since continued to be one of the chief titles of the family. He became one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I., in the room of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, in 1431. He died in the end of the reign of King James II., and by his said lady had a son,

Sir Adam Cunningham, who succeeded both to his father and mother's estate. In 1471, he obtained a charter of certain lands from John, Earl of Lenox, and another from Matthew, Earl of Lenox, in 1506. He also obtained one from John, Earl of Lenox, to him and Annabella Campbell, in conjunct fee, their heirs, &c., of the mill or mill lands of Torbolton, in 1518. which were, along with many more, confirmed by a royal charter in 1543. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James IV.; and by Isabel Crawford, his wife, daughter of Malcolm Crawford, of Greenock, progenitor of the Earls of Crawford, had a son and successor,

John Cunningham, of Caprington, who married, first, Annabella, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudon, (Sheriff of Ayr, and ancestor of the noble family of Loudon), and widow of Sir Thomas Boswell, of Auchinleck, by whom he had a son, William, his heir. He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Cunningham, only daughter of William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had no surviving issue. He obtained a charter from Queen Mary, of the lands of Caprintoun, with the towan and forlabie of the same, the seven mark lands of old extent of Broklomure, &c. in Ayrshire, the 6th of March, 1564. He seems to have died before the year 1573. He was succeeded by his son,

William Cunningham, of Caprington, who married the daughter of Sir William Hamilton, of Sauquhar, and left issue three sons: 1. William\*, his heir;

\* William Cunningham, of Caprington, by Agnes, fourth daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell, of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, and grandson of Sir Hugh, ancestor of the noble family of Loudon, had a son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, who succeeded him, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James VI. He appears to have been possessed of an immense estate, but partly



2. John, of Broomhill, who carried on the line of this family; and, 3. Hugh, predecessor of the family of Enterkin; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, and had issue. He married to his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, eldest daughter of Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, by his second wife, Jean, daughter of Patrick, third Lord Ruthven, but it does not appear that he had by her any issue. He died about the year 1596, or a few years afterwards, as, in 1599, there is a charter to William Cunningham, son and heir apparent of William Cunningham, of Caprington, and the heirs male of his body. But the succession running for several generations in the same name, renders it difficult to distinguish individuals. From various grants and charters, it appears, that the family had at this time acquired very extensive possessions in the county of Ayr.

John Cunningham, of Broomhill, second son of Sir William, of Caprington, the fifth generation of this genealogy, obtained from his father in patrimony, the lands of Broomhill, which continued to be the chief title of this family, until they recovered the estate of Caprington. He married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Macadam, of Waterhead, by whom he had a son, his successor,

William, who appears also to have been engaged in the Parliament side in the reign of King Charles I., for we find Mr. William Cunningham, of Broomhill, one of the Commissioners for the Covenanters to the King in 1639. He married, first, Janet, daughter of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, by whom he had three daughters. His second lady was Elizabeth, daughter of William Sinclair, of Rattar, Esq., by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Cunningham, of Caprington, who was possessed of the lands of Lambruchton, and bore that title before he re-purchased the barony of

by his expense in building and elegant manner of living, and partly by his taking the unfortunate side in the politics of the unhappy times in which he lived, he contracted such a load of debt as ruined his large estate, from which he was finally ejected by his creditors. In the reign of King Charles I. he was first engaged on the Parliament side, and was made one of their committee in 1640.

He was also, in 1641, appointed one of the Committee for stating the Debts of the Nation, and one of the Collectors of the English Supply, also one of the Members for settling Kirks that same year; but being in his heart a sincere loyalist, he joined the Marquis of Montrose, for which he had a fine of fifteen hundred pounds imposed on him by Parliament, and was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle in 1646, till he should pay it. But it being found that he could neither pay the sum, nor give security for it, he was liberated in 1647, on his giving bond to appear before the Committee when called upon. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, second daughter of James, first Earl of Abercorn, and died without issue, whereby the male line of the first branch of the family of Caprington became extinct, the representation therefore devolved upon the descendants of his uncle, John, as in the text.





Caprington, from the Chancellor of Glencairn, who had bought it from the creditors of Sir William, and gave it to his son, Lord Kilmaurs. He sold it with the burthen of the jointure of Lady Hamilton, who lived in the castle of Caprington fifty years a widow, so that Sir John in this manner re-purchasing his paternal estate, paid eventually above three times its value. On the 19th of September, 1669, King Charles II. created him a Baronet. He was very eminent at the bar as a lawyer, which appears by several public accounts of these times, and in particular by the character drawn by Sir George Mackenzie, one of the most considerable lawyers at that period, where he compares their qualifications together very elegantly, and with great propriety. Bishop Burnet, likewise, in the "History of his own Times," has given a very great character of this gentleman\*. When the complaints against the Duke of Lauderdale's government in Scotland were so loud, that King Charles II. desired to hear both sides of the question before him in Council, Sir George Mackenzie, then Lord Advocate, was employed on the Duke's behalf, and many of the nobility and gentry fixed on Sir John Cunningham, and Sir George Lockhart, to defend the cause of their country; and a letter, inviting Sir John to undertake this task, signed by these considerable persons, is now in the custody of his descendant. The issue of which pleading was, that several things were made out in the clearest manner against the Duke, to the conviction of the King and his Council, and his Grace's fall happened soon after. Sir John married Margaret, daughter of William Murray, of Polmaise and Touchadam, in Stirlingshire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Sir William, his heir; and, 2. John, an eminent lawyer, who about the beginning of last century was the first that undertook to read lectures on the Roman law in Scotland, as likewise on the Scotch law; these lectures he continued to read until the year 1710, when he died; he kept up a constant correspondence with the

\* "Sir John Cunningham, an eminent lawyer, who had an estate in the country, and was the most extraordinary man of his profession in that kingdom. He was episcopal beyond most men in Scotland, who for the far greatest part thought that forms of government were in their own nature indifferent, and might be either good or bad according to the hands in which they fell: whereas he thought episcopacy was of a divine right settled by Christ. He was not only very learned in the civil and canon law, and in the philosophical learning, but was very universal in all other learning; he was a great divine, and well read in the fathers, and in ecclesiastical history. He was above all, a man of eminent probity, and of a sweet temper, and indeed, one of the piouset men in the nation." Afterwards speaking of Lockhart and Cunningham, he observes, "The last of these had not indeed Lockhart's quickness, nor his talent in speaking; but he was a learned and judicious man, and had the most universal, and indeed the most deserved reputation for integrity and virtue of any man, not only of his own profession, but of the whole nation."



celebrated Dutch lawyer, Voet, and by his method he perfected his colleges on the Roman law, and saved many families from the expense of a foreign education. Sir John died in 1684, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Baronet, who married Janet, only daughter and heiress of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, Bart., by whom (who died at Prestonfield, in her eighty-first year, on the 20th of June, 1753), he had six sons, one of whom carried on the line of Prestonfield, as will be seen under that pedigree, and four daughters. Sir William died in 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Cunningham, of Caprington, Baronet, who married, in 1749, Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, eldest daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, by his third wife, Susannah, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Culzean, Bart., by whom he had two sons: 1. William, born the 19th of December, 1752, who succeeded; and, 2. Alexander, who served as Captain in the 76th regiment of foot, during the late American war. Sir John was justly considered as one of the best scholars and best bred men of his time; he lived in learned retirement at his castle of Caprington, a seat which is said to have belonged to the great Sir William Wallace, was considered ancient even in his time, and has been transmitted to the Cunninghams by a marriage with one of the branches of that family, as already mentioned. The biographical annals of such a man cannot be supposed to be marked with extraordinary or multifarious events, but it may be observed of him, as something remarkable even as a literary anecdote, that he read over Homer and Ariosto, once every year for more than thirty years of the latter part of his life. He was blessed with constant good health, and his faculties were clear to the very last: the only appearance of decay about him being a failure in sight. On the evening in which he died (the 3rd of November, 1777), he was sitting after supper with his usual cheerfulness, and being seized with a fit of apoplexy, reclined upon his chair and calmly expired. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, the present Baronet, who married at Edinburgh, the 19th of November, 1799, Mrs. Graeme, of St. Andrew's Square, who died in 1810, without issue.



## MAXWELL\*

(OF SPRINGKELL).

THIS family of Springkell, although a cadet of a junior branch, can yet be traced in a direct male line from the first of the name of Maxwell on record in Scotland. They are a branch of that of Auldhouse, the lineal representative of which now enjoys the estates and honours of the House of Pollock, as may be seen more at large under our pedigree of that family, where we have traced by indisputable historic facts, the connecting genealogical steps; a fact, admitted by Douglas and other cotemporary genealogists, but which remained for us to authenticate. By a reference, therefore, to page 323, in this volume, it will be found that

Hugh Maxwell was the second son of Sir John Maxwell, Knt., fourth Baron of Pollock, being expressly recorded as brother-german of Sir John, the fifth Baron of that House, in a remission granted by King James IV., dated at Renfrew, in 1500, to the said Hugh, in conjunction with his nephew, John, son and apparent heir of Sir John Maxwell. He was succeeded by his son,

John Maxwell, of Auldhouse, who was cotemporary with Queen Mary, and who, in 1572, got a charter of the Auldhouse estates, under the Great Seal. His son,

George Maxwell, of Auldhouse, married to his first wife, Janet, daughter of John Miller, of Newton, by whom he had John, progenitor of the House of Pollock; by his second wife, Jean, daughter of William Mure, of Glanderston, he had William, ancestor of the Springkell family; and by his third, Janet Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Waterside, he had Hugh, progenitor of Dalswinton. His second son,

William Maxwell, in 1609, acquired the barony of Kirkconnel and Springkell, in Annandale; and having married Jane Stewart, daughter of Patriek Stewart, of Roseland, in the shire of Bute, Esq., was by her father of

Sir Patriek Maxwell, the first Baronet of Springkell. He was born in 1638 or 1639, and in 1683 was elevated by King Charles II. to the dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. His first wife was a daughter of Lord Daere, but by her he had no issue. His second wife was Mary Gordon, daughter of Alex-



ander, sixth Viscount of Kenmure, (by his third marriage with Lady Grace Stewart, daughter of James, second Earl of Galloway), and by her he had one son, William, who succeeded him, and four daughters: 1. Grace, married to John Henderson, of New Main, Esq., and died his widow, at Dumfries, the 19th of May, 1788, at a very advanced age; 2. Mary, married to James Douglas, Esq., a younger son of Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart.; 3. Henrietta, married to William Douglas, of Dornock, Esq.; and, 4. Elizabeth, died unmarried. Sir Patrick died in 1722, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir William Maxwell, the second Baronet of Springkell. He was born the 10th of August, 1703; and in 1725, married Catharine Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart., by whom (who survived him, and died at Springkell, the 29th of September, 1761, in the fifty-fourth year of her age), he had a son and successor, William, and a daughter, Catharine, died unmarried at Traquair, the 15th of April, 1763. Sir William died the 14th of July, 1760, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir William Maxwell, the third Baronet of Springkell. He married, on the 24th of March, 1764, Miss Stewart, only daughter of Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, Bart., and by her had issue four sons and five daughters: 1. William, born the 22nd of January, 1765, died the 19th of August, 1784, on board the Chesterfield Indiaman, on his passage from Bombay to China; 2. Michael, born the 21st of July, 1768, died the 19th of October, 1803; 3. Patrick, born the 9th of June, 1770, an Ensign in the 6th regiment of foot, and whilst on service with his regiment was unfortunately drowned, on the 10th of July, 1790, by the oversetting of a boat in the river near Shelburne, in Nova Scotia; and, 4. John-Shaw Stewart, the present Baronet, now designated Sir John-Heron Maxwell, born the 29th of June, 1772. Of the daughters, Helenora, was born the 13th of December, 1765, and married, the 26th of January, 1788, to Claud Alexander, of Ballamyle, Esq., to whom she has issue three sons and six daughters; Isabella, married, on the 25th of September, 1807, to Captain Charles Johnston, of the Royals; and the youngest, Catharine, born the 7th of January, 1767, was married, on the 24th of September, 1787, to her cousin-german, Michael-Stewart Nicholson, of Carnock, Esq., to whom she has six sons and three daughters. Sir William died at Springkell, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, the 4th of March, 1804, and was succeeded by his fourth but only surviving son,

Sir John-Heron Maxwell, the fourth and present Baronet of Springkell, who served in the army, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23rd Light Dragoons in the year 1802, and was elected representative in Parliament for the boroughs





of Dumfries, Sanquhar, &c., in the year 1806. On the 4th of January, 1802, he married at Kirroughtree, Miss Heron, only surviving child of Patrick Heron, of Heron, Esq., M. P. for the stewartry of Kircudbright, by whom he had four sons and two daughters: 1. William, born the 24th of October, 1803, died the 27th of June, 1810; 2. Patrick, born the 1st of January, 1805; 3. John, born the 7th of March, 1808; and, 4. Michael, born the 8th of November, 1809. The daughters are, 1. Margaret-Stewart, born the 24th of October, 1804; and, 2. Jane-Stewart, born the 4th of June, 1806.

*Creation*—1683.

---

## HOPE.\*

WE find considerable difficulty in ascertaining the origin and antiquity of this family, which in more recent times owes its consequence to the abilities of a single individual, and to two matrimonial alliances, one in the seventeenth and the other in the eighteenth century. Some genealogists have traced the name of Hope to the age of Edward I. of England, as among the Scottish Barons who swore fealty to that Prince there are two whom they suppose to be Hopes. Another John de Hope is mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera*, 1405, and Thomas de Hope is said to have obtained a charter from King James III. in 1488, which we have been unable to find in the public records. Others, rejecting this descent, bring the family of Hope from that of Houblons in France, but we think with little reason.

The immediate ancestry of the family of Hope of Craighall, appears to run from John de Hope, who is said to have come from France in the retinue of Magdalene, Queen of King James V. He married Elizabeth Cummin, a Scotch lady, in France, by whom he had a son,

Edward Hope. He was engaged in traffic during the reign of Mary, and having promoted the Reformation, was chosen one of the Commissioners to the General Assembly by the city of Edinburgh, in 1560. He had a son,

Henry, who prosecuted an advantageous line of commerce with France, or Holland, and married a French lady at Paris, named Jeanne de Tott. By her he had two or more sons: 1. Thomas, who may more properly be called the founder of the name of Hope; and, 2. Henry, ancestor of a family of Hopes residing for some generations in Holland.



Thomas Hope, the first of Craighall, was bred to the study of the law, and in the course of a rapid career to promotion and riches, probably obtained more favours from the crown than any Scottish subject has hitherto done. In the year 1600, we find him designed "Mr. Thomas Hope, servitoure to Mr. Jhone Nicolsoun, of Laswade," about which time, a James Hoip is also "servitoure" to the same person. This appellation does not infer being in a menial capacity, but studying the law under Nicolsoun, who himself, or his son, rose high in that department. Thomas Hope was then, with advice and consent of Mr. John Prestoun, of Seatoun Barnes, the King's Collector-General and Receiver of new Augmentations, appointed "ane solistar in all the actionis and causis concerning the offices of collectorie and thesaurie of new augmentationnes, presentlie dependand on quhilkis sall happin to be intertenit in tyme cumyng," for life, and with a salary of two hundred pounds Scots per annum. In the same year we learn he is one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, and is also appointed Solicitor for the Church by the General Assembly. He entered an Advocate in 1605, and having gained an early eminence in his profession, he was, in 1606, appointed to defend those Presbyterian clergymen who were indicted for denying the authority of the King in ecclesiastical matters, and were then imprisoned in Blackness Castle. He was unsuccessful, however; they were tried by the Supreme Criminal Court at Linlithgow, and found guilty of treason. Some time after this incident he was knighted by King James I.; and in May, 1626, by Charles I. appointed Joint Lord Advocate along with Sir William Oliphant, and to enjoy the survivancy.

Meanwhile he had been acquiring extensive possessions, and the royal favour did not end here, for the following singular letter appears in the state papers of that period, having issued on occasion of some dispute between him and the Court of Session. "Rycht, trustie, &c. Sieing we wer well pleased [with] Mr. Thomas Hope, one of our Advocattis, we think that a place of such trust with us should have procured him more respect with zow then to have been censured in such a publict maner for wordis the lyk, wherof as we are informed have bene tollerated from ordinarie Advocattis heirtofoir. Therfor as we ar confident that our Advocattis ar men of such suffieciencie as they will not neglect their duetie to zow or to none otheris, so our pleasour is that zow proceed not rashlie to censure aney of them without first acquainting us therwith, in regard of the eminent charge they have in our service: and thogh our Advocat at our desyre hath dimitted the place he had as one of jour number, it is our further pleasour, that he los no priviledge he had in calling of actionis uppon the day accustomed, that he formerlie had, or aney other way: and so not



doubting bot that zow will expres zour respect to our pleasour in this we bid zow farewell. Whythall, 4 Dec. 1626."

In a short time afterwards, in 1628, he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by a patent granting the dignity to him and his heirs male whatsoever; and Sir William Oliphant having died, Sir Thomas Hope was, on the 5th of May, 1628, appointed sole Lord Advocate for life, with power to do the duties of the office by himself, his deputies, or substitutes. Further, as he had enjoyed no emolument from being conjunct Lord Advocate during Sir William Oliphant's life, he now obtained a pension of two hundred pounds yearly from the King. In 1630 Sir Thomas Hope received a gift from the crown of two thousand pounds to himself, his heirs, and assignees, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. until paid. From the year 1612 until 1645, the public records exhibit numerous donations to himself and all the members of his family, of money, lands, and offices. But Sir Thomas did not act with that duty and loyalty which the conspicuous favour and patronage of his sovereign demanded.

\* There never was a period in Scottish history, in which party ran higher, than during the disputes between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, in the reigns both of James and Charles. It is not surprising, therefore, that the two writers, Spalding and Guthrie, to whose authority we have trusted in the text, should have represented the conduct of Sir Thomas in so strong a light; yet, we have reason to believe that their opinions of him were too much blended by party, as other writers describe Sir Thomas rather as a moderate man, though a Puritan at heart, and known to be such by both the monarchs who patronized him. Had the charges of Guthrie and Spalding been absolutely founded on fact, it is impossible that Sir Thomas, even supposing him the most consummate hypocrite that ever existed, could have preserved the good opinion of his sovereigns, whilst there were so many interested in displaying his real character, if it had been such as is represented. His defence of the Presbyterian ministers was candid and open, and honourable to his character, for it is recorded, that having discharged that trust with such distinguished abilities and fidelity, as to give great satisfaction to his employers, so he was ever after consulted in all difficulties by that party of the clergy, who regarded his opinion as an oracle. But it was not in the opinion of the Presbyterians alone that his character was elevated; for his eminent talents also attracted the notice of the Court, inasmuch that though they knew him to be a zealous Puritan, still did he receive from James, the nomination of Joint King's Advocate.

With respect to his defence of the Presbyterian clergy, we are happy to mention some further particulars not generally attended to: for it was carefully promulgated that the Court party had publicly expressed the highest displeasure against these ministers, and had declared that they would show no favour to any person that should appear on their behalf. In consequence of this, none of the great lawyers would venture to undertake the defence of persons so avowedly obnoxious to the government; nay, even Sir Thomas Craig, though he was Procurator for the Church, refused to be concerned in the business, and Sir William Oliphant, who had at first promised to plead their cause, sent word, the day before trial, that he must decline all interference. In this forlorn and abandoned situation, the unfortunate prisoners applied to Mr. Hope, who pitying their distress, immediately undertook their defence, with the utmost cheerfulness and resolution, although at such very short notice. Even the bench endeavoured, by repeated attempts, to humiliate and perplex him, but he conducted himself in such a cool, skilful, and masterly manner, that he made



When the troubles of Scotland were nearly in their origin, and difficulties occurred about a service-book in the church, many peers, commoners, and clergymen presented a supplication against it, and they consulted Sir Thomas Hope on the legality of their proceedings. Though openly professing that he could not interfere as being the King's servant, he privately advised the supplicants how to proceed; and during the riots which followed on their being ordered to leave Edinburgh within twenty-four hours, those who were most strenuous in the cause were in secret consultation with him. In 1639, when the differences between the King and his subjects increased, and conventions of the latter were held at Edinburgh, he is accused by cotemporary historians of having, along with Lord Balmerino, a disloyal peer, and Mr. Henderson, a factious clergyman, devised a paper on the lawfulness and necessity of defensive war, that met universal approbation. A vote was passed for raising an army, of which General Lesly was appointed commander.

Sir Thomas nearly about this time fell under the King's displeasure, though not for any suspicion entertained of his fidelity. It appears that James Grant, a cruel murderer and oppressor, had been convicted of various crimes, and would have undergone punishment. Means were, nevertheless, used with the King to obtain a pardon, and instructions for that purpose had been transmitted to Sir Thomas Hope. For some reason with which we are unacquainted, his Majesty's command was neglected; whereupon Sir Thomas was dismissed from the Privy Council, and confined to his own house of Craighall. Meantime Grant obtained remission of his crimes, and, to the great surprise of the public,

a deep impression on the jury; so that, as it has been asserted, the conductors of the prosecution, fearing that they should not succeed, immediately began an illegal tampering with the jurors. Indeed, it has been said, that some of the Lords of Council procured admission to them after they were locked up, and having assured them that no harm was intended against either the persons or property of the prisoners, nine out of the fifteen jurymen were thereby induced to consent to a verdict of guilty. With respect to the charges of duplicity and want of loyalty, which historical impartiality obliged us to record, we are still of opinion that the accusations brought by Sir Thomas's enemies might have been easily refuted; for though Sir Thomas, an acknowledged Puritan, was in habits of intimacy and even of confidence with the heads of the opposition party, it does not absolutely follow that he advised or encouraged, or even knew of the riots produced by the lower classes of the party. We may further note, that although the rejection of the service-book in 1637, and the subscribing the Solemn League and Covenant in 1638, were in consequence of his advice, yet, that advice was not secretly given, and he is upon all hands acknowledged to have discharged the duties of his high office with attention and propriety, though his gratitude, his principles, and his inclination, were too powerfully engaged to his first friends and benefactors, not to embrace all opportunities of affording them every assistance in his power, as far as was consistent with the honourable discharge of his official duties.





retired home without interruption. Sir Thomas was soon restored to favour, and, amidst all the changes which took place in public offices, still preserved his situation, and also his influence, which seems to have prevailed with the King to an extraordinary degree.

Notwithstanding his Majesty was frequently warned that he was unworthy of confidence, and rather promoted the views of his adversaries than the reverse, he refused to credit the information. Guthrie observes, "he did the Covenanters better service than he was willing should be known: yet by his flattering carriage insinuated so far with his Majesty, that, against information enough, his Majesty was ruled by him in most of the affairs which passed under his hand: whereby, he being mercenary, did exceedingly enrich himself."

In 1643, Sir Thomas Hope was appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, a dignity which it is said no commoner has since enjoyed. "He took the place proudly upon him for the honours (crown, sword, and sceptre) were daily carried when he went out and into this Assembly before him: and at preaching, he sat in the King's loft." This appointment discouraged those who were most strenuous in the King's interest, because they regretted to see so much confidence reposed in one whom they judged unworthy of it.

Sir Thomas Hope was, in 1645, appointed one of the Commissioners for managing the Exchequer, but after an active life in public occupations, died about November, 1646. Whatever his private principles may have been, he was eminently distinguished by learning and address, and he was earnest in promoting the welfare of his own family. He had no less than three sons on the bench at the time that he pleaded as Lord Advocate before them: and vulgar tradition affirms, that this was the source of the privilege of that crown officer to plead covered in the Supreme Court of Judicature. It was thought indecorous that a father should stand uncovered before his sons. In our opinion, the privilege is to be ascribed to some other cause. The King on the 1st of July, 1626, intimated to the Court that such was his pleasure. Sir Thomas composed two works on the law of Scotland; the one called "Minor Practics," consisting of practical remarks on law, was printed some time after his decease, and still continues in esteem; the other called "Major Practics," containing decisions of the Court of Session, collected by himself, still remains in manuscript. He also wrote, "Carmen Seculare," addressed to Charles I. published at Edinburgh in 1626; and a Latin version of the Psalms and Canticles, still in MS.; another work, "On the whole Body of Law;" and, "A



Genealogy of the Earls of Marr." Above thirty years ago, the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh made some arrangements for the publication of the manuscript of Major Practics, which were never carried into effect<sup>b</sup>.

Sir Thomas Hope married Elizabeth, daughter of John Binning<sup>c</sup>, of Wallyford, by whom he had fourteen children. Cotemporary historians affirm, that he bred up his whole family in the cause of liberty, as we must interpret their words; whence we may, perhaps, account for their frequent opposition to court measures, and their adherence to Parliament. His sons were, 1. John, his heir, who succeeded; 2. Sir Thomas, who appears to have ultimately followed the law, and obtained important offices in it<sup>d</sup>; 3. Sir James Hope, who was bred to

<sup>b</sup> By Sir Thomas's conduct in support of the Presbyterians, he became so greatly their favourite, that they never afterwards undertook any business of moment without consulting him; and he was retained in almost every cause brought by individuals of that party into the courts of justice, so that he instantly came into the first practice of any lawyer of that period. By this in a few years, he acquired one of the most considerable fortunes ever made at the Scottish bar; which enabled him to purchase, between 1613 and 1642, the lands of Grantoun, Edmonstoun, and Cauldcotts, in Mid-Lothian; Prestongrange, in East Lothian; Kerse, in Stirlingshire; Mertoun, in the Merse; Kinnemonth, Arnydie, Craighall, Ceres, Hilltarvet, and others, in Fife.

<sup>c</sup> Douglas, in his Baronage, calls her a daughter of ——— Bennet, of Wallingford, but we believe this to be correct. The oldest branch is Binning, of that ilk, from whom is descended the family of Easter Binning, who on the bend in their armorial bearings carry a waggon argent, because one of the heads of that family, with his seven sons, went in a waggon covered with hay, and surprised and took the castle of Linlithgow, then in possession of the English, in the reign of David I. Sir William Binning, of Wallyford, a cadet of Easter Binning, was some time Provost of Edinburgh.

<sup>d</sup> During the Civil Wars, however, he commanded a troop of horse on the side of the Parliament, and we find the following letter from him to his father, the Lord Advocate, containing an account of an engagement, where his own conduct has been variously represented according to the partialities of historians.

"Pleiss your Lordship, these are to shew your Lordship, that I am by the grate providence of God in good health; and that it hath pleased him to bestow a notable blessing of victory vpon our army. On Thurslay at night, quhen we came to the riuier Tyne, and intended to passe at Ruttonford, five miles aboue Newcastle, quhen our passage was stopped, and quhen layeth the Englishe, quho had castin vpe a breist woork against the fowrd, wich was defendit by twelve hundred footte and two thousand five hundred horse. Our cannon wer planted on the morrow befor noone, one the head of a hill ouer against ther breist woork'es, and with a dis-sone of shotte the footmen quho gaarded the worke, being in that place, about three hundred wer beatt in from the worke and fled. Our troups aduanced and made the pas good, and their horsmen reiterated to the higher groundes, quhillk lay on the south syde of the riuier. In the retreat ther was one of ther troups pnt to flight by twenty-five of our men, and some of them takin prissoners. About a myle and a halffe from the riuier syde they ralizeid ther troups and drew vpe in squadrons, onlie my troupe and Colonell Leslie's regiment, being four troups, with one troupe of Sir Patrick Mackgies, being in all about five hundred horse, and being followed by Colonell Ramsay, his regiment being about two hundred and oddes. It was the Lordes worke and pleasure to mak so small a number of cull horsed soldiers; defait ther grate and mightie troups quhorin ther confidence did consist. My troupe haining the right hand, was charged by a troupe led by Sir John Sucklinge, and the Lordes Almightye power put them first to flight,



the law, and having adhered to the Parliament side during the troubles of that time, was appointed a Lord of Session, when nine Judges were displaced by an act of Parliament<sup>4</sup>; 4. Sir Alexander Hope<sup>5</sup>; 5. William, born 1608, died young; 6. Henry, born 1609; 7. David, born 1615; 8. Patrick, born 1617;

onlie we naked, and they armed with croslets and head-pieces. In the flight diuers of them wer killed, and thirty of them takin prisoners, and of our's onlie Thomas Daulin killed in my troupe, and diuers hurte; of others, Sir Patrick Macgies onlie sove, and Patrick Barter, were also killed. The victory is grate and onlie the Lordes worke. We haue takin diuersse of their cannon. On Thursday last the Earle of Tyrone and Sir Johne Suckline, with thirty prisoners wer takin, and about sixty killed. From Ruttonford, August 28, 1640." The troop thus commanded by Sir Thomas was called "the College of Justice's Troop." In 1641, Sir Thomas Hope was appointed a Lord of Session, in a new commission which issued under an Act of Parliament: and in 1643, he obtained the important office of Lord Justice-General of Scotland, or Supreme Judge of the Criminal Court. The English Parliament having requested that Commissioners might be sent from the Scottish Parliament, Sir Thomas was named one of the number. He had then taken a part sufficiently decided to alarm the Royalists, who maintained that "he and his colleagues would kindle a fire in England before they returned." He appears to have participated, though we know not to what degree, in the subsequent transactions: and he probably died in the year 1646.

<sup>4</sup> In 1649, Parliament met on the 10th of January, "whereupon followed the cashiering of so many Lords of Session as were tainted with the crime of loyalty, and in their room were substituted Cessnoe, Brodie, Sir James Hope, &c." He was appointed General of the Mint either in 1641 or 1649, and was Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire, after the death of Charles I. He had an active share in the parliamentary transactions during 1650: and was one of the Commissioners sent to command the Marquis of Montrose to come and receive sentence. He appears as President of a Committee named to investigate and report on the case of the prisoners taken in the course of the Civil Wars, and Parliament seems to have rewarded his services by presenting him with six of them, "zongg Justie fellows," to work in his lead mines. Sir James vigorously opposed the Earl of Lauderdale's remaining in Scotland when his proscription was decreed, and when the Earl pleaded for time and mitigation of the sentence. This conduct, however, did not escape animadversion, for after the resentment against the royal family had somewhat subsided, having asserted in a Committee of the Estates, that the Committee was injuring the King and kingdom, the Marquis of Argyll openly accused him of having been from the beginning both in Parliament and the Committee, not only a main enemy to King and kingdom, but a chief plotter, contriver, assister, and abettor of all the mischief that had befallen the nation. In 1654, he was appointed one of the Commissioners on the sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland by Oliver Cromwell. Sir James Hope acquired the lands of Hopetoun, in Lanerkschire, which name was transferred by his descendants to a spot in another county. He married, first, Anne, daughter of John Foulis, of Leadhills; and, secondly, Lady Mary Keith, eldest daughter of William, seventh Earl of Marischal, by both of whom he had issue. The present Earl of Hopetoun is his lineal representative.

<sup>5</sup> We are less acquainted with the history of Sir Thomas Hope's fourth son than with that of the rest. But he participated no less than they did of the royal favour, having been appointed Cupbearer to King Charles I. During the usurpation when Charles II. visited Scotland, and there was a plan, devised for his restoration, Sir Alexander Hope adhered to his person, and supported his interest. But Charles, in 1650, being from some occasion alarmed lest he should be betrayed into the hands of his enemies, suddenly left his friends, who were promoting his interest in the North of Scotland, and departed with very few attendants. His flight excited the greatest astonishment. He continued it, according to an old author,



9. Charles; all died young. The daughters of Sir Thomas Hope were, 1. Mary, born the 13th of June, 1620, married to Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, in 1638, son of John, Earl of Mar, and had issue; 2. Anne, born the 19th of April, 1625, married to David, Lord Cardross, in 1645, of whom the present Earl of Buchan is descended; 3. Elizabeth, born 1603; 4. Margaret, born 1618; 5. Elizabeth, born 1623; all died unmarried.

Sir John Hope, the second Baronet, of Craighall, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas. He was bred to the bar, and in 1632, the 27th of July, appointed a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Craighall. He, as well as the rest of this generation, seems to have opposed the royalists during the Civil Wars, and in 1654 had decidedly shown his inclinations. Principal Baillie, while describing the state of Scotland to a correspondent, thus expresses himself: "Our criminal judicatories are all in the hands of the English: our civil courts also: only some of the remonstrants are adjoined with them." In the Session are Craighall and his brother Hopeton, Mr. A. Pearson, Southall, Colonel Lockhart, and Swinton." Parliament, in 1641, had constituted Sir John a Privy Counsellor for life. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbawrey, by whom he had two sons and six daughters: 1. Sir Thomas, his heir\*;

whose works still remain in manuscript, "to Cortughay, the duelling place of the Earle of Airlie, an excommunicat Papist: quhen after a litle refresment, that same night he read with a guard of some sixty or eighty Highland men, uppe the Glen to ane poore cottage belonging to the Laird of Clova," and there he was found by those who followed him, "laying in a nastie roume one ane olde bolster aboue a matte of zeggis and rashes, overweried and wery fearfull. In a pretty space after, came Robert Montgomerie, and Scottiscreige, with Sir Alexander Hope. They did perswad the King to horse being nou almost seven a'clocke, and they wold wait ane him and live and dye with him."

\* Sir Thomas Hope, the third Baronet, of Craighall, born the 11th of February, 1633, succeeded his father, Sir John, about the year 1655. He married ———, daughter of Sir John Ayton, of Ayton, the representative of a respectable family in Fife, which we believe is now extinct. By her he had a son, Thomas, who succeeded, and a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried. Sir Thomas Hope, his son, the fourth Baronet, of Craighall, married Anne, daughter, and by the decease of an only brother, sole heiress of Sir William Bruce, of Kinross, Bart. By her he had three sons, who all succeeded to the family estates: 1. Sir William; 2. Sir Thomas; and, 3. Sir John. Sir William, the fifth Baronet, of Craighall, eldest son of Sir Thomas, dying unmarried before his mother, never obtained possession of the estate of Kinross. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Thomas Hope, the sixth Baronet, of Craighall, who succeeded to his mother's estate also. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his youngest brother, Sir John Hope, the seventh Baronet, of Craighall. He seems to have laid aside the proper family designation, and to have been designed Sir John Hope, or Sir John-Bruce Hope, of Kinross. He followed the military profession, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was appointed Governor of the Bermuda Islands in the reign of George II., and had a regiment of foot. Sir John married, first, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferan, Bart., and had three sons, all of whom predeceased himself, unmarried. He married, secondly, MariAnne Denuue, a descendant of the family of Denuue, of Catboll, in Ross-shire, by whom he had one daughter. Sir John Hope died in 1766, and was succeeded by his only daughter, Anne; but the





2. Archibald Hope, of Rankeillor, who afterwards carried on the line of the family. The daughters were, 1. ———, married to ——— Gordon, of Earls-toun; 2. ———, married to Sir William Mowat, of Inglistoun; 3. ———, married to ——— Harper, of Cambusnethan; 4. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Pringle, of Stichel, Bart., and had eighteen children; 5. Anne, married to her cousin, Henry Hope, son of Henry, from whom the Hopes of Hotland descended; 6. ———, married to a Merchant in London, whose name we have not been able to learn. The title descended, after Sir John's death, which happened in 1655, as recorded in the note below; but the descent in blood to the present Baronet was carried on by

Sir Archibald Hope, of Rankeillor, his second son, born the 9th of September, 1639. Sir Archibald was bred to the law, and on the 1st of November, 1689, was appointed one of the Lords of Session, and a Lord of Justiciary. He was likewise knighted, by the designation of Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeillor, which we believe was the reason why the representatives of the family of Craighall afterwards laid aside their proper designation of Craighall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Ayton, Bart., of Ayton, in Fife, by whom he had five sons and four daughters: 1. John, bred to the bar, who died unmarried, before his father; 2. Thomas, who succeeded; 3. Charles, a Merchant in Edinburgh, who married, first, a daughter of the Honourable Thomas Boyd, son of William, the second Earl of Kilmarnock; secondly, a daughter of Mr. John Corse: in 1707 he was appointed Joint-Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh; 4. David, who died unmarried; 5. Robert, who married Marian, eldest daughter of John Glars, of Sauchie, Esq., by whom he had several children: (1. Archibald, who married and had issue; 2. John, Physician in Edinburgh, and Professor of Botany there, who married, and had issue, Dr. Thomas Hope, the present Professor of Chemistry, James Hope, Writer to the Signet, &c.; he founded the Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh; 3. Robert, who followed the military profession: he married, and had issue.) The daughters of Sir Archibald Hope, of Rankeillor, were, 1. Margaret, married to Patrick Scot, of Rossie, Esq., and had issue; 2. Bethia, married, first, to Mr. Ninian Lewis, eldest son of James Lewis, of Merchiston, who predeceased her without issue: secondly, she married Sir William Nairn, Bart., of Dunsinane, and had issue, the direct line of which, we believe, has since failed; 3. Anne, married to Alexander Stevenson,

estate, in consequence of an entail, went to the descendant of a second marriage of Sir William Bruce's daughter, Lady Hope, and the representation of the family of Craighall devolved upon the descendant of Sir Alexander Hope, of Rankeillor, second son of Sir John, the second Baronet, of Craighall.



of Mountgrenan, and had issue ; 4. Helen, married to Patrick Butter, of Gormock, and had issue. Sir Archibald Hope died in the year 1706, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Hope, who, by the decease of Sir John-Bruce Hope, in 1766, became the eighth Baronet of Craighall. Sir Thomas Hope studied the law, and entered an Advocate in 1701 ; but we do not know that he obtained equal celebrity as his ancestor in the profession. He was a Member of the last Scottish Parliament, in which his father had also sat at the date of the Union. It is said that he occupied himself much with agriculture, and greatly promoted the commencement of those improvements which have since attained such perfection in Scotland. A morass to the south of the city of Edinburgh was brought into a state of cultivation by him, and has since received the name of Hope Park, or the Meadows. It is almost the only public walk in the vicinity of the city, and if the magistrates bestowed any reasonable attention on it, would prove an agreeable place of resort. Sir Thomas married Margaret, eldest daughter of Ninian Lewis, of Merchiston, by whom he had five sons and three daughters : 1. Archibald, who died before his father, but his son succeeded to the title ; 2. James, who was appointed Governor of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa, and died unmarried ; 3. Thomas, a Physician ; 4. John, a Merchant in Edinburgh, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman, of Elsick, and had issue ; 5. Charles, an officer of Marines. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, died the 17th of November, 1797 ; 2. Agnes ; 3. Helen. Sir Thomas Hope died on the 17th of April, 1771, and was succeeded by his grandson ; for his eldest son,

Archibald, having married Catharine, eldest daughter of Dr. Hugh Tod, Dean of Carlisle, he had by her two sons and two daughters : 1. Thomas, who died unmarried ; 2. Archibald, who succeeded to the family estate and title. The daughters were, 1. Lucy, who died unmarried ; 2. Margaret, married to Thomas Spence, of Lathallan, and had issue. This Archibald Hope, younger, of Craighall and Rankeillor, predeceased his father. He was succeeded by the second, but eldest surviving son,

Sir Archibald Hope, the ninth Baronet, of Craighall. In 1758 he married, first, Elizabeth, (who died the 12th of October, 1778) daughter of William Macdowal, Esq., of Castle Semple, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters ; 1. Thomas, who died a prisoner at Seringapatam in 1782 ; 2. Thomas, who succeeded, and was the tenth Baronet, of Craighall ; he married Hester Pierce, in 1792, but died in 1801, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Baronet. The daughters were, 1. Isabella, married, the 26th of No-



vember, 1778, to William Cullen, Esq., of Parkhead, Lieutenant in the 53rd regiment of Foot; 2. Catharine; 3. Graham; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Margaret. Sir Archibald married, secondly, the 5th of November, 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Patoun, Esq., by whom he had three sons, and one daughter: 1. John, who succeeded; 2. Hugh, in the East India Company's service; 3. William, an officer in the David Scott East Indiaman. The daughter was Magdalen. Sir Archibald was Secretary to the Board of Police in Scotland for life, and received a compensation on the abolition of that Board. He died the 10th of June, 1794, and was succeeded by his second son of the first marriage; but the line is carried on by

Sir John Hope, the eldest son of Sir Archibald's second marriage, who succeeded his brother, the 26th of June, 1801, and is the eleventh and present Baronet of Craighall. On the 17th of June, 1805, he married, at Ballindean, in Perthshire, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballindean, Bart., by whom he has three sons: 1. Archibald, born the 28th of February, 1808; 2. John-David, born the 27th of April, 1809; and, 3. Thomas, born the 11th of July, 1810.

*Creation*—11th of February, 1628.

---

## COOPER.

**THOUGH** the family of Cooper, of Gogar, in Mid-Lothian, has not of late years taken any conspicuous part in Scottish politics, yet it is known to have been not only of early antiquity in that kingdom, but also to have possessed considerable weight and influence; so much so, that their first ancestor on record, Simon Cooper, was obliged, along with many others of the most potent Barons, to swear fealty and allegiance to Edward I. of England, in the year 1296.

Though we cannot trace them higher than the thirteenth century, yet there is every reason to believe that the family name is nearly as old as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and that it is a local one taken from the town or lands of Coupar. The destruction of the national, as well as of private records, how-



ever, together with the confusion resulting from the early unsettled state of Scotland, prevent us from tracing them in lineal descent further back than

Adam Cooper, of Gogar, Esq., who was living towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, and whose ancestors had been settled at Gogar for many generations. He married Isabella, daughter of James Darniston, of Cowgrain, Esq., an ancient family, whose progenitors had been Barons of that Ilk, in the early ages of Scottish history: by her he had a son, John, and a daughter, Helen, married to George Dundas, of Blair. He died some time after the year 1600, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John Cooper, the first Baronet, of Gogar, to which dignity, with remainder to his heirs male, he was elevated for his rank and services by King Charles I. in the year 1638. He married Christian Skene, daughter of Robert Skene, of Halliards, Esq., a cadet of the ancient family of Skene, of that Ilk; and by her had two sons: 1. Sir John, the second Baronet, of Gogar, who died without issue male towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, and leaving no issue male, the title lay dormant until revived by his great grand-

\* Skene, of Halliards, is a cadet of the ancient family of the Ilk, which has been seated in Aberdeenshire since the eleventh century, in the reign of Malcolm II. The traditional story of the origin of the name, from their ancestor, a younger son of Donald of the Isles, killing with his dagger a wolf which threatened his monarch's life, is well known; we shall therefore just mention, that the first of the family we find on record, is

John de Skene, who is known by undoubted authority to be founder of the family; after the death of Malcolm, he in the uncertain state of those times, joined the usurper, Donald Bain, but having afterwards proved his loyalty to his lawful monarch, Alexander, he was restored to all his estates, which have ever since continued in his family. His great grandson, John, lived in the reign of Alexander III., and was of such political importance, as to be chosen one of the arbiters in the contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown. He, together with his son, Patrick, was forced to swear allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296; and dying in or about 1312, was succeeded by Patrick, whose son, Robert de Skene, was a firm friend of the Bruce, from whom he received a confirmatory charter in 1318. By his wife, Marian Mercer, daughter of the Baron of Aldie and Monclure, at that time Provost of Perth, he had a son and heir, Adam de Skene, whose son, Adam, was served heir to his grandfather, Robert. This Adam married Janet Keith, a daughter of the Earl Marischal of Scotland; but being killed at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, left his lady with child, and was succeeded in his estates by this posthumous son, William, who died in 1445, leaving a son, James. He having married Margaret Kinnaird, daughter of the Laird of Cowbine, had a son, Alexander, whose son, Gilbert, married Christian Mercer, daughter of the Laird of Aldie, and left a son, Alexander, who fell at Flodden Field. His son, Alexander, married Elizabeth Black, whose father was merchant-burgess in Aberdeen, and died in 1536, leaving another Alexander, who by Elizabeth Forbes had a son, James; but being killed in 1547, at the battle of Pinkie, James succeeded, and married a daughter of ——— Glenbervie; his third son, Andrew, was progenitor of the family of Halliards, and was father of Robert, whose daughter, Christian, married Sir John Cooper, of Gogar.





nephew, Sir Grey Cooper, the third and late Baronet; and, 2. James. Sir John dying some time about 1650, was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent was carried on by his second son, the

Reverend James Cooper. He was first placed as a Minister of the Gospel at Humbie, near Haddington, in East Lothian; and afterwards appointed to the vicarage of Holy Island, near Berwick. He married Margery Cooke, daughter of ——— Cooke, of Tweedinston, in the county of Durham, Esq., and by her had a son and heir,

William Cooper, who having displayed an early genius, was educated in the practice of medicine, and having taken his degree of M. D., was established as a Physician in the town of Berwick upon Tweed. This branch of the family may from henceforward be considered as completely English; and that they were then of considerable importance and respectability, may be inferred from their various intermarriages. This Doctor Cooper married Margery, daughter of Anthony Compton, of Gainslaw, Esq., a junior branch of the ancient noble family of Compton, Earls of Northampton; and by her had one son and heir, William. Doctor Cooper, on the death of the second Baronet, Sir John, was the lineal heir, and would have been the third Baronet, had he claimed the title; he suffered it however to lay dormant, and dying, was succeeded by his only son,

William Cooper, who having made choice of his paternal profession, was also graduated as M. D., and practised as a Physician in high respectability at Newcastle upon Tyne. He also, though entitled to the rank of his ancestors, suffered the claims of the family to lay dormant; and having married Mary Grey, daughter of Edward Grey, of Alnwick, in Perth, Esq., whose father was a younger son of the family of Grey, of Howick, in Northumberland, descended from the Greys, formerly Earls of Tankerville, and since elevated to the peerage; he had by her two sons: 1. Grey, who succeeded him, and claimed the baronetage; and, 2. Rev. William Cooper, D. D., Prebendary of Southwell, Rector of Kirby Whiske, Vicar of Mansfield, F. R. S. and A. S. S., and afterwards elevated to the Archdeaconry of York, but died soon after at Acomb, on the 10th of July, 1786. Doctor Cooper died on the 5th of May, 1758, and was succeeded in his claims by his eldest son,

Sir Grey Cooper, the third Baronet, of Gogar, but who would have been the fifth had the title been claimed in the usual course of succession. After passing through the routine of education, which is usual for an English gentleman, he entered the Temple, studied the common law, and was in due time called to



the bar. In 1765, having been elected M. P. for the city of Rochester, he distinguished himself as a zealous votary of the political principles of the party, then headed by the much-esteemed Marquis of Rockingham. When that party at length came into administration, it was the fashion of the day to arraign them as the creatures of the Earl of Bute, and they were violently attacked on that principle, in a pamphlet, generally believed to be the production of Mr. Lloyd, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable George Grenville, who had been at the head of that ministry whom they superseded. This pamphlet had sufficient literary merit to render it a powerful weapon in the hands of Opposition, and it became necessary that it should be controverted by some person of equal spirit and abilities with its writer; in this arduous, yet honourable attempt, Mr. Cooper stepped forward, and soon produced "A Pair of Spectacles for short-sighted Politicians," which not only gratified the Minister, but was also highly acceptable to the whole party, and much relished by the public at large. The circumstances of the times, however, rendered an additional defence necessary, and Mr. Cooper soon after published another, which made its appearance under the title of "The Merits of the New Administration fairly stated." The plan of this defence did not indeed admit of the keen pleasantry of its author being displayed; but it was esteemed still more able than its predecessor, and not less seasonable. Mr. Cooper had rendered himself so conspicuous by these services, and displayed such powerful and useful abilities, that he was shortly after appointed Secretary to the Board of Treasury; but having relinquished a very valuable and increasing legal practice, in order to do justice to the duties of his new office, he obtained, at the same time, the grant of a pension for life, to commence from the time when he should retire by dismissal or resignation from a situation, which from its nature he could not expect to hold permanently. Yet such was the honesty, candour, and real patriotism of his character, both private and parliamentary, that he did not retire with the ministers to whom he owed his rise, but was requested, on account of his eminent services, still to retain the office under the Duke of Grafton's administration. With this he complied, and notwithstanding all the virulence of opposing interests, he still preserved the esteem and confidence of both parties. When Lord North succeeded to the Treasury, after the Duke of Grafton's resignation, he still retained his official situation, without compromising either his political principles or his private friendships; nor, indeed, did any of his political connections, or even his own principles, urge him to abandon an office, in which he was so eminently useful to the country: and he continued to perform the same official duties until the final dissolution



of Lord North's administration in the year 1782<sup>b</sup>. In April, 1783, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and in April, 1796, sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He was an able speaker in Parliament, as well as diligent, faithful, and expert in the discharge of his functions at the Treasury. On his retreat from public life, he entered on the enjoyment of

<sup>b</sup> In delineating the character of public men, it too often happens that a sketch of their parliamentary conduct is not always a just transcript of their real sentiments. With many, the views of a party must be followed, and, like counsel at the bar, they think themselves justified in defending either side of a question.

With the object of our present biography, however, it was far otherwise; his plain and honest conduct, both in and out of Parliament, is a convincing proof that his parliamentary opinions were the result of conviction, and the effusions of his heart. To follow him through the whole of his parliamentary career, in which he was so conspicuous, would be to detail the history of the last half century. Yet there are some points, which in a work of this kind deserve particularly to be noticed, as a kind of land-mark to posterity. One of these we shall record.

On the 26th of February, 1778, when the conciliatory bills proposed on the American question were brought under discussion, Sir Grey defended them on the plain principles of reason and good policy. He expressed his decided opinion that when the terror of taxation by the British Parliament, which had always been the prevailing influence by which the leaders of the rebellion had been able to direct the minds of the people, should be removed, then the plan of peace offered to their consideration would tend more effectually to weaken the force of resistance, than any proposition that could have been made with respect to independence, which he declared, on his firm belief, was not wished for by the great mass of the people. When the people, said he, compare their present wretched condition with that mild and equal government under which they lived, grew, prospered, and flourished, that recollection cannot pass over their minds, without touching and reviving some of the affections and charities of former relation and connection, which though covered and obscured, still were not, nor could be, obliterated by temporary animosities. An alliance of the British colonies with France, against their mother-country, he described as most unnatural, and as being solely dictated by despair; and he then contrasted the alliance of a high-spirited free people with a despotic government; the religion of the severest Protestants, with a great, powerful, and ambitious Catholic state; the plain and simple manners of the Americans, with the fashions, customs, and character of a high polished and luxurious nation; these, said he, are the clay and the metal that will not cohere. Misery, continued he, may make men take up with strange companions for a time, but such connections cannot long subsist. The further opinions of Sir Grey on this subject seem also to have been founded on rational principles; but though the question was carried, without dividing the House, still we fear there is too much truth in the assertion, that a party in England, by their emissaries in America, defeated every attempt at conciliation. Sir Grey added, that it had already been seen that the manners and habits of the French and Americans did not accord, the better they knew one another; as most of the French officers that served in General Washington's army, quitted that service before the close of the campaign. He concluded with a comparison between the majority of the people in the colonies at that hour, and those of the people of England before the Restoration. When Monk moved from Scotland, nineteen men of property out of twenty wished for the Restoration. Monk did not force the nation to recal the royal family, he only scouted their wishes; and when the gracious declaration from Breda was circulated, and the King's letter to the Commons delivered, the whole country started into action; and when the King arrived at Canterbury, and was received with such acclamations of joy and affection, as he had no conception of a few months before, he asked where all the men were that had done him so much mischief. On the same principle, Sir Grey doubted not, but such would be the joy in America, on the dispersion of these conciliatory bills.



his pension, and with true philosophic feeling, dedicated the remainder of a well-spent life to the happiness of domestic retirement. We may sum all up by saying that his talents were considerable, and that even the warmest of his political adversaries never attempted to brand his character by any charge of moral or political dishonesty. With a becoming spirit, a due regard to his own rights, and those of his posterity, he set on foot, and established his claim to the honours of his ancestors; and on Tuesday, the 1st of August, 1775, was served before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, nearest and lawful heir to the last deceased Sir John Cooper, of Gogar, the second Baronet, and the brother of his great grandfather. The jury on this occasion was of unprecedented respectability, the Earl of Dalhousie being Chancellor, and it being composed of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, one Baron of Exchequer, eight Baronets, and four gentlemen of distinction.

On the 5th of October, 1753, he married Miss Grey, sister to Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, Bart., with whom he received a handsome fortune; but she dying a few years afterwards without issue, he married a second wife, Miss Kennedy, of Newcastle upon Tyne, the 19th of July, 1762, who died his widow on the 3rd of November, 1809, at Wortlington, in Suffolk, the present family seat; by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, born the 12th of February, 1764; and, 2. Caroline-Mary, born the 19th of March, 1765. The sons were, 1. William-Henry, the present Baronet; and, 2. Frederick-Grey Cooper, born the 19th of March, 1769, a Colonel in the Guards, who resides at Exning, near Newmarket; who married, the 7th of January, 1805, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Miss Charlotte Honeywood, second daughter of the late Sir John Honeywood, of Evington, Kent, Bart., and by whom has issue three daughters. Sir Grey died the 30th of July, 1801, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

The Reverend Sir William-Henry Cooper, Baronet, born the 29th of May, 1766, at present a prisoner in France; and who having been brought up to the church, was appointed to a prebendal stall in Rochester Cathedral in December, 1793. He married, the 21st of May, 1787, Miss Isabella-Ball Franks, daughter of Moses Franks, Esq., of Teddington, in Middlesex, by whom he has issue one son, William-Henry, born the 24th of March, 1788, and three daughters: 1. Mary-Anne, born the 18th of May, 1790, and married, the 27th of July, 1808, to Sir John-Courtney Honeywood, Bart.; 2. Isabella, born the 19th of May, 1791; and, 3. Elizabeth, born the 8th of March, 1793.





## DICK.\*

THE surname of Dick is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and it is the general opinion of our antiquaries, that they are of Danish extraction; it is also believed, that Dick, or Dyek, in this country, has the same origin with Van Dyke, or Lords of the Dykes, or Dyke Graafs, as they are called, an office of great trust and eminence, being the guardians of the bulwarks against the sea and rivers in the flat countries of Germany.

The first of the name we have on record is William De Dyek, who was Alderman, or first Magistrate, of the city of Edinburgh in 1296, before the institution of a Lord Provost; and it appears from our histories and records, that the Dicks were proprietors of lands in several counties in Scotland some centuries ago. It is also well authenticated, and much to their credit, that the progenitors of this respectable family were great promoters of commerce, and did no small service to their country in the mercantile way, by their extensive trade both foreign and domestic. Their immediate ancestor was

James Dick, who lived in the reign of King James V.; he was a considerable merchant, and resided chiefly at Arbroath, for the conveniency of the shipping, and his foreign trade. And in a charter under the Great Seal, is designed merchant-burgess of Arbroath, dated in January, 1539<sup>a</sup>. James died in the reign of Queen Mary, and left a son,

Alexander Dick, whose chief residence was in the Orkneys, where he had some landed property; and after the Reformation (being a man of knowledge and learning), he was appointed Provost of the cathedral church of Orkney. He afterwards sold some tenements of land in Orkney, to William Gude, burgess in Kirkwall, by his disposition, dated the 7th of January, 1571, confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 13th of April, 1576<sup>b</sup>.

\* Cotemporary with this James, lived Sir Alexander Dick, who, being bred to the church, was Archdeacon of Glasgow, and got a charter under the Great Seal, "domino, Alexandro Dick, Archidcano Glasgwen. terrarum de Dollerburn, Dogglatt," &c., in the county of Peebles, dated the 29th of September, 1548.

<sup>b</sup> About this time lived John Dick, of Catmore, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "to him and to Elizabeth Kinninmonth, his wife, and Henry Dick, their son, of the lands of Easter Catmore," &c., in the county of Fife, dated the 12th of May, 1587. Also George Dick, of Meiklewood, got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Meiklewood, in Airshire, dated the 4th of June, 1600.



He died before the year 1580, and was succeeded in his lands in the Orkneys by his son,

Mr. John Dick, also a man of abilities, and who for some time resided in the Orkneys, where he had considerable property, viz. the islands of North Ronaldsay, Ormsay, &c.; and having applied himself to commerce, carried on a very extensive and advantageous trade with Denmark. Having taken the command of one of his own ships of considerable force, he went in her to that kingdom in prosecution of his business, about the time that King James VI. went to visit his Queen. He returned with the squadron which conducted the Queen to Scotland, in 1590; became a great favourite of the King, and afterwards resided chiefly at Edinburgh. He married Margaret Stewart, descended of the ancient family of Rosythe, by whom he had a son, William, afterwards Sir William; and dying about the end of the reign of King James VI., was succeeded by his only son,

Sir William Dick, the first Baronet, who from his youth betook himself entirely to commerce. He was a man of great application, became one of the most eminent bankers in Scotland, and acquired considerable wealth even in his father's lifetime, which appears by his advancing to the King the sum of six thousand pounds sterling to defray his household expenses, when he had a Parliament in Scotland in 1618. In 1628, he farmed the customs on wine at six thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds sterling, and the crown-rents in Orkney at three thousand pounds sterling per annum, and afterwards the Excise. Sir William, by his connections with the Northern islands and Denmark, introduced a most advantageous and extensive trade from the Baltic to the Frith of Forth; also from the Mediterranean: by which, and his negotiating bills of exchange from Holland, he acquired great riches; for besides the islands of North Ronaldsay, Ormsay, and his paternal inheritance in the Orkneys, he was possessed of many lands and baronies in the Southern counties, viz., the baronies of Braid, St. Giles's Grange, North Berwick, Leuchie, Briggs, Heugh, Blackford, Green Bank, Craighouse, and Plewlands, in East and Mid-Lothians, the lands and barony of Twynam in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, several lands about Dumfries, &c., all which are confirmed to him by no less than eight charters, under the Great Seal, from King Charles I. The first of them was granted to him and Elizabeth Morrison, his wife, of the lands of Braid, &c., in the county of Mid-Lothian, dated the 2nd of August, 1631: which lands he immediately got erected into a free barony by the King's royal precept, wherein are these words, "Attour our said sovereign Lord, for the good and faithful services done and performed by the said Sir William Dick, to his



Majesty, and his Highness, unqhile father of worthy memory, in time bygane, and for several other good reasons and considerations moving us, &c., de novo, &c., to be called the barony of Braid, in all time coming, &c." This precept is dated in the said year 1631; and this barony became one of the chief titles of his family. Sir William was a man of great spirit, prudence, integrity, and sagacity, and having joined the Earl of Montrose and other loyalists for the national Covenant, in defence of the liberties of their country, was greatly trusted by the Parliament: and as he was by far the most opulent merchant in Scotland, was elected in that critical year, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in 1638, and again in 1639. About this time, he had a settlement of his affairs, and a disposition of part of his effects, to be divided amongst his children, amounting to about six hundred thousand merks. But by the particular account of his whole estate, heritable and moveable, made up by his son, Alexander, some time after, he appears then to have been worth two hundred thousand pounds sterling. When King Charles I. intended to come to Scotland, he sent to Sir James Carmichael, his Treasurer, to provide money for his expenses, &c.; Sir James acquainted the General (Leslie) that there was very little money in the Treasury, they therefore applied to Sir William Dick, who frankly lent them one hundred thousand merks, for which he got security on the King's Revenue, dated the 9th of August, 1641. The King being perfectly convinced and satisfied of his loyalty, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, which appears by his charter under the Great Seal, "domino Willielmo Dick de Braid, militi, decimarum et vicariarium, de Craig Balgonie, Cleghorn," &c., dated the 27th of January, 1642; and he also created him a Baronet, by patent to his heirs male whatever. Some time after, there was a bill drawn upon him by order of Parliament, for no less than twenty thousand pounds sterling, which he was obliged to pay, and got the government's security for it, along with that of many of the nobility. He was one of the Committee of Parliament in 1644, one of the Committee of Estates in 1645, and again in 1646. But as soon as he perceived the ruling faction at the time were likely to drive matters to extremities, he withdrew from public business, (for which he was classed among the Malignants, an epithet then given to all the loyalists), and they extorted from him at different times no less than sixty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, as appears by a printed statement thereof laid before the Parliament, for which he obtained all the security the government could give. But the Parliament having sold some of his lands at five years' purchase, and by other acts of oppression, reduced his family to very indigent circumstances, for which, though they made several applications to



the government, they never got the smallest redress, except some trifles, which will be mentioned in their proper places; Sir William, finding his family fortune and affairs so much reduced, went to London during Cromwell's usurpation, and demanded payment of the money he had advanced upon the government's security. Instead, however, of getting satisfaction, he was thrown into gaol, and died at Westminster, on the 19th day of December, 1655. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Morrison, of Prestongrange and Saughtonhall, (then a considerable family in Mid-Lothian), he had five sons and two daughters: 1. John, of Braid; 2. Andrew, afterwards Sir Andrew, of Craighouse; 3. William, of Grange; 4. Alexander, of Heugh, progenitor of Prestonfield; and, 5. Lewis, of whom the late Sir John Dick was descended. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married to Sir Patrick Nisbet, of Dean, Bart., and had issue; and, 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Nicholson, of Laswade, Bart., and also had issue.

Alexander, fourth son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Baronet, received from his father in patrimony, the lands of Heugh, near North Berwick; upon which he got a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles I., "Alexandro Dick, filio dom. Willielmi Dick de Braid," &c., dated November, 1642. He married Helen, daughter of Sir James Rothead, of Innerleath, Bart., by whom he had one son, James, his heir, and two daughters: 1. Janet, married to George Gordon, of Woodhall, Esq.; and, 2. ———, married to ——— Sydeserfe, of Colledgehead, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

James, afterwards Sir James, of Prestonfield, who having betaken himself to commerce, became a considerable merchant in Edinburgh, whereby he acquired a good fortune, made several large purchases, particularly the lands and barony of Priestfield, afterwards called Prestonfield, (from some of the lands of the Prestons bought in), which became the chief title of his family; and upon account of his own merit as a citizen of Edinburgh, the loyalty and sufferings of his predecessors, &c., was created a Baronet by King Charles II. under the title of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, by his royal patent, dated the 2nd of March, 1677. He also purchased the lands of Corstorphine, and several other lands belonging to the Prestons of Craigmillar, which he united to the barony of Prestonfield, and greatly improved that place with good grass inclosures, which remain in pasture to this day, being laid down in the year 1687, when the principal mansion-house of Prestonfield was built; and these seem to be the earliest improved and inclosed lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. He came from London in 1682, with the Duke of York, and was with him in the Gloucester man of war when she struck on a sand-bank. He was one of the





few who escaped in the long-boat (as did his Royal Highness, and Mr. Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, in another), and so saved his life, though many of the first rank, who remained in the ship, perished<sup>c</sup>. That same year, he was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and again in 1683. He was a juryman on the Earl of Seaforth's trial in 1693. He married Anne, daughter of William

\* Extract of a letter from Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, to Mr. Patrick Elies, merchant in London, dated at Edinburgh, the 9th of May, 1682.

"UPON Sunday last at eight o'clock at night, his Royal Highness and his retinue that were alive, arrived safe here, there being a most sad disaster upon the Saturday before. At seven o'clock in the morning, the man of war called the Gloucester, Sir John Berry, Captain, where his Highness was, and a great retinue of noblemen and gentlemen, whereof I was one: the said ship did strike in pieces, and did wholly sink, upon the bank of sand called the Lemon and Oar, about some twelve leagues from Yarmouth. This was occasioned by the wrong calculation and ignorance of a pilot, which put us all in such consternation, that we knew not what to do, the Duke and the whole that were with him being all in bed when she struck: the helm of the said ship having broke, and the man being killed by the force thereof, at the said first stroke. When the Duke had got his clothes on, he inquired how things stood, she being sunk nine feet water in the hold, and the sea coming in at the gun ports; and all the seamen and passengers were not at command, every man studying his own safety, forced the Duke to go out at the large window of the cabin, where his little boat was ordered quietly to attend him, lest the passengers and seamen should have thronged so in upon him, as to drown the boat; which was accordingly so conveyed, as that none but Earl Winton, and the President of the Session, (Sir George Gordon, of Haddo, afterwards Earl of Aberdeen), with two of his bed-chamber men, (one of these was John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough), went with him, but were forced to draw their swords to hold people off. We seeing his Highness gone, did cause tackle out with great difficulty the ship's boat, wherein the Earl of Perth got in, and then I went by jumping off the shrouds in the boat; the Earl of Middleton immediately after me did jump into the same upon my shoulders; withal there came the Laird of Touch, with several others, besides the seamen that were to row, which we thought a sufficient number for her loading, considering there was going such a great sea, occasioned by the wind N. E., and that we saw that at the Duke's boat there was another overwhelmed by reason of the greatness of the sea, which drowned the whole in her except two men whom we saw riding on her keel, which they say were saved. This made us desire to be gone; but before we were aware, there leaped from the shrouds about twenty or twenty-four seamen in upon us, which made all the spectators and us to think we were sinking; but not being able to come at, being so thronged, and all having given us over for lost, did hinder one hundred more to leap in upon us. Among them that were left, were my Lord Roxburgh, and Laird Hopetoun, and Mr. Littlehale, Roxburgh's servant, and Dr. Levingston, the President of the Session's man; all being at the place where I jumped would not follow, since it seems they concluded more safety to stay in the vessel, than to expose themselves to any other hazard, all which persons in an instant were washed off and all drowned. There perished in this disaster above two hundred persons; for I reckoned there were above two hundred and fifty seamen, and I am sure there were eighty noblemen and gentlemen, their servants being excluded; my computation was we were about three hundred and thirty in all, of which I cannot understand one hundred and thirty to be saved.

"Our difficulties and hazards that were in that boat were wonderful to be all saved, for if they had not thought us all dead men, I am sure there would have been many more jumped into the boat above us, for we were so thronged we had no room to stand; so when we were forcing ourselves off the ship, she being sinking by degrees all the time, was like to sink our boat down, and besides, the waves were so boisterous that we were like to be struck in pieces upon the wreck so sinking; this was not but with great difficulty we



Paterson, of Drumure, in the county of Fife, by whom he had several children, but none of them lived to be married, except his daughter, Janet, who married Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart., as may be seen in the pedigree of that family. Sir James having no surviving male issue made an entail of his estates of Prestonfield and Corstorphine, in 1699, "to himself and the heirs male of his own body, which failing, to the second and younger sons successively of his daughter Janet, by the said Sir William Cunningham, and their issue male," &c. He also got a Baronet's patent from Queen Anne, the dignity to go according to the entail of his estate, they so succeeding being obliged to carry the name and arms of Dick, &c., which patent is dated the 22nd of March, 1707. He afterwards made another entail to the same series of heirs as above, in 1710, &c. He died in 1728, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and having no surviving issue male, in him ended the whole male line of Alexander, fourth son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Baronet; but he was succeeded in his whole estate by his only surviving child,

forced out the boat from the ship; and when we came to row to the nearest yacht, the waves were such, and we overloaded, that we every moment thought to have been drowned; and being about midway to the yachts, there were a great many swimming for their lives, who caught all a dead gripe of our boat, holding up their heads above water crying help; which hinderance we kept off, and their hands loosed, telling them they would both lose themselves and us. This would not do to make them loose their grip; but they were forced by several in our boat, except one that took hold of me, which I caused catch in the boat, lest I should have been pulled down; and when it pleased God to bring us wonderfully to one of the yacht's side, being much less as one quarter mile distant, they not daring to come nearer by reason of the bank of sand upon which we were lost. And if it had not been that there were guns shot from our ship, showing them our distress by that sign, the other men of war that were immediately following, would have come into that same disaster; but they immediately did bear off, and the four yachts came up as near as they durst, and sent off their boats to help; but all that could be done could not prevent this great loss of two hundred men, as I have said.

"I was in my gown and slippers lying in bed when she first struck, and escaped as I have said in that condition. When unexpectedly and wonderfully we came to the yacht's side called Captain Saunders; we were like to be crushed in pieces by the yacht, which by reason of the great seas was like to run us down, till at length a rope was cast which was so managed that we came to the leeward, and there every man clam for his life, and so did I taking hold of a rope, and so made shift upon the side; till I came within men's reach, when at last I was hauled in. When I looked back, I could not see one bit of the whole great ship above water, but about a Scot's ell of the staff, upon which the royal standard stood, for with her striking she came off the sand-bank which was but three fathom; and her draught was eighteen feet, so there was eighteen fathom water on each side, where she struck, for she broke in the deepest place. Now, if she had continued on the three fathom, and broke in pieces there, all would have had time to save themselves; but such was the misfortune, that she wholly overwhelmed and washed all into the sea that were upon her decks, expecting relief by boats which certainly would have been, if she had but staid half an hour more. So that to conclude this melancholy account, all the above persons, our countrymen that were of respect I have told. There are of English respect dead, my Lord O'Brien, and my Lord Hyde's brother, who was a Lieutenant of the ship."



Janet Dick, heiress of Prestonfield, &c., who was married to Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, Bart., by whom she had a numerous issue, of whom were, 1. Sir John, who succeeded his father in the estate of Caprington; 2. Sir William, who became his mother's heir<sup>4</sup>; and, 3. Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of this family.

Sir Alexander Dick, (until then Doctor Alexander Cunningham), succeeded to his brother the second Baronet, and was the third Baronet of Prestonfield. He was born the 22nd of October, 1703. Whilst his two elder brothers had the prospect of succeeding to ample fortunes, the one as heir to his father, and the other to his mother, the provision made for a younger son was not sufficient to enable him to live in a manner agreeable to his wishes, without the aid of his own exertions. His inclination led him to make choice of the profession of medicine; and after being instructed in the preliminary branches of education at Edinburgh, he began his academical studies in the science of physic at the University of Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave, at that time the most eminent professor in Europe. After having completed the usual academic course under Boerhaave and his colleagues, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Leyden, on the 31st of August, 1725; and upon that occasion, he published an inaugural dissertation, "De Epilepsia," which did him great credit. Not long after this, he returned to his native country, and had the honour of receiving a second diploma for the degree of M. D., which was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew's, on the 23rd of January, 1727; and on the 7th of November, in the same year, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

But after Doctor Cunningham (for at that time he bore his paternal name, as we have already noticed) had received those distinguishing marks of attention at home, he was still anxious to obtain further knowledge of his profession, by the prosecution of his studies abroad. With this intention he made the tour of Europe; and although medicine was uniformly his first and principal object, yet other arts and sciences were not neglected. During this tour, he resided for a considerable time in Italy; and there an elegant classical taste,

<sup>4</sup> This Sir William Dick, second son of Janet Dick, heiress of Prestonfield, succeeded to the estate and honours of his grandfather, Sir James, in virtue of the entail and patent, and was the second Baronet of Prestonfield. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Montgomery, of Royston, Bart., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, third son of George, first Earl of Cromarty. She died in 1741; and he on the 14th of January, 1746, without issue; when his estate and honours, according to the above destination and patent, devolved upon his immediate younger brother, Sir Alexander, who was the third Baronet, as in the text.



and extensive knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country, enabled him to derive all the advantages which could be desired by a man of taste.

Upon his return to Britain, Mr. Hooke, a gentleman with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, and who possessed a large fortune in Pembroke-shire, persuaded him to settle as a physician in that country. For several years he practised medicine there with great reputation and success, and was much respected and admired, both as a physician and a man. But his elder brother, Sir William Dick, the second Baronet, dying without issue, on the 14th of January, 1746, he succeeded to the family estate and title of Prestonfield, assuming from that period, in terms of the patent and entail of that estate, the name and arms of Dick. Very soon after the death of his brother, he left Pembrokeshire, and fixed his residence at the family seat of Prestonfield, in Mid-Lothian, little more than a mile from the city of Edinburgh. Although he now resolved to relinquish medicine, as far as regarded pecuniary views, yet from inclination he still continued to cultivate it as a useful and agreeable science. With this view he supported a friendly and intimate correspondence with the physicians of Edinburgh; and he soon distinguished himself by paying particular attention to the business of the Royal College, in the list of whose Members his name had been enrolled at a very early period of his life. In the year 1756, he was unanimously chosen President of the College; and as his fellow Members were fully convinced of his zeal, as well as of his abilities, they afterwards elected him to that office for seven years successively. It was indeed their earnest wish that he should have continued still longer as their head; but this he positively declined, as he thought that he should thus deprive other gentlemen of a dignity, to which, from their merit, they were well entitled. But after his resignation of the office of President, his attachment to the College, and his earnest endeavours to promote its interest, continued unabated. He not only contributed liberally towards the building of a hall for their accommodation, but strenuously exerted himself in promoting every undertaking in which he thought that the honour or interest of the College was concerned. As a testimony of the sense which his fellow Members entertained of his services, a portrait of him was, by their unanimous suffrages, hung up in their hall; a mark of distinction which has never been bestowed, either before or since that time, upon any other Member.

But the College of Physicians were not the only set of men who were benefited by his exertions. He was also long distinguished as an active and zealous Member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; and when they resolved to join their influence as a body, in seconding the application to the





Crown from the University, for the establishment of a new Society under royal patronage, and on a more extended plan, having for its object the cultivation of every branch of science, erudition, and taste, he had an active hand in procuring the establishment of that institution. Accordingly, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a charter for incorporating the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the name of Sir Alexander Dick stands enrolled as one of the first on the list. For many years he discharged the duties of a faithful and vigilant manager of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. It was his constant endeavour to render that establishment at once subservient to the relief of the distressed, and to the advancement of medical education; and while he showed himself a sincere friend to the poor, he was also remarkable for the countenance and encouragement which he gave to modest merit, particularly among the students of medicine. Indeed, possessing a high degree of public spirit, he took an active share in promoting every undertaking which he thought would be beneficial, either to his country in general, or to the city of Edinburgh in particular. To him its inhabitants are much indebted for many excellent high roads in the neighbourhood; and hardly one internal improvement was suggested or executed, during his residence at Prestonfield, which he was not instrumental in promoting, with an activity which did him the highest honour: in this, too, he had engaged from a very early period, as he was chosen one of the ten Directors of the Public Works at Edinburgh, as early as 1752; and in 1761, also, he had been appointed one of the extraordinary Directors of the Select Society for promoting the reading and speaking of the English Language in Scotland.

To enumerate all his patriotic exertions would far exceed our possible limits; but we must observe, that when the seeds of the true rhubarb were first introduced in Britain by the late Dr. Monsey, of Petersburg, he not only bestowed great attention on the culture of the plant, but also on the drying of the root, and preparing it for the market. His success in these particulars was so great, that the Society in London for the Encouragement of Arts and Commerce presented him, in the year 1774, with a gold medal, with an appropriate inscription.

It would, indeed, be a difficult matter to sum up the character of this highly respectable individual in a few words; but it may be justly said, that whilst he was steady in the pursuit of every object which engaged his attention, his conduct, in every transaction through life, was marked with the strictest honour and integrity. This disposition, and this conduct, not only led him to be constant and warm in his friendship to those with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, but also procured him the love and esteem of all who really knew him.



of the county of Pembroke, South Wales, he was married on the 25rd of March, 1762, and by her he had three sons and four daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. John, born the 10th of June, 1767, who succeeded his nephew, and is the present and sixth Baronet; 3. Robert-Keith, born the 14th of April, 1773. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, born the 22nd of March, 1764, and married in November, 1788, to the Honourable Robert Lindsay, of Leuchars, and have issue six sons and four daughters; 2. Mary, born the 6th of March, 1765, and died in the following year; 3. Mary, born the 1st of May, 1766, and married, the 14th of December, 1789, to Alexander Pringle, of Whitebank, Selkirkshire, Esq., and have issue five sons and six daughters; 4. Margaret, born the 15th of January, 1771, and married the 15th of January, 1793, to James Stark, Esq., of Kingsdale; he died the 22nd of October, leaving three daughters, Sir Alexander dying, as was before observed, on the 10th of November, 1785, was succeeded by his eldest son, as in the note<sup>f</sup>; but the line of succession is carried on by his second son,

Sir John Dick, the sixth and present Baronet of Prestonfield, who succeeded his nephew on the 2nd of June, 1808.

*Creation*—First Patent of Prestonfield, 2nd of March, 1677; Patent of Entail, the 22d of March, 1707.

<sup>f</sup> Sir William Dick, the fourth Baronet, of Prestonfield, was born the 7th of January, 1762, and having engaged in military pursuits was, at the age of sixteen, Adjutant in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, and soon after promoted to a Captain in the 10th regiment of Foot, but he retired from the army on succeeding to the estate; he afterwards was promoted to the rank of Major in the Mid-Lothian Fencible Cavalry, in which situation he was serving at the time of his death. He married at Paris, on the 3rd of March, 1780, Miss Johanna Douglas, heiress of Garwaldfoot, in the county of Peebles; and by her (who died at Prestonfield, the 4th of November, 1794) he had a son, Alexander, born the 8th of December, 1786, who succeeded him, and five daughters: 1. Elizabeth, died young; 2. Mary, married the Rev. David Wauchope, of the English church, second surviving son of the late John Wauchope, Esq., of Edmonstone, from which marriage a son was born, named John; Mary, his mother, died on the 24th of February, 1810; 3. Anne; 4. Agnus-Johanna; and, 5. Elizabeth. Sir William died (in the assembly at Durham, at which city he was then on service with his regiment) the 19th of November, 1796, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Alexander Dick, the fifth Baronet, of Prestonfield, who died shortly after coming of age, the 2nd of June, 1808, and was succeeded by his uncle, John, second son of Sir Alexander, the third Baronet.



## INNES\*

(OF BALVENY).

THIS branch of the highly respectable and ancient family of INNES, is descended from a younger son of

Sir Robert Innes, of that Ilk, mentioned in the foregoing part of this volume, page 2, who was a man of great bravery, and often distinguished himself in the service of his King and country, particularly at the battle of Brechin, in 1452. He married ———, a daughter of ——— Douglas, Baron of Drumlanrig, by whom he had three sons, viz. 1. James; 2. Walter, ancestor of the Inneses of Innermarkie, &c., and of whom the present family is descended; and, 3. Robert, progenitor of the Inneses of Drenie, &c.; and also two daughters, of whom Margaret became wife of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford, ancestor of the Earl of Finlater; and the youngest, wife of ——— Barclay, of Towie. Sir Robert died before the year 1644, and was succeeded at Innes by his eldest son; but this line of descent is carried on by

Walter, his second son, who got possession of the lands of Innermarkie about the year 1480, which became the chief title of the family. He afterwards got a charter under the Great Seal, “Waltero Innes,” &c., of part of the lands of Auchlevon, Ardoune, and Harlaw, dated anno 1490: also a charter of the lands of Conosis, &c., dated the 11th of December, 1507. He left issue three sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Walter Innes, of Auchintoul; 3. Peter, of Keam, progenitor of the Inneses of Coxton, &c. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, second Baron of Innermarkie, who got a charter under the Great Seal, “Roberto Innes de Innermarkie, terrarum de Rothiebrishbane,” &c., dated anno 1511: also another charter of the lands of Crummock, &c., dated in 1512. He married Elizabeth Stewart, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Walter Innes, of Auchluncart. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Innes, third Baron of Innermarkie, who got a charter under the Great Seal, “Roberto Innes de Innermarkie,” &c., of several lands, dated anno 1528: and two charters of the lands and barony of Monycabo, and others dated in 1530: also a charter of the lands of Ugston, Plewlands, &c., dated in 1539; and another charter of the lands of Gargirton, Hilton, and Newton, dated



in 1545. He left issue two sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Walter Innes, of Inverbreakie. Robert, of Innermarkie, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Innes, the fourth Baron of Innermarkie, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Roberto Innes de Innermarkie salmonum piscaria inter fluxum maris et lie Mouth de Innerspey,*" &c., dated anno 1570. He married Margaret, daughter of William Innes, of that Ilk, and was killed in a family feud by Robert Innes, younger of Innes, anno 1584. He left issue a son,

Sir Robert Innes, the fifth Baron of Innermarkie, and first Baronet of Balvenie, who got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Roberto Innes de Innermarkie, locum, ædificia, domus, pomaria, hortos, quæ olim ad fratres minores burgi de Elgin, pertinnerunt,*" &c., dated anno 1595: also a charter, "*terrarum de Lirkhill de Langbride in vicecom. de Elgin et Forres eum mansione præcentoris ecclesiæ cathedralis Moravien,*" &c., dated in the same year 1595. He afterwards acquired from Lord Ochiltrie the lands and barony of Balveny, and got a charter under the Great Seal, "*Roberto Innes de Innermarkie, terrarum, domini, et baronie de Balveny,*" &c., dated anno 1615, which last barony became the chief title of his family, as is instructed by another charter under the Great Seal, "*Roberto Innes de Balveny terrarum de Lochquy, eum molendino earund' et molendino de Peticassie,*" &c., dated anno 1623. He was afterwards, by King Charles I., created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by the title of Sir Robert Innes, of Balveny, the 12th of February, 1631. He left issue two sons, 1. Sir Walter, his heir; 2. William, of Kinnermony, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Isabel, married to Robert Cuming, of Altyr, and had issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son: but the line was carried on by

William Innes, of Kinnermony, second son of Sir Robert, the first Baronet, of Balveny; he was father of

Walter Innes, designed by the title of Ortoun, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, of Eliston, by whom he had a son,

James, afterwards Sir James Innes, of Ortoun, who, upon the death of his cousin, Sir Robert Innes, the third Baronet, of Balveny, succeeded to his ho-

\* Sir Walter Innes, the second Baronet, of Balveny, married Lillias, daughter of Sir John Grant, of that Ilk, by whom he had a son,

Robert Innes, the third Baronet, of Balveny, who succeeded him. This Sir Robert and his father, having been great loyalists in the reign of King Charles I. and II., suffered many hardships on that account, greatly incumbered their paternal estate, and sold their lands of Balveny, &c., soon after the Restoration. Sir Robert dying without issue, the representation devolved upon the descendants of William, of Kinnermony, before mentioned, as in the text.





hours, as heir male, and was the fourth Baronet of this family. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Fraser, of Cairnbiddy, brother of Lord Fraser, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Robert<sup>b</sup>, his heir, the fifth Baronet; 2. Charles, afterwards Sir Charles, the sixth Baronet; 3. Walter, who died unmarried; 4. William, a Captain in the Queen's Dragoons, afterwards the seventh Baronet; and, 5. James, a Captain in the Royal Navy. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, married to Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart., of Dalvey; and, 2. Mary, married to Mr. Watt, Minister of Alves, afterwards of Forres; she died the 8th of April, 1777; 3. Jean, wife of John Geddes, Esq., died at Orton, the 9th of August, 1788. Sir James died anno 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent is now carried on by

Sir William Innes, the fourth son of Sir James, the fourth Baronet, and seventh of Balveny. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Sir Charles the sixth Baronet, on the 8th of April, 1768; married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hodges, of Ipswich, Esq., (she died at Ipswich the 15th of May, 1770) and had issue two daughters: 1. Elizabeth-Charlotte; 2. Sarah-Catharine. He married, secondly, on the 22nd of March, 1774, being then a Captain in the 2nd regiment of Light Dragoons, Mary-Maria, daughter and heiress of Major Parsons, of the city of York, but by her has no issue.

*Creation*—12th of February, 1631.

<sup>b</sup> Sir Robert Innes, of Orton, the fifth Baronet, married Margery, daughter of Colonel Winram; by whom he had only one surviving daughter, Catharine, married to James, seventeenth Lord Forbes, and died the 16th of April, 1805. He died, anno 1758, without issue male (his widow surviving him until the 30th of September, 1765) and was succeeded in his honours by his brother,

Sir Charles Innes, second son of Sir James, of Orton, the fourth Baronet, and who became the sixth Baronet of this family. He was an officer in the army, and married Isabel, daughter and heiress of ——— Paton, of Kinnaldie, by whom he had a son, John, who died young. Sir Charles died the 8th of April, 1768, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir William Innes, the seventh and present Baronet, as in the text.



## MACKENZIE

(OF SCATWELL.)

THIS family of Scatwell is a junior branch of the ancient stock of Kintail\*, and is descended from

Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Tarbat and Coigach, second son of Colin, eleventh Baron of Kintail, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of John Grant, of Grant; he made a considerable figure in the reign of King James V., from whom he had several charters under the Great Seal, of different lands and baronies; and having married Margaret, daughter of Torquil Macleod, of Lewes, by her he had several children: 1. Sir John, his successor, was progenitor of the Earls of Cromarty; and, 2. Kenneth, the first of this family.

Kenneth Mackenzie, of Scatwell, second son of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Tarbat, married, first, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, commonly called the Black Baron, (by his wife, Margaret, daughter of William Sutherland, seventh Baron of Duffin), by whom he had a son, John, his apparent heir, who married Anne, daughter of Roderick Mackenzie, of Redcastle, by whom he had only a daughter, Lillias, married to Colin Mackenzie, of Kincaig, but dying without issue male, the representation of the family descended to his half-brother, Kenneth; also three daughters: 1. Jean, married to Robert Munro, of Laamlar; 2. Anne, married to Macculloch, of Park, died without issue; and, 3. Catharine, married to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Langwall. He married, secondly, Janet, eldest daughter of Walter Ross, of Invercharron, by Christian, his wife, daughter of Andrew Munro, of Milnton, and by her he had four sons and two daughters: 1. Alexander; 2. Roderick; 3. George, who all died young; and, 4. Kenneth, afterwards Sir Kenneth, who carried on the line of this family, of whom afterwards. The daughters were, 1. Isabel, married to John Macleod, of Contallich, Tutor

\* Abercrombie tells us, that along with the Scots who distinguished themselves at the battle of Largs, in 1263, there was one foreigner singularly remarkable; this was Colin Fitzgerald, son to the first Earl of Desmond, in Ireland. Upon this gallant gentleman, the grateful Alexander, the Scottish monarch, was afterwards pleased to bestow the lands of Kintail, and from his son and heir, Kenneth, do the noble family of Seaforth, and the numerous and brave clan of the Mackenneths, or Mackenzies, descend.



of Macleod, and was mother of John Macleod, of Muiravenside; and, 2. Christiana, married, first, John Gray, of Arboll, and, secondly, to George Gordon, of Aspidale, but died without issue.

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, of Seatwell, youngest and only surviving son of the first Kenneth, was created a Baronet by Queen Anne, the 22nd of February, 1703, and married, first, Lillas, eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Findon, whereby the family of Findon sunk, and was united to this. By her he had four sons and three daughters: 1. George, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died unmarried in the year 1705; 2. Sir Roderick, who became his father's heir; 3. Alexander, who died young; and, 4. Simon, of Scotsburn, (who married, first, Joan, daughter of William Mackenzie, of Balmaduthie, by whom he had a son, Roderick, and two daughters, Lillas and Margaret; he married, secondly, Vere, daughter of Patrick Campbell, of Edinchip, by whom he had a son, Charles, and two daughters, Anne and Christian), and died on the 23rd of July, 1761, at his house in Ross-shire. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, married, first, to Mr. Æneas Macleod, of Cadboll, and, secondly, to Roderick Mackenzie, of Applecross; 2. Isabel, married, first, to Kenneth Baine, of Tullock, without issue, and, secondly, to Roderick Chisholm, of Comar, and had issue, and died at Cherry Isle, in Inverness-shire, the 7th of October, 1755; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to William Mackenzie, of Balmaduthie, and died at Killen, in Ross-shire, at an advanced age, the 24th of September, 1772. Sir Kenneth married, secondly, Christian, eldest daughter of Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, of Avoch, but she died without issue. He married, thirdly, Abigail, daughter of John Urquhart, of Newhall, by whom he had a son, Kenneth, who died at Bengal in February, 1776, a Captain in the East India Company's service; and two daughters: 1. Jean, married to Kenneth Mackenzie, of Dundonell, and died the 4th of April, 1786; and, 2. Anne, married to Thomas Mackenzie, of Ord. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Roderick Mackenzie, the second Baronet, of Seatwell, who married Janet, daughter of Ludovick Grant, of Grant, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Alexander Brodie, of Lethen, and by her, who died at Roschaugh, aged seventy-four, the 10th of February, 1761, he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Lewes, his heir, born in 1715; and, 2. Captain Alexander, who married Lillas, daughter of Simon Mackenzie, of Scotsburn, by whom he had four sons, Roderick, Kenneth, Alexander, and George. The daughters were, 1. Janet, married to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Garloch; 2. Elizabeth, married to Colin Mackenzie, of Mountgerald; and, 3. Margaret, married, in 1749, to



James Cuthbert, of Farnese, merchant in Inverness. Sir Roderick died the 24th of April, 1750, at his house at Rosehaugh, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Lewes Mackenzie, the third Baronet, of Seatwell, who married Isabel, daughter of Colin Mackenzie, of Mountgerald, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of James Fraser, of Auchnagairn. By her, who survived him and died at Findon the 4th of May, 1786, he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Sir Roderick, his heir; 2. Colin; 3. Lewis; 4. George; and, 5. daughter, Lilius, who died unmarried, the 14th of March, 1777. He died at Findon, the 13th of September, 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Roderick Mackenzie, the fourth Baronet, of Seatwell, who served in the army in early life, and rose, in 1762, to the rank of Captain in the Guards; he married, the 7th of April, 1764, Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart., (by Lady Helen, his wife, sister of William, twentieth Earl of Sutherland), and by her he had a son, Lewis, his apparent heir, born the 27th of April, 1765, and married, the 22nd of February, 1794, to Miss Lockhart, daughter of the late Thomas Lockhart, Esq., Commissioner of Excise in Scotland; and two daughters: 1. Catharine, born the 7th of October, 1766; and, 2. Helen.

*Creation*—22nd of February, 1703.

---

## NASMYTH.\*

THOUGH the family of Nasmyth cannot be carried by lineal descent higher than the sixteenth century, yet there is no family in Scotland that has produced a greater number of respectable individuals since that period. The first upon record is

Michael Nasmyth, a man not only of landed property, but also of court influence, as we find him to have been of the royal household, and also possessed of the lucrative and at that time highly honourable office of Chamberlain of the Archbishopric of St. Andrews. As early as 1545, we find a disposition, by Magister Johannes Moscrop, of the lands of Dollerburn and Dogfat. "Honorabili viro Michaeli Nasmyth," but his principal estates he acquired by a marriage with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireses of John Baird.





of Posso\*, in or before the year 1554, for on the 31st of May, in that year, a charter under the Great Seal was granted, "Michaeli Nasmyth servitori reginæ," of half the lands of Posso, with the mansion-house, tower, and fortalice, garden and orchard of the same, on the resignation of Elizabeth Baird. After this he appears to have acquired very considerable property in the county of Peebles, of which a confirmation was granted to himself and his wife, under the Great Seal, in 1564. During the intestine troubles of Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary, he espoused the interest of that unfortunate Princess, and was present at the battle of Langside, in 1568, when her partizans suffered a total defeat, and she herself was obliged to seek refuge in England. In the distresses which followed, Michael Nasmyth participated: for he was banished along with the rest of Mary's adherents, and the Regent Murray, in levying the revenues of the archbishopric of St. Andrews, appropriated the emoluments which should have pertained to him as Chamberlain; by the death of the Archbishop also, who was cruelly hanged by the opposite party in April, 1570, he lost all those sums, for which that prelate was indebted to him. By his wife, Elizabeth Baird, he had four sons and three daughters, but of their exact seniority we are not quite certain: 1. Michael; 2. John<sup>b</sup>; 3. Thomas, who continued the line; and, 4. John<sup>c</sup>. The daughters were, 1. ———, married to

\* The ancestors of this John Baird were in possession of these estates in the fourteenth century, perhaps earlier. Gilbert, his father, was killed at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; and John, himself, dying in 1527, Elizabeth became possessed of one half of the lands of Posso, and half the superiority of Glenrath, in which she was infeft in 1541.

<sup>b</sup> These two were killed along with Andrew Wightman, a son-in-law of Michael Nasmyth the elder, in a feud between the families of Scott and Nasmyth, in 1588, concerning which there is a curious document extant. This is a "Band of deidly feid," between the Scotts and Nasmyths, representing that in August, 1588, Michael and John Nasmyth had been slain by certain Scotts and their accomplices; but it was now desirable, that the two surnames should be reconciled. Therefore the Scotts, by a bond, obliged themselves to keep the Nasmyths free of harm under a penalty of one thousand pounds Scots. A number of Scotts subscribed the bond, several of whom it appeared were assisted to hold the pen.

Cotemporary with this generation, we find a remission granted to Sir Andrew Nasmyth, for being art and part in the slaughter of John Ferries, in the September preceding, "through the said John breaking ward, and attempting to escape from the castle and fortalice of Erskine, where he was imprisoned until justice could be done on him for theft and divers other causes," dated the 20th of September, 1578. "It is singular," says a judicious antiquary, "to observe the inherent iniquity of some families. Names in Scotland have been abolished by the legislature; and this one of Ferrier, though less noted, has always been distinguished for theft and falsehood."

<sup>c</sup> John Nasmyth, fourth son to Michael Nasmyth, of Posso, was Surgeon to King James VI., and seems to have acquired great wealth. In 1585, he was appointed one of the Surgeons to King James VI. for life, with a pension of one hundred pounds Scots yearly; and in 1589, he was appointed Ordinary Surgeon to the Queen, with another pension of the like amount. He married a daughter of ——— Nisbet, of Dean,



Andrew Wightman, mentioned in the note; 2. ———, married to Thomas Dickson; and, 3. ———, wife of John Tweedy. Michael survived the year 1603, and died probably at a very advanced age between that year and 1609. He was succeeded by his grandson; but the line of descent was intermediately carried on by his third son,

Thomas Nasmyth. He married Joanna, daughter of William Veetch, of Dawick, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, who continued the line; and,

and had three sons, Frederick, Henry, James, and one daughter, Anne. King Charles I. in his instructions to the President of the Court of Session, in 1625, by the twenty-fifth clause enjoins, "that you take especial notice of the children of John Nasmyth, so often recommended by our late dear father and us; and an end to be put to that action." In the following year, the injunctions were renewed. "To the Session; Right trusty, &c., whereas we are informed that there is an action of law at the instance of the children of Johne Nasmyth, late chirurgien to our late dear father of worthie memorie, which hath for a long tyme depended befor zow and is not zit decaydit, to the prjudice of thes children, notwithstanding the same in our said dear father's tyme hath bene often recommended to zour care; thairfor our pleasour is that zow tak the said caus unto zour serious consideration, that justice may be administered thair with convenient expedition, which wee at this tyme doe the rather recommend unto zow in regard that the particular doeth concerne orphans, and particulare such as are not resident within that our kingdom, and that the example may concerne everie persone who shall happin to die during the minoritie of his children. Which recommending to zour earnest care, we bid you farewell. Whythall, the last of February, 1626." The great favour in which Dr. Nasmyth had been with James I. is evident from his accompanying that monarch to England, and from his subsequent attendance upon Prince Henry in his last illness. In this latter, however, his mode of practice was counteracted by the other physicians, and not with the happiest effects. In a life of that Prince, we are told, (for every thing respecting one so amiable and promising, must be interesting, particularly when combined with the reports of the immediate cause of his death), that on his arrival at St. James's from the country, being better and having had some intervals before, the physicians hoped that his disorder would prove a tertian, or a bastard tertian at the most. That day, Dr. Nasmyth, the King's Surgeon, attended, who with Dr. Mayern, strongly recommended bleeding, while there was yet sufficient strength to bear it: but this being opposed by the rest, did not take place. Two days after he continued much in the same state, except that his strength gradually declined, and his fever was become continual; from this time Dr. Mayern and Dr. Nasmyth urged the necessity of bleeding, but were still over-ruled, though nature indicated that way of relief, by a return of the bleeding at his nose, which had been stopped for some time before. Continuing to decline, his speech at length became confused, and he would often call upon Sir David Murray, in whom he had the highest confidence, by his name, "David, David, David!" who coming to the Prince to know his pleasure, his Highness answered with a sigh, "I would say somewhat, but I cannot utter it;" which form he still used as long as he had any sense or memory. Among those who still attended closely upon him, Dr. Nasmyth sitting by his bed-side, his Highness pulled him to him by the hand, speaking to him somewhat, but so marticularly, by reason of the rattling in his throat, that he could not be understood. The Prince perceiving this, turned from him with a deep sigh; and never afterwards, unless urged, spoke either to him or any other person. The Prince died on the 6th of November, 1612; and Dr. Nasmyth soon after his royal patron; and there is a monument in the Grey Friars church-yard, Edinburgh, which was erected to his memory in 1614. By one clause of his will, he leaves to his daughter, Anne, "ane rubie wirth ane hundred pounds sterling; ane chain of fine orientall in number 1500, it cost mysel ane hundred and fifty pounds sterling."



2. John; and in 1578, his wife, Joanna, was infeft by his father, Michael, in the lands of Stirkfield. He died before his father, and the succession went to his eldest son,

James Nasmyth, who was served heir to his father, Thomas, in 1609, and to his grandfather, Michael, in 1611; and in 1624, there is a retour of, "Jacobus Nasmyth de Posso, hæres Michaelis Nasmyth de Posso avi sui in terris de Dollerburne," &c. He further acquired the second half of the lands of Posso, from the Hays of Smithfield, in 1617, whose ancestor had married the coheiress of John Baird, of Posso. This James Nasmyth was elected one of the Members of the Scottish Parliament in 1627, and also held the office of Sheriff of the county of Peebles<sup>d</sup>. He married Agnes, daughter of William Burnet, of Barns<sup>e</sup>, in 1610, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, Christian: 1. Michael, who succeeded<sup>f</sup>; 2. John, who, in 1656, married Isabella Murray,

<sup>d</sup> In the latter capacity we find him presiding at a "wappon-shawing of the heritors of Tweedale," which illustrates the manner in which the ancient military force of Scotland was prepared for war. The document proving this is still preserved in the archives of the family, and commences as follows:

"At that place of the Burro Mure of Peebles, callit the King's Mure, in presence of James Nasmyth, of Posso, Sheriff Depute of the sheriuldome of Peeblis, the 15th day of the moneth of Junie, one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven yeares, being the ordinar time, place, and day appointit for the mustering and wappon-schawing of the said sheriuldome, conform to ane act maid be the Lords of his Majestie's Secret Counsall, thereanint and publication following, thereupon compeint the Barronis gentildimen and others undermentioned, and gaffit the musters and schawing of their wappons in manner following, viz., William Brown, in Wester Happleu, Bailzie to my Lord of Zester, in his Lordship's name weid horsit, with ane jack, plet sleeves, steil bonnet, pistol and sword, accompanyit with three-scoir fyve horsemen and four futmen, all with lances and swords, dwelling upon the said nobli Lord his lands within the parishes of Peebles, Lyne, Stobo, and Drumelzier." The Sheriff is himself described to have been provided "with buffel coat, steil bonnet, twa pistollis and sword, accompanyit with fourteen men horsit, with lances and swords, within the parishon of Manner."

<sup>e</sup> A branch of this family has already been recorded in the foregoing part of this work. Robertus de Burnetville is witness to the charter of foundation of Selkirk Abbey, granted by Earl David; and either he or his son is witness to the same Earl's charters, after he ascended the throne of Scotland. The two principal families of the name, are those of the South, in Peebles-shire, and those of the North, called Burnet of Leys, now Baronets; these have long contended for the chiefship. This southern branch was long seated in Peeblesshire, and designated Burnet of Burnetland, claiming a lineal descent from the first Robertus. In the year 1400, on the 29th of September, John Burnet, of that ilk, granted a mortification of a chaplainry of the Holyrood Altar, in the kirk of St. Gregory, of Manner, in the Glasgow diocese, which chaplainry he further enriched with the rents of some tenements of lands and houses belonging to him in the town of Peebles. In the latter end of the fifteenth century, we find John Burnet, who had married Margaret Inglis, sister to ——— Inglis, of Murrilstoun; and his grandson, William, in 1505, was the first designated of Barns, whose grand-daughter appears to have been wife of James Nasmyth.

<sup>f</sup> Michael Nasmyth succeeded his father, James, of Posso; he was knighted by King Charles I. previous to the year 1644, though we cannot ascertain in what year, but there is a bond for six hundred pounds Scots, kent by Sir Michael Nasmyth, younger, of Posso, to the Committee of the Estates of Parliament, in 1644,



fourth daughter of Sir James Murray, of Philiphaugh, and had issue two sons, James and John, whose line we believe to be extinct; and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; and, 3. James, who continued the line. His daughter, Christian, was married, in 1643, or earlier, to Sir John Veetch, of Dawick, who died previous to the year 1687, and to whom she had a son, Michael, who was married in 1697. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Michael, but this line of descent was carried on by his third son,

James Nasmyth, who acquired the estate of Earlsbaugh, in Tweedale. He married ———, daughter of ——— Russel, of Slipperfield, in the same county, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. James, his heir, and who succeeded his cousin, Robert, in the Posso estates; 2. Robert, a Merchant; and, 3. ———, a Physician, who settled in Jamaica. The daughters were, 1. ———; and, 2. Anna, married, first, to George Galbraith, of Bulgair, Esq., and had issue; and, secondly, to the late John Callender, of Crayforth, Esq., a gentleman well skilled in polite literature, and to whom also she had issue. Dying in the latter end of the seventeenth century, he was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards

Sir James Nasmyth, the first Baronet. He was bred to the law, and entered Advocate in 1684. In 1690, he obtained the escheat of Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, and his eldest son; and in 1691, or 1692, an adjudication of the lands of Dawick, to which his titles seem to have completed in 1694 and 1705. By patent, dated the 31st of July, 1706, he received the dignity of the baronetage, limited to him and his heirs male; and in 1712, he succeeded his cousin, Dr. Robert Nasmyth, in the lands of Posso, and in the representation

borrowed in consequence of an act lately passed for raising of money for a present supply to the armies sent to England and Ireland. In 1635, he married, first, Barbara, daughter of Andrew Young, one of the Regents of the College of Edinburgh, by whom he had a son, James; he married, secondly, in 1661, Dame Janet Bruce, Lady Leatham, the widow of Lieutenant-General William Baillie, and by her, or his former wife, had another son and four daughters; his sons were, 1. James Nasmyth, of Posso, whom we find in possession of the family estate in 1671; in 1683, he was appointed Falconer to the King, and in 1686, obtained a yearly pension of one hundred pounds: his aerie has been preserved to the present day, and a lure worn by the King, and presented by him to his Falconer, is yet in the family\*; he died in 1706, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, 2. Dr. Robert Nasmyth, who, on the 1st of November, 1706, was retoured, "*Robertus Nasmyth de Posso, hæres masculus et talzie Jacobi Nasmyth de Posso, fratris germani sui;*" he also died without issue in 1712, and was succeeded by his cousin, James Nasmyth, of Dawick, as in the text. The daughters were, 1. Christian, married to William Brown, of Stevenson; 2. Barbara, to Alexander Dunlop, an Advocate; 3. Margaret, to Michael Anderson, of Tushiclaw, and had issue; and, 4. ———, unmarried.

\* The present Baronet has often supplied the lovers of hawking with birds, which are still esteemed the best in Scotland.





of the family. Sir James married, first, in 1688, Dame Jane Stewart, widow of Sir Ludovick Gordon, of Gordonstown; secondly, Janet, sister of Sir David Murray, of Stanhope; and, thirdly, Barbara, daughter of Andrew Pringle, of Clifton, Esq.; she died his widow at Edinburgh, the 2nd of July, 1768. His issue by these marriages were, 1. James, the second Baronet; 2. Andrew; 3. Robert, bred to the law, in 1739, appointed Clerk to the Admission of Notars, and died at New Posso, the 29th of March, 1760; 4. John; and, 5. Charles. The daughters were, 1. Violet, married to James Carnegie, of Finhaven, Esq., and had issue; 2. Barbara, wife of George Campbell, of Carsgourie, Esq.; 3. Anne, died unmarried; and, 4. Janet, married, in 1732, to Michael Anderson, of Tushielaw, and left one son and two daughters. Sir James died in the month of July, 1720, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Nasmyth, the second Baronet, of Posso. He sat in the British Parliament; and married Jean Keith, daughter of Thomas Keith, Esq., a grandson of the Earl Marischall; by her he had two sons, and one daughter, Anne, who died in infancy: 1. James, the third and present Baronet; and, 2. John, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th West India regiment. Sir James distinguished himself much as a country gentleman, by the planting and other improvements on his estates; and dying at New Posso, the 4th of February, 1779, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Nasmyth, the third and present Baronet, of Posso. In April, 1785, he married Eleanor, second daughter of John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq.\*, by whom he had twelve children: 1. James, born the 11th of May,

\* This lady brought into the Nasmyth family an uninterrupted line of descent from Archibald de Moravia, one of the powerful Scottish Barons whom Edward I. of England obliged to swear fealty to him in 1296; and he is believed to have derived his descent from the Morays, the ancient Lords of Bothwell. He died in the reign of Robert Bruce, and left a son, Roger, who became possessed of the lands of Fallahill, which he left to his son, Alexander de Moravia; whose son, Patrick, is recorded in several precepts and charters in the year 1413. This Patrick died in the reign of James II., and was succeeded by his son, John, who was the first that acquired lands in Philiphaugh, which he obtained by charter, the 20th of July, 1461. His son, Patrick, was succeeded by his son, John, who married Lady Margaret Hepburn, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell; a marriage not recorded in the various peerages, but proved by a charter under the Great Seal, of the date, 27th of March, 1511. James Murray, of Philiphaugh, eldest son of this marriage, married a daughter of Sir John Craunstoun, of Craunstoun, and dying about 1528, was succeeded by his son, Patrick, who not only got a charter of the lands and barony of Craunstoun Riddell, dated the 20th of July, 1529, but also on the 24th of March, 1540, a grant of the customs of the burgh of Selkirk, and a ratification of the heretable sheriffship of Selkirkshire, which had already been granted by King James IV. to his grandfather; this was confirmed to him and his heirs, and continued in the family until the government purchased all the Scottish heretable jurisdictions in 1748. By his wife, a daughter of John, Lord Fleming, he had a son, Patrick, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Blackbarony, by



1786; 2. John, born the 25th of January, 1801; 3. Robert, born the 20th of June, 1805, died the 29th of April, 1807; 4. a son, born the 22nd of February, 1807, and died shortly after his mother, on the 13th of March. Of the daughters, 1. Eleanor-Margaret, born the 21st of August, 1795; 2. Jane-Anne, born the 19th of April, 1797; 3. Mary-Christian, born the 29th of November, 1799; 4. Joanna; 5. Harriet; and, 6. Charlotte; the rest died in infancy. Lady Nasmyth died at her house in York Place, Edinburgh, in February, 1807; she was delivered of a son on the 22nd, (who only survived until the 13th of March), and expired deeply regretted by all her friends and acquaintance.

*Creation*—31st of July, 1706.

whom he had a numerous family. He died in the early part of the reign of James VI., and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Murray, Knt., who was the first of the family designated by the title of Philiphaugh, though half that barony had long been in their possession; by his first lady, Jean, daughter of ——— Scot, of Aulross, he left several children, and also by his second, and dying in 1649, at a very advanced age, he was succeeded by the eldest son of the first marriage. This Sir James Murray was knighted by Charles I., and was in great favour with that monarch; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccartoun, his fourth daughter by whom, Isabel, married James Nasmyth, of Posso, Esq., and his eldest son, Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, was heir to his grandfather, Sir John, (Sir James dying in his father's lifetime); he was by Parliament appointed one of the Judges for trying those of the shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, who had joined Montrose in 1646. He afterwards claimed twelve thousand pounds for the dangers which his estates had sustained from Montrose's troops. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Cavers, heretable Sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, he had a very numerous family; the eldest of which, Sir James Murray, of Philiphaugh, was born in 1655, was an eminent scholar and lawyer, and was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1689, and Lord Register in 1703. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Don, of Newton, Sir James had a large family, the eldest of which was John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq., who was a Member of the British Parliament from 1725 until his death in 1753. By his wife, Eleanora, daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton, son of William, Duke of Hamilton, he left several children; of whom the second son, John Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, married Miss Thomson, and his second daughter by her, Eleanora, was married to Sir James Nasmyth, as in the text.



## COCKBURN

(OF LANGTON.)

DIFFERENT families \* of the name of Cockburn anciently held very extensive possessions in Scotland, and the most eminent were Cockburn of Langton, Cockburn of Cockburn, of Ormiston, Skirling, and Clerkington: the greater part of which, though enjoying the highest offices and prerogatives, are now quite extinct. The first of the family of Langton, we learn from authentic records, was

Alexander de Cockburn. He obtained the barony of Carriden, in the county of Linlithgow, from King David II. in the 29th year of his reign, in 1358, which had been forfeited to the King by what in the law of Scotland is called recognition, or a vassal disposing of his property without consent of his superior. For all property at that time being subject to feudal tenure, the superior could challenge any deed of the vassal which affected the territory of which he was overlord. Thus the charter of the King to Alexander Cockburn, expresses, “*que (baronia) nos contingit ratione escaete pro eo quod Johannes de Veteri Ponte dictam baroniam injuste alienavit, nostra licentia non optenta.*” He made several other acquisitions nearly about the same period, and in 1370, obtained the office of Usher to the King. This office is conferred by a charter, bestowing the barony of Bolton, Carriden, and Langtoun, upon him, with the following clause, enjoining part of his services and conveying the office. “*Itaque quod dictus Alexander hæredes vel assignati sui intersit vel intersint tres sectas capitales viz. sectam itineris justiciarie ceutan infra vicecomitatum de Berwic supra Tuedam, sectam itineris justiciarie tentam apud Edinburgh, et Parliamentum nostrum tentum apud Seonam. Et quod dictus Alexander vel hæredes sint principales Ostiarii nostri ad nostra Parliamenta, generalia consilia, et festa, capiendo de nobis et successoribus nostris per dictum*

\* In the foregoing part of this work (page 305) may be found further particulars of the origin of this family. Where the documents have been so destroyed by time, it may naturally be expected that some difference will be found in the pedigree of the two branches; this, however, we have endeavoured to guard against, by the most elaborate research; but where there are variations which cannot be corrected, we shall do our duty in recording them, fully convinced that no further elucidation can reasonably be hoped for.



tempus liberationem pro duobus armigeris, duobus arcuentibus, cum gladiis et equis pertinentibus eisdem. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unum per calcarium deauratorum ad festum Joannis Baptiste, nomine albæ firmæ si petatur tantum<sup>b</sup>." The grant above specified was ratified by King Robert III. in 1393. This Alexander Cockburn, the first of Langtoun, married Mary de Veteri Ponte, or Vipont, (from which period the family was designed of Langtoun), whose father was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314<sup>c</sup>. By Mary Vipont, to whom, along with himself, David H. in 1338, grants certain lands, he had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Monfode, of Braidwood, in Lanerkschire, by whom he had a son, Edward, ancestor of the Cockburns of Skirling; and there appears to have been another son, John, ancestor of the Cockburns of Ormiston, for in the public records we find an agreement between Alexander Cockburn and Alexander Lyndesay, of Ormiston, concerning the marriage of John, Alexander Cockburn's son, by his first wife, and Janet, daughter and heiress of Alexander Lyndesay, of Ormiston, in the year 1368. Therefore he must have had two sons by his first wife<sup>d</sup>. Either he or his son,

Sir Alexander Cockburn, of Langtoun, was Keeper of the Great Seal between 1389 and 1396. Our researches have not enabled us to decide positively on the earlier facts concerning this genealogy, whence we are in doubt how to distinguish the history of Alexander, the father, from that of his son: and we cannot avoid suspecting that Margaret de Monfode was married to the

<sup>b</sup> The office of Usher thus bestowed on Alexander, was originally an appointment which resulted from personal favour to the grantee. Many other offices, or perhaps the whole attached to the court of the Scottish Kings, were in the same situation. But by degrees a stretch of the royal prerogative extended the gift beyond the life of the grantee, and conferred it on his heirs also. In this manner, offices were vested in some families in perpetuum, and their influence became so great as almost to enable them to resist the power of the crown. Judicial, ministerial, and we believe even military offices, reached females through succession to their forefathers, and by a strange anomaly in the economy of public affairs, it was necessary that they should in some manner discharge the duties peculiar to men. When married, their husbands exercised them, and on their decease their offices descended to the eldest son. Heretable offices at length became such a grievance in Scotland by the powers and privileges of the holders, that the whole were abolished, except a very few, in 1748, and compensations allowed by government to those parties who lost emoluments by it.

<sup>c</sup> The Viponts, or Wepons, were an old family in Scotland. Crawford, the author of the Peerage, observes, in his manuscripts, that he had seen a charter by King William, who succeeded to the throne in 1165, of the lands of Carriden and Bolton, to William de Veteri Ponte, which charter was confirmed by those of subsequent Kings.

<sup>d</sup> There is some slight variation here, from the pedigree of Cockburn of that Ilk; a variation which we must leave undecided.





latter. But there is good evidence that Sir Alexander, the second, of Langtoun, had two sons, Patrick and William, and probably a third brother, the eldest of the family. A charter was granted to him, or his son, by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1423, which is confirmed by one under the Great Seal. It appears that Sir Alexander died before 1440, and was succeeded by a son; but it is not certain whether that

Patrick, or William, were the elder sons. There is a charter under the Great Seal, "*Willielmo de Cockburne filio quondam Alexandri de Cockburn militis domini de Langtoun et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus Patricio de Cockburne fratri suo et heredibus suis quibuscunque de terris de Aldiniston, Ricartzongiston, Kircece, &c.*" 1440. The next in succession is

Alexander Cockburn, of Langton, who married, first, Elizabeth de Creichtoun; but she having died before the year 1473, leaving issue, he married, secondly, Margaret de Dundas. Not long after this period, we observe some notices either of Alexander, or his successor, in an old genealogy of the Homes of Wedderburn. George Home, of Wedderburn, had been attacked at his own house and killed by the English in 1497. "Within ten months of his death, the English again invaded the Merse with three thousand men, destroying the country and buildings except the House of Wedderburn, which was held out against them by his widow. She offered the men along with her twenty pounds Scots, if any of them would sally out and kill one of the English, as an offering to the spirit of her husband. On this, several issued forth on the English as they were passing, and slew some of them. Meanwhile her son, David, was collecting his friends and followers, and being joined by his uncle, Home, of Polwarth, coming from court, mustered five hundred horse, when by means of a stratagem and advantage of the ground they vanquished the English. In this battle, Cockburn, of Langtoun, fought valiantly." He appears to have been succeeded by his son,

William Cockburn, of Langton; who, in the year 1509, resigned his lauds and office into the hands of the crown, for a new investiture to his son, Alex-

\* We have reason to believe him to be the same with Sir William Cockburn, Knt., Baron of Langton, stated, in page 303, to have been killed at the fatal battle of Flodden Field in 1513. He married Lady Aune Home, daughter to the Earl of Home, and had issue by her three or more sons; of whom the eldest, Alexander, must have been the next generation mentioned in the text; the second was ancestor of the Cockburns of that ilk; the others are not to be ascertained with precision, but it is probable, that the learned Patrick Cockburn, recorded in the note, page 303, was either his son or grandson.



ander. He had another son, William, who married a sister of ——— Home, of Wedderburn. This line of descent runs through his eldest son,

Alexander Cockburn, who, by the grant above referred to, obtained the office of Chief Usher to King James IV., and the charter by which it is bestowed, annexes it to the family estate in these words: "Sciatis nos dedisse, &c. omnes et singulas terras et baroniam de Langtoun, et omnes terras et Baroniam de Carriden in vicecomitatu de Linlithgow una cum officio principalis ostiarii nostri pro omni tempore: tam tempore nostri quam successorum nostrorum: capiendo de nobis et successoribus nostris ac domiciliis nostri servitoribus, liberationem quotidie pro seipso cum duobus armigeris et duobus areutenentibus cum suis equis et servitoribus pro custodia earundem &c.: ac pro bono et gratuita servitio nobis impenso et impendendo per dictum Alexandrum et heredes suos, &c. Et hac presenti carta facimus, creamus et incorporamus totas et integras predictas terras in integram Baroniam denucupandam Baroniam de Langtoun. Et Volumus quod manerium et fortalitium de Langtoun sit principale messuagium ejusdem integræ Baronie in perpetuum: Cuiquidem baronie unimus et incorporamus dictum officium principalis ostiarii nostri cum libertatibus et divoriis ejusdem ut sit quedam dependentia dictæ baronie et idem semper hæreat comitatur et sequatur eandem in perpetuum apud Edinburgum 20 Februarij, 1504 [1509] Regni nostri 22." This office of Usher is thus annexed to a certain territory, with the view of being ever retained in the family of Langton, and descending through successive generations. Alexander died before the year 1517<sup>6</sup>, and was succeeded by his son,

James Cockburn, of Langton: at least the succession, as far as we have ascertained, is preserved in the direct line. James was then in minority, and his father instead of appointing his own brother, William, guardian of his son, selected for that office, ——— Cockburn, of Clerkington, ——— Nisbet, of Nisbet, and ——— Chirnside, of Chirnside. The guardians took possession of the tower of Langton for behoof of their ward, but William Cockburn, who, as before observed, had married a sister of ——— Home, of Wedderburn, and offended with the slight he had suffered, laid siege to the tower with the assistance of his brother-in-law. At that time, the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, had made a visit to France, and during his absence had named Sir

<sup>6</sup> If the preceding note is correct, this Alexander is the same who is recorded, in page 308, to have fallen along with his father at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; a circumstance with which his son, James, being left a minor, appears to coincide. He also left a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Boswell, son of Sir Alexander, of Dalnute.



Antony D'Arcy de la Bastie, a French Knight, already Warden of the Marches, his delegate. De la Bastie had often distinguished himself before; and when the Regent had found it necessary to promote the internal tranquillity of the kingdom, by putting the Earl of Home and his brother to death, he had conferred the office of Warden, held by the former, on him. The Warden, then on his progress towards the Borders, having received intelligence of the designs of William Cockburn and his assistants, dispatched a mission requiring the attendance of —— Home, of Wedderburn; with which, on obtaining a passport, he complied. De la Bastie treated him courteously, assuring him thus, if Cockburn was wronged, justice should not be denied him, and he also requested that the present undertaking might be abandoned. Home apologised for himself, but informed the delegate, that neither Cockburn nor his own brothers were under his command. Whereupon the delegate, with tokens of displeasure, signified that he would himself treat them according to their deserts. Home then reflecting on the recent fate of the chief of his family, who under some specious pretence had been enticed to the capital, tried, condemned, and executed, and considering if De la Bastie reached Dunbar, a fortress on the coast, he should be able to return with a powerful force, endeavoured to counteract his purpose. Therefore he sent a private injunction to Cockburn and his brothers, to mount their best horses and attack the delegate's party, which consisted only of fifty horsemen in number, some belonging to Berwickshire, others to Tweedale, and the rest being his own countrymen. Cockburn and his friends hastily availed themselves of the advantage, and though their party did not exceed eighteen horsemen, they unexpectedly fell on De la Bastie, shouting, Wedderburn, Wedderburn, Wedderburn, which brought the country people to their assistance. The men of Tweedale were the first to flee, and among them was —— Ker, of Littledean, whom De la Bastie soon followed. The delegate was mounted on a fleet horse, which had formerly belonged to the same Lord Home who suffered at Edinburgh, and made his way towards Dunse; but being overloaded with French trappings, or armour, his horse is said to have sunk in a bog, where he was himself assailed by one of his pursuers. Nevertheless, he defended himself bravely until Home's brothers came up, when he was slain by Patrick Home, of Broomhouse. The chroniclers of the day affirm, that Home having cut off the head of his unfortunate victim, knit it by the hair to the bow of his saddle, and in savage triumph thus rode to his own mansion. This event happened in the year 1517. Although Cockburn, Home, and three of his brothers, were next year condemned for this atrocious deed by a Parliament held at Edinburgh, the Scottish government was then



too weak to enforce the sentence, and the culprits were afterwards pardoned. On mature age, James Cockburn, of Langtoun, probably joined the party hostile to Mary. But he was one of the jury that acquitted the Earl of Bothwell of the murder of Darnley. He was present at Carberry Hill when the contending parties met in presence of the Queen, and he subscribed the bond of association for establishing the authority of her son. James was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Cockburn. During his father's life, he obtained from King James V. new investitures of the family possessions, and an appointment of Principal Usher to the King, to himself, his heirs, and assigns. The grant is dated the 9th of January, 1541, and runs, "Alexandro Cokburn filio et heredi apparenti Jacobi Cokburn de Langtoun, heredibus suis et assignatis, de omnibus et singulis terris de Langtoun, Carredyn, etc. una cum officio Ostiarii regis principalis, tam rege quam successoribus suis, omni tempore affaturo: capiendi de rege et successoribus suis ac hospitii regis magistris, qui pro tempore fuerint: quotidianam liberationem pro seipso et duobus armigeris ac duobus arcute nentibus cum suis equis et servitoribus administrantibus sibi et heredibus suis in hujusmodi officii exercitatione: super resignationem dicti Jacobi: cum clausula de novodamus: tenendis de rege in libera baronia cum privilegio liberæ forestæ, etc." The next whom we find in succession, and apparently his son, is

William Cockburn, of Langtoun. In 1595, the lands and barony of Langtoun, with the office of Principal Usher and its fees and casualties, were granted to him, and his heirs male whatsoever bearing the arms and surname of Cockburn. But he was previously in possession, and the grant is only renewed. William was knighted before 1609, in which year, new investitures are taken to him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington. He married Helen, fifth daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, (she re-married Henry Rollo, of Woodneston), and by her he had a son,

Sir William Cockburn, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Langtoun, together with the office of Principal Usher annexed to the barony in 1629. He or his father, we have been unable to ascertain which, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in the year 1627. It appears, that during the life of Sir William, and before the alterations to which we are about to allude followed, some question concerning the office of Usher prevailed. Principal Baillie in his Letters relates, "that while the question of Ushery was depending in Parliament in 1641, Langton too rashly takes a rod and puts himself in possession of the place." The King, who was present, offended at





his presumption, ordered him into custody, which gave birth to a motion on the part of the Marquis of Argyle, that when any subject of debate occurred, two Members of each estate should be deputed to acquaint the King. Accordingly, deputies having obtained an audience of his Majesty in the course of the same day, they remonstrated on a Member of the House being committed without advice of Parliament; and required him to enact a law, that neither he nor his successors should do so without the advice of the House. Soon after this incident, Sir William Cockburn granted the life-rent of his office of Usher to two persons of the family of Maxwell of Innerwick, with power to them to execute the duties of it in the same manner as he could himself have done. One of these persons having died, Colonel Robert Cunningham was substituted in his place, thus transferring the personality of the office to a stranger. A charter then passed under the Great Seal, appointing Sir William Cockburn and Colonel Cunningham joint Ushers, and dividing the fees of office equally between them during the life of the latter, but in case of his predeceasing Sir William, the whole to remain with him as before. Sir William married a daughter of the family of Atchison, of Glencarny, by whom he had a son,

Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langtoun. On the 10th of December, 1657, during the protectorate of Cromwell, Sir Archibald was retoured heir to his father in the office of Principal Usher, still held jointly with Colonel Cunningham, also in the barony of Langtoun, and other property. Their right was confirmed by King Charles II. in 1660 and 1662. In 1674, Sir Archibald having purchased Cunningham's life-rent, obtained another grant of the office with a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds, and other emoluments annexed to it for ever. All these deeds, and what preceded them, were confirmed in Parliament in 1681. Sir Archibald having subjected himself to debts to a great amount, resigned his estates to his son, and also the life-rent of his office; and it has been stated, that Sir Archibald and his eldest son were escheated in the year 1690, and that their escheat was obtained by Sir James Nasmyth, of Posso. In the year 1686, Sir Archibald Cockburn obtained the office of Heretable Sheriff of Berwickshire, and the barony of Home, which had lately pertained to the Earl of that title. In 1704, the office of Usher and estates were completely carried out of the family. Sir Archibald was M. P. for Berwickshire, in the Convention Parliament in 1688-9; and married Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the first Earl of Breadalbane, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Sir Archibald, who succeeded his father; in 1684, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie, but probably had no issue, as he was succeeded by his brother; and, 2. Sir Alexander. His daugh-



ter, Anne, married Sir George Stewart, the second Baronet of Grandtully, but died at Dundee in 1757, without issue. Sir Archibald died in 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent was continued by his second.

Sir Alexander Cockburn. On the 11th of February, 1711, he was returned heir to his brother, Sir Archibald, in the lands and barony of Langtoun, and the office of Usher. He seems to have been succeeded by his grandson, as his father, Sir Archibald, is in various writings called the great grandfather of the next succeeding Baronet. The line of descent is therefore evidently carried on by his son,

—— Cockburn, who married ——, daughter of —— ——, and left two sons: 1. Sir Alexander<sup>6</sup>, who succeeded his grandfather, and being an officer in the Guards, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, but dying without issue, the title devolved upon his cousin; and, 2. William, who continued the line of descent. Dying before his brother, the succession went to his son,

William Cockburn, Esq.; who married Jane, daughter of —— ——, of ——; she survived him, and died at Edinburgh, the 23rd of August, 1789. By her he had a son,

Sir James Cockburn, who succeeded his cousin, Sir Alexander; and in 1772, was elected M. P. for Peebles, Linlithgow, &c. He married, on the 31st of March, 1755, Miss Douglas, daughter of —— Douglas, Esq., of Murth, (died at Bristol Hotwells in 1766), by whom he had a son, Alexander, who died the 4th of July, 1768, and three daughters: 1. Mary; 2. Frances; and, 3. Harriet, married at Hampton, the 3rd of June, 1792, to James Nicholas Duntze, Esq., second son of Sir John Duntze, of Rockbere House, in Devonshire. On the 10th of July, 1769, Sir James married to his second wife, Miss Ayscough,

<sup>6</sup> This Sir Alexander, about the year 1742, commenced a law-suit against the creditors of his predecessors, for the purpose of having it declared that the office of Usher was of that personal nature, and belonged to the descendants of the family, so as to preclude their ancestors from contracting debts by which it might be affected. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and the office of Principal Usher to the King has since been frequently bought and sold for the mere object of emolument. Some years after his decease, on the 15th of December, 1757, a sale took place in the Parliament House, at Edinburgh, of the estates of Langton, and other subjects, his property, and which was the greatest judicial sale then known. The lands lay all in the county of Berwick, and were set up at about twenty-three years purchase of the free rent. The barony of Langton, set up at twenty-six thousand five hundred pounds, was sold for fifty thousand pounds; estate of Simprim at six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four pounds, sold for twelve thousand two hundred pounds; and the office of Heretable Usher to his Majesty, the salary of which was two hundred and fifty pounds, with eight pounds six shillings and eight-pence perquisites, set up at five thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, was sold to Mr. Alexander Coutts for six thousand five hundred pounds.



daughter of the late Dean of Bristol, and niece to Lord Littelton, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, now all living: 1. Sir James, the present Baronet; 2. George, a Captain in the Royal Navy, married his cousin, Mary Cockburn, by whom he has no issue; 3. the Reverend William Cockburn, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, married at Drayton Basset, in Staffordshire, the 20th of December, 1806, to Miss Elizabeth Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert Peel, of Drayton Manor, Bart., M. P. for Tamworth, &c., by whom he has issue two sons; 4. Alexander, his Majesty's Consul-General for Lower Saxony, married Yolande De Vignier, (deceased in 1810), by whom he has issue one son and three daughters; and, 5. Francis, a Captain in the army, married, on the 24th of November, 1804, to Alicia, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Sandys, (by the Right Honourable Lady Frances Bennet, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Tankerville,) by whom he has no issue. The daughter, Augusta, was married at Harrow, the 7th of August, 1807, to the Rev. Charles Hawkins, Rector of Kelston, in Somersetshire, to whom she has issue. Sir James dying at Hillingdon Heath, the 26th of July, 1804, aged seventy-five, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir James Cockburn, the present Baronet, of Langton; who was, in 1806, appointed Under Secretary of State; in 1807, Governor and Commander in Chief of Curacoa; and in 1811, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands. He married the Honourable Mariana Devereux, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Viscount Hereford, premier Viscount of England, by whom he has issue one daughter, Mariana-Augusta.



## STRACHAN

(PREMIER BARONET<sup>1</sup>).

THE surname of Strachan, which in the successive changes of orthography appears Strathchyn, Strathaquin, Straquhen, and otherwise, is local, there being a parish so called in the North of Scotland. Nisbet affirms, that the district was anciently erected into a county palatine, as he finds a Walterus, Comes Palatinus, de Strachan, and considers it the only instance known in the kingdom.

Disregarding the authority of those historians whom the moderns are inclined to doubt, the name of Strachan is carried by authentic documents to a period of high antiquity. By a charter, supposed previous to the year 1165,

Walderus de Strathecian grants to the monks of St. Andrews, "terra de Blackeroch extra silvam cum communi pastura inter Feyhan et De adsexaginta porcos, et ad sexaginta vaccas cum fetibus suis donec trium fuerint annorum et ad viginti equos cum sequela sua donec quatuor fuerint annorum." The boundaries of these lands are apparently the rivulets Feuch and Dy, in the present barony of Strachan, in Kincardineshire. From the same deed we learn that he was succeeded by

Ranulfus, though it is not specified in what degree of propinquity. He had a son,

John, who certainly succeeded him. In the year 1278, he conveys the lands of Beth Waldef to the Abbot and Monks of Dunfermline, in these terms, "Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Strathechyn filius et heres quondam domini Ranulphi de Strathechyn salutem in domino: noveritis universitas vestra, me die Sabati proxima post festum Sancti Dunstani archiepiscopi, in mense Maio anno Gracie 1278, apud castrum puellarum de Edinburgh, in camera domini regis: etc." The charter then proceeds to narrate the resignation of Beth Waldef into the hands of the King. Probably the direct male line of the family terminated in this or the succeeding generation, as the territory of Strachan, it is said, came by marriage to Sir Alexander Frazer, High Chamberlain to King Robert I. If this be correct, Sir Alexander must

<sup>1</sup> The title of Gordonstoun having for some years lain dormant, the Strachan patent has been considered as the oldest; the Gordonstoun patent has however been claimed by Gordon, of Letterfurie, and which, when fully established, will be entitled to the precedency.





have been twice married, as we know from authentic records, that Robert I. bestowed his own sister on him. In 1316, he obtained a royal charter, "de omnibus et singulis terris de Strachethyne de Essely et Achenerooks, faciundo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Alexander et heredes sui, forinsecum servitium, quantum pertinet ad predictam baroniam." Sir Alexander Frazer left a son, John, who succeeded him; he was also knighted; he had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir William Keith, of Keith, Marischal of Scotland. In 1365, a charter was granted by Sir William Keith, and Margaret Frazer, his spouse, grand-daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Frazer, Lord of the barony of Strathekyn, of certain lands to Adam Pringle; and, in 1376, there is a confirmation by Robert II. to Robert de Keth, of the barony and forests of Strathechin, on the resignation of his father and mother, William de Keth, Marischal, and Margaret Frazer.

On the territorial possessions of the family descending to a female, the male representation was carried on by another branch. In the reign of David II.,

Sir James Stratheyhan is said to have married Agneta Quagie, heiress of Thorntoun, and with her to have obtained the lands and barony of Thorntoun, in Kincardineshire, wherein he was confirmed by charter from King David I. at Forfar, between 1134 and 1153, then called Thorrietoune, in the Mers\*. There was formerly in the possession of Lord Salton, a charter granted to them by King David II., in the 34th year of his reign, or 1363. Sir James had two sons: 1. Donald, who married Annabell, daughter of ————, and had one daughter, Christian, married to Sir Malcolm Fleming, of Biggar, ancestor of the Earls of Winton; probably, about the year 1343, Donald obtained a charter to himself of property in Forfar, and Aberdeenshire; and, 2. John, who, by his brother dying without male issue, carried on the line of the family. On the death of Sir James, he was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line was continued by his second son,

Sir John Strathechyn, above named. He is said to have been knighted by King Robert II., but we have not been able to discover the period of his birth or decease. The Strachans at this time enjoyed extensive possessions in Scotland, and there is a charter in 1365, by King David II., "Dilecto consanguinco nostro Alexander de Strathethyne," of Morfy, in Kincardineshire. We are

\* Though Boethius mentions the surname of Strachan amongst those local ones given by Malcolm Canmore to the brave warriors who had assisted him against the Usurper; yet the tradition of the country assigns a different reason for the name; and it is asserted, that this family have received their descent and appellation from one John, son to Macdonald, of that ilk, who for his valour at the battle of Cromdair, against the Danes, had the surname of Stratean, which signifies "straight forward."



unable exactly to connect this Sir John with the next generation, but we believe he was succeeded either by his son or nephew,

Alexander Strachan, of Thornton, who flourished in the reign of Robert III., and under the regency of the Duke of Albany. In the year 1414, he appears as a witness to a charter of the lands of Torwood. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hay, of Tillibothy and Enzie, by whom he had a son,

Alexander Strachan, of Thornton, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Rose, of Kilravock, and had a son,

John Strachan, who is the next whom we find in possession, and was certainly the son of Alexander. On the 5th of February, 1473, John Strathachin, of Thornthoun, is witness to a charter of King James III. to George Strathachin, of Lesmorehi, and in the subsequent year he obtains a royal charter of all the lands of Thornton, in the county of Kincardine, as also of the lands of Wismanstoun, Myrtoun, and Pitgervy. This John Strachan executed an entail of his estate on his sons and their heirs male, whom failing, on his own nearest heirs male whatsoever bearing the name and arms of Strachan, the 5th of March, 1487. In Macfarlane's Manuscripts it is said, that he married Margaret, daughter of ——— Straiton, of Lauriston, which was an ancient family in Kincardineshire, and had two sons by her. We have not found Margaret's name on record; but we know from authentic documents that John Strachan, of Thornton, married Janet Ross, to whom there is reserved, in 1503, a reasonable third part of the lands of Thornton; therefore Margaret may have been another wife. He had five sons: 1. David; 2. John, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Durham, of Grange, and was the continuator of the line of descent; 3. William; 4. Andrew; and, 5. George. The year of John's decease is not known; he still survived in 1490, as there is then a confirmation under the Great Seal of a grant by him and David, his son and heir apparent, of an annuity of eleven marks for a Chaplain. It is possible that he did not die before 1503, in which year, David is still called his heir apparent. An historian of the seventeenth century relates, that "this zeir, 1506, the King in persone holds justice courtes in diverse pairts of the kingdome, quherin to the grate ioy and contentment of his people, he shewes many actes of a prudent King, and a wysse justiciar without partiality: among wieh the Laird of Thornton for murthering his wyffe, had his head struke from his bodey, by the stroake of ane axe at Edinbrughe Crosse." David, the eldest son of John, next succeeded. He was Justice-Clerk from 1492 to 1497. Before the year 1512, or 1513, he married Margaret Hay, who is said to have been a daughter of William, Earl of Errol, but probably he had no issue. In 1512, a royal charter of



the lands of Brigton, in the barony of Thorntoun, was granted by King James V. to David Strathachin, and Margaret Hay, his wife. David resigned his estate in favour of his nephew, Alexander Strachan, but reserving his own life-rent, that of his wife, and also a life-rent to John, his brother, and Margaret Durham, his wife, in 1521. The next, however, in the line of descent, was

John Strachan, the second son, who by his wife, Margaret Durham, had a son,

Alexander, who, in consequence of the preceding destination, carried on the line of the family. According to Macfarlane's manuscripts, he married, first, Margaret, daughter of —— Hay, of Dalgety; secondly, Isabel, daughter of —— Falconer, of Halkerton, and had issue a son John, who succeeded, and three daughters: 1. ——, married to —— Wood, of Balbegno: 2. Margaret, married, first, to William Ramsay, of Balmain, and, secondly, to —— Ogston, of Ogston; 3. Jean, to Henry Graham, of Morphy. Alexander Strachan, of Thornton, probably died in the reign of James V. He was succeeded by his son,

John Strachan. In the year 1543, "John Strathauchin de Thornton" obtained a confirmation from the crown of Newby, Grig, and other property in the county of Kincardine. In 1548 he obtained a confirmation of the lands, town, and barony of Lenturk; and in 1553 of Bridgetoun or Brigton. From James, Commendator of the priory of St. Andrew's, he got the lands of Haddow or Lawsched, in 1560, the grant of which is confirmed under the Great Seal, the 23rd of November, 1570. In 1560, John Strachan, of Thornton, sat in the Scottish Parliament, while the question concerning the reformed doctrines was agitated. In or previous to the year 1543 he married Margaret Levingstoun, though of what family does not appear. There was then a charter under the Great Seal, granted to both him and her "nominatim:" and ten years afterwards, in 1553, there was another royal charter granted to John Strathachin, of Thorntoun, and Margaret Listoun, his spouse; but it is possible that these are the same persons. In Macfarlane's manuscripts, however, it is said, that this John Strachan married Margaret Erskine, daughter of John Erskine, of Dun, by Margaret, Countess Dowager of Buchan. He had issue three sons: 1. John, his heir and successor; 2. Alexander; and, 3. ——, ancestor of the Strachans of Phesdo. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Strachan, of Thornton, who was, in 1590, named by the King and Privy Council one of the Commissioners of the shire of Kincardine for discovering priests and jesuits, and seems to have been knighted. Probably he was twice



married; first, to Isabel Livingston, daughter of Alexander Livingston, of Dunipace, by Jean, daughter of Robert, third Lord Elphinstone; secondly, to Sarah, second daughter of William, ninth Earl of Errol, who died in 1591. She survived her husband, and married, a second time, Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmano. Sir John had eight sons and four daughters: 1. Alexander, who succeeded; 2. William; 3. David; 4. Arthur; 5. John; 6. Thomas; 7. James; 8. Archibald. The daughters were, 1. Katharine, married to David Forbes, of Corse, by whom she had Patrick, the first Bishop of Edinburgh; Sir Arthur Forbes, of Castle Forbes, in Ireland, father of the Earl of Granard; and Sir William Forbes, of Craigievar; 2. Elizabeth, to John Middleton, ancestor of the Earl of Middleton; 3. Margaret, married to Symer, or Somner, of Belgordie; 4. Mary, married to William Rait, of Halgreen. After the decease of Sir John, there are some difficulties in the genealogy of the family which our information does not enable us to elucidate. On the 30th of September, 1606, Alexander Strathachin de Thornton, is retoured heir male to Alexander Strathachin, of Thornton, his grandfather, in very numerous lands and possessions in the county of Kincardine. It is possible, however, that some mistake may have taken place in copying the christian names in the record of retours: and from the exact coincidence of dates, we may rationally conclude that the next in descent was Sir John's eldest son,

Alexander Strachan, the first Baronet of Thornton. He appears to have enjoyed great favour with King Charles I., and on the 28th of May, 1625, was created by him the third Baronet of Scotland, "*Ordinavimus et promissimus; tenere que presentium, pro nobis, nostrisque successoribus cum avisamento et consensu predictorum, concedimus, ordinamus et promittimus dicto domino Alexandro, suisque heredibus masculis in perpetuum quod numerus baronettorum tam in dicto regno nostro tam in patria Nove Scotie nec nunc, nec ullo tempore futuro in totum numerum centum et quinquaginta excedet.*" Sir Alexander Strachan, at the same time, obtained a grant of sixteen thousand acres of land in Nova Scotia, the boundaries of which are distinctly specified. It does not appear whether he took possession of this territory, but he enjoyed other offices and privileges at home. In 1626, we find among the state papers of that period, a license to "Sir Alexander Strauchan, Knyght Baronet, to export and cause be exported from hence to our kingdome of Scotland, to his own vse and the better saiftie and defence of that kingdome, corslettis, pickis, and muskettis, bandelieris, and all armes competent for fourtie pikmen, and so many muskiteris, with a reasonable proportion of powder, schot, matches," &c. dated at Whitehall, the 15th of April. Sir Alexander was also one of the





Commissioners of Exchequer in 1630, and a Commissioner for auditing the Treasury accounts. In 1631, he was allowed three thousand pounds for surrendering some of his commissions to the King<sup>o</sup>. He married Sarah, daughter

\* The times in which Sir Alexander lived were productive of many instances of arbitrary power, and of anarchical turbulence. One, amongst others, in which he officiated as a juror, is deserving of record here as illustrative of that period. It appears, that the second Lord Balmerino became early distinguished for his opposition to the measures of the Court, particularly in 1633, when the question respecting the King's prerogative of regulating the sacerdotal habits, was debated in Parliament. A majority of the Members being inimical to the principle, the motion would have been lost, if the Clerk Register had not presumed to declare that it was carried in the affirmative. A business so barefaced excited considerable dissatisfaction, and the Earl of Rothes denied the fact; but the misguided monarch, who sat in the House, insisted that the declaration of the Clerk Register should be recorded, unless Lord Rothes would consent to go to the bar, and there accuse him of falsifying the records of Parliament. This, however, if proved, was a capital crime, and according to the then law of Scotland, the accuser if he failed in his proof was liable to the same punishment; a risk which Lord Rothes, in the then temper of the times, did not choose to incur, so that the act was passed without further opposition. This arbitrary proceeding excited considerable fears in the minds of those who had voted against the motion, and they very naturally felt that their liberties were set aside, and the Parliament nothing but a piece of useless pageantry, if the Clerk could thus declare the votes without any further scrutiny; they therefore employed William Haig, an eminent solicitor, to draw up a petition to the King, praying that this grievance might be redressed. Before this was presented, Lord Rothes was commissioned to lay a copy of it before his Majesty; but no sooner did Charles understand its leading points, than he told Lord Rothes that he could not receive any such petition; and this answer being reported to the petitioners, they thought it unadvisable to press the matter further at that time.

Lord Balmerino having kept a duplicate of this paper, with some interlineations in his own hand-writing, very imprudently showed it, though under the strictest injunctions of secrecy, and with a positive prohibition to take a copy, to a Mr. Dunmore, a Notary in Dundee. He, however, in direct violation of his promise, did transcribe the memorial, and having carried his copy home, gave it to Mr. Peter Hay to peruse. Hay promised not to show the paper to any person whatever; but being a violent stickler for Episcopacy, with more zeal than prudence, and at the same time bearing no good will to his neighbour, Lord Balmerino, he immediately carried it to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's. This haughty prelate choosing to suppose that the paper was actually hawked about for subscriptions, resolved to give instant information to the King, and for that purpose set off directly for London, even beginning his journey on a Sunday, a step exceedingly offensive to the prejudices entertained by his Presbyterian countrymen respecting the strict observance of the sabbath. In consequence of his representations, Lord Balmerino was on the 9th of June, 1634, cited to appear on the 11th of the same month, before the Privy Council at Edinburgh, to undergo an examination; but happening on the same afternoon to meet with Haig, he gave him notice of the citation, which induced the latter to set off instantly for Holland, from whence he sent a letter to Balmerino acknowledging himself to be the author of the petition. After the examination, Lord Balmerino was committed a close prisoner to the Castle, where he continued until the 30th of March, 1635, when he was brought to trial before a jury, consisting of the Earls of Mansfield, Murray, Dumfries, Lauderdale, and Traquair, Viscount Stormont, Lords Forrester and Johnston, Sir Alexander Strachan, of Thornton, Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, Sir John Charteris, of Amisfield, Sir Alexander Nisbet, of West Nisbet, Sir Patrick Agnew, of Lochnav, Sir James Baillie, of Lochend, and John Gordon, of Buckie. After the various proofs were adduced, and the jury were shut up, Mr. Gordon, (who, from having in 1592, assisted his chieftain, the Marquis of Huntley, in the murder of the Earl of Murray, was reckoned as a sure man by the Court party, and one that would



of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, who succeeded to the earldom of Angus in 1588, and had a son,

Sir Alexander Strachan, the second Baronet, of Thornton. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, third daughter of John Lindsay, second son of Sir David Lindsay, of Glenesk, and grandfather of Alexander, first Earl of Balcarra, which John died in 1598; and, secondly, Margaret, Countess Dowager of Marischal, and daughter of James, sixth Lord Ogilvie; by neither of whom he had issue\*. In consequence of Sir Alexander, the second Baronet, dying without issue, and the title being limited to heirs male, the representation of the family devolved on

go any lengths to serve them), spoke first, and after apologising for his presumption in taking the first word, desired his fellow jurors to consider carefully what they were about; it was a matter of blood, he said, and they would feel the weight of it as long as they lived. He had in his youth, he told them, been drawn in to shed blood, for which he had easily procured a pardon from the King; but it had cost him a great deal to obtain pardon from God; it had cost him many sorrowful hours, both day and night. A speech so very unexpected, and accompanied by tears which trickled down his furrowed cheeks, had an evident effect upon several of the jurors; but Lord Traquair, who had been chosen Chancellor, taking up the argument, said they were neither to consider whether the law was oppressive or not, nor even the nature of the paper, as it was already adjudged by the Court to come within the statute of leasing making; they had only to determine whether Lord Balmerino had or had not discovered the person who drew up the petition. To this, Lord Lauderdale (who had been reputed an enemy to the prisoner, but whom the latter, instead of challenging, had declared to be above all exception), answered, that severe laws which had never been put in execution, were looked upon as made in terrorem; and though after the Court having judged the paper to be seditious, it would be a capital crime to conceal the author, yet before such judgment, the matter could not be so evident. The jury debated these points several hours; and at last the question being put to the vote, Lord Balmerino was capitally convicted by one voice only. Notwithstanding this conviction, the Court party did not venture to inflict the sentence, and Lord Balmerino shortly after received a free pardon; nor did all these proceedings deter him from being a steady oppositioist to all the arbitrary measures of the remainder of that reign.

\* About this period, David Strachan, a relative of the House of Thornton, was appointed Bishop of Brechin, by a gift under the Privy Seal, in January, 1662, and was consecrated in June following; he survived until the year 1671. There was likewise a celebrated Colonel Strachan, who performed an active part during the Civil Wars; but it is rather to be inferred that he was not a relative of the family.

There were, in fact, several other families of note bearing the name of Strachan in Scotland; such as Glenkindy, Carnylie, &c., the former of which was also raised to the baronetage, but now extinct in the principal line; and among the few original charters still remaining of Carnylie, there is one of the date 1346, granted by Henry Maule, Lord of Panmure, in which the first Strachan of Carnylie is called "younger of Strachathyn." With respect to the former branch, there was a charter in the custody of Sir Alexander Strachan, of Glenkindy, for instructing the antiquity of his family, granted by Thomas, Earl of Marr, to Adam Strachan, and his wife, Margaret, the Earl's cousin, and to their issue, of the lands of Glenkenety, (now written Glenkindy), and a part of the lands of Glenbowel, then called Rumor; the charter wants a date, but by the grantor and witness it appears to have been signed in the reign of King David II. between 1328 and 1370.



Sir James Strachan, the third Baronet, of Thornton; whom we have reason to believe to have been his nephew, and son to one of his numerous brothers. He was Minister at Keith, in Moray, for some time after the title descended to him; but in the troubled state of the times, was removed from his benefice<sup>d</sup>. Sir James married a daughter of —— Forbes, of Waterton, and had a son,

Sir Francis Strachan, the fourth Baronet, of Thornton; but he is said to have been a Jesuit in Paris, and therefore could have no legitimate issue; so that on his death, the title devolved on

Sir John Strachan, the fifth Baronet, of Thornton, as heir male of the family; but we have been totally unable to ascertain whether he was brother or cousin of the preceding Baronet. He was a Post Captain in the Royal Navy; and commanded his Majesty's ship Orford, of 70 guns, in 1771, on board of which ship he served under Admiral Sir Robert Harland, and afterwards in India, at which time his brother Patrick, father of the present Baronet, was his First Lieutenant. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lovelace, Esq., of Battersea Rise, in Surrey, and died there the 28th of December, 1777, (whereupon his widow married Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Wilton), and having no male issue, the title devolved on the next male heir, the present Baronet, who was eldest son of

Patrick Strachan, Esq., of the Royal Navy, brother of Sir John, the fifth Baronet. This Patrick was a Lieutenant in the navy, and married Miss Pitman, daughter of Captain Pitman, of the navy, by his lady, a Miss Mignan, sister of Stephen Mignan<sup>e</sup>, Esq., a Merchant resident in Plymouth; by whom he had two sons: 1. Richard-John, the present Baronet; and, 2. Jervis-Henry, an officer in the Marines, and killed in battle; and two daughters: 1. Caroline-Mary; and, 2. Elizabeth-Anne; and having died before his brother, the title (as has been recited) devolved on his son,

<sup>d</sup> In the year 1690, he was deprived of his living for not perceiving at first, (as it has been stated) the advantages of the Revolution. Mr. Lachlan Rose was engaged by the people to supply his place; in 1694, some complaints were made of him to a Committee of the General Assembly, then sitting at Elgin; they declared him an intruder, and proclaimed the church vacant; in which condition, it was allowed, during those purest times of Presbytery, to remain for nearly seven years, till the admission of Mr. John Christie in the year 1700.

<sup>e</sup> This Stephen Mignan, Esq., had one sister, married to Captain Pitman, and another, Mary, wife of Peter-John Paré, Esq., to whom she had only one daughter, Mary, married to Peter Travers, Esq., and mother of Peter-Paré Travers, Esq., now living. Stephen's children were, George-William Mignau, Esq., now living; Mary Mignan; and Elizabeth-Mussel Mignan, married to Joseph-Bail May, Esq., Merchant in Plymouth, to whom she has two sons, the eldest of whom is a Captain in the Royal Marine Corps, and the youngest a Commander in the Royal Navy.



Sir Richard-John Strachan, the sixth and present Baronet, of Strachan. He was born the 27th of October, 1760, and like his father and uncle, entered early into his Majesty's naval service, in which he attained the rank of Post Captain in the year 1783. During the short interval of peace he was sent out to India, in the command of his Majesty frigate, *Vestal*, in which ship he distinguished himself on several occasions in supporting the British commercial rights, which would otherwise have been injured by interlopers under neutral colours, supported by some French frigates on the coast, as well as by the Governors of the French garrisons. His spirited and judicious conduct however, on more than one occasion, gave a check to a system of infringement on the Company's chartered rights, which had been attempted on a very extensive scale.

Whilst cruising on the coast of Malabar, being then in the *Phoenix* frigate, he fell in with a large French frigate, *La Resolue*, rated at 34 guns, but carrying 46, she was convoying two dows, country coasting vessels, to Mangalore, (the principal sea-port of Tippoo), supposed to be laden with stores and provisions for that power, with whom we were then at war. Finding that Sir Richard was determined to examine these vessels, the French Captain thought proper to object, and actually fired two broadsides before the *Phoenix* returned a single gun. The action at length commenced, and continued with great obstinacy on both sides, until the *Phoenix* had six killed and eleven wounded, whilst there were twenty-five killed and forty wounded on board the Frenchman. The *Resolue* now struck, and Sir Richard performed his first intentions of examining the vessels, which however, on being searched, did not justify any further detention. The French Captain insisted on his ship being taken possession of as a prize, which Sir Richard with great propriety refused: but he towed her into Tellicherry Roads, and afterwards sent her to the French settlement of Mahé.

Shortly afterwards, Sir Richard returned to Europe, and on the breaking out of the war was appointed to the command of the *Concorde* frigate, with which ship he joined the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren, in the *Flora*, appointed to cruise on the coast of France. On the 23rd of April, 1794, this squadron, consisting of the *Flora*, *Concorde*, *Arethusa*, *Melampus*, and *La Nympe* frigates, being to the westward of Guernsey, discovered some French frigates, at break of day, standing out to sea. Amongst these was *La Resolue*, the ship which Sir Richard had before engaged, but which he had not the good luck to fall in with to any purpose on this occasion, as she escaped by superior





sailing, though at first, as our ships were scattered, the French squadron formed in line, and ventured to engage some of the headmost ships. Sir John Warren fearing that the enemy would try to escape into their own ports, ordered his squadron to engage as they came up, and by this means was enabled to capture the Pomone and Babet, and having then made the signal for the ships coming up to pursue and engage the fugitives, it fell to Sir Richard to chase L'Engageante, which he captured after a smart action<sup>†</sup>.

Shortly after this, Sir Richard was appointed to the command of the Melampus, and his enterprising character being duly appreciated, he was selected for a separate command on the coast of France, where he was aided by the gallantry and skill of Sir Sydney Smith. In the month of May, 1795, he was cruising off Cape Carteret, when an enemy's convoy of thirteen sail being discovered keeping close in with the shore, on the 11th, having made sail in chase, the Melampus soon got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter which escaped, got close under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and lugger. Sir Richard then made the signal for the boats of the squadron to rendezvous alongside the Melampus for the purpose of boarding the convoy, and skilfully worked the Melampus in

<sup>†</sup> In a letter to the Port Admiral at Plymouth, Sir Richard stated, "Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival here with his Majesty's ship under my command, with a French frigate, which we took on the afternoon of the 23rd instant. The early transactions of that day have been detailed to you by Sir John Warren, but as the Flora was at too great a distance to observe my proceedings in the afternoon, I beg to relate the particulars of my conduct, from the time we passed the Pomone after she had surrendered. About eleven A. M. we were near enough to receive and return the fire of the enemy's two frigates, which were making off. It was my intention to endeavour to disable the sternmost, and leave her for the ships of his Majesty, which were following us, and push on to attack the leading ship; but in this I was disappointed, for the leading ship bore down and closed to support his second, and laying herself across our bows, soon disabled us in our sails and rigging so much, that we dropped astern. We soon got our sails on the ship again, and I purposed to keep the enemy's two ships in check till our's arrived, as the only means of taking them both; but finding the day far advanced, and little probability of our being assisted, as our ships rather dropped; and expecting our main-topmast, which was shot through, to go every minute, knowing if our mast went, both ships must escape, I determined to secure the one I was nearest. She was assisted for some time by her second, but changing sides in the smoke, it prevented him from annoying us. She was defended with the greatest bravery from twelve till a quarter before two P. M., when being silenced, and totally unmanageable, they called they had surrendered. She proved to be L'Engageante, of 34 guns, and four carronades, with three hundred men. The other frigate, La Resolue, after firing a few shot, stood on, and our ship much cut up in her sails and rigging, was not in a condition to follow her. The mast of L'Engageante in the evening, as we attempted to tow her, fell, and expecting our's to go also, I availed myself of seeing the Nymph and Melampus, returning from the chase of the Resolue, to make the signal for assistance. The Nymph joined us at night, and we steered for this port," &c.



to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships, as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded, and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt. In this little affair, though much gallantry could not be displayed, yet it sufficiently showed the skill and persevering enterprise of British seamen.

From the *Melampus*, Sir Richard was removed to a line-of-battle ship, the *Captain*, in which ship he distinguished himself by his assiduity and perseverance on the western coast of France, on all occasions annoying the enemy's coasting trade, as well as keeping their small cruizers in check.

On the 23rd of April, 1804, he was appointed one of the naval Colonels of Marines; and soon after had the command of the *Cæsar*, and of a squadron consisting of that ship, the *Héro*, *Courageux*, and *Namur*, line-of-battle ships, with three frigates.

With this squadron he was cruising off Ferrol, in November, 1805, when he had the good fortune to fall in with a division of French ships which had escaped from the action of Trafalgar, and from the grasp of the gallant Nelson. These were the *Duguay Trouin*, *Formidable*, *Mont Blanc*, and *Scipion*, all line-of-battle ships, and under the command of Admiral Dumanoir.

After a decisive action \* they all struck, and were taken possession of; and

\* The modest letter of this gallant officer himself, will be the best memorial to posterity of his skill and conduct; we therefore give it entire.

“ *Cæsar*, west of Rochefort 264 miles.  
Nov. 4, 1805. Wind S. E.

“ SIR,

“ BEING off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2nd, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin, (*Cæsar*, *Héro*, *Courageux*, and *Namur*, *Bellona*, *Æolus*, *Santa Margarita* far to leeward in the S. E.), we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the *Cæsar* for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the *Héro*, *Courageux*, and *Æolus*, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the *Santa Margarita* near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the *Phoenix* spoke me at night. I found that active officer, Captain Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the *Santa*



Sir Richard was shortly afterwards promoted to a flag, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and on the 29th of January, 1806, his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate him a Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. In the summer of 1806, Sir Richard was dispatched with the command of a small squadron, to look after Jerome Bonaparte, who with a line-of-battle ship had joined the squadron of Admiral Guillaume, and had done some injury to our commerce: but not having been fortunate enough to fall in with them, he was afterwards, in 1807, employed in cruising off the coasts of the Loire and the Garonne. In 1808, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White; and in the same year, received the command of the Baltic Fleet, in room of Sir James Saumarez, who had retired from ill health.

In 1809, Sir Richard hoisted his flag on board the *Venerable*, and was appointed to superintend the naval operations connected with the expedition to the Scheldt, under the military command of the Earl of Chatham. The operations which took place during that expedition, are too recent, and too

*Margarita* in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the *Santa Margarita* had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the *Phoenix*.

"A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line of bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same; and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, 'that I should attack the centre and rear,' and at noon began the battle: in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general: the *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van; at half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the *Cesar*, it is their gallant conduct in that day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

"I have, &c.,

"R. J. STRACHAN."

The gallantry of Sir Richard was only equalled by his conduct afterwards, as appears from the following General Memorandum.

"*Cesar*, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1805.

"HAVING returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the Senior Captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and frigates; and requests the Captains will do him the honour to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships' companies how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

"R. J. S."



Sir Richard was shortly afterwards promoted to a flag, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and on the 29th of January, 1806, his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate him a Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. In the summer of 1806, Sir Richard was dispatched with the command of a small squadron, to look after Jerome Bonaparte, who with a line-of-battle ship had joined the squadron of Admiral Guillaume, and had done some injury to our commerce: but not having been fortunate enough to fall in with them, he was afterwards, in 1807, employed in cruising off the coasts of the Loire and the Garonne. In 1808, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White; and in the same year, received the command of the Baltic Fleet, in room of Sir James Saumarez, who had retired from ill health.

In 1809, Sir Richard hoisted his flag on board the *Venerable*, and was appointed to superintend the naval operations connected with the expedition to the Scheldt, under the military command of the Earl of Chatham. The operations which took place during that expedition, are too recent, and too

*Margarita* in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them, and the *Santa Margarita* had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the *Phoenix*.

"A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line of bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same; and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, 'that I should attack the centre and rear,' and at noon began the battle: in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van; at half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the *Cesar*, it is their gallant conduct in that day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

"I have, &c.,

"R. J. STRACHAN."

The gallantry of Sir Richard was only equalled by his conduct afterwards, as appears from the following General Memorandum.

"*Cesar*, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1805.

"HAVING returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French squadron, the Senior Captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and frigates; and requests the Captains will do him the honour to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships' companies how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

"R. J. S."





well known, either to require description or elucidation: it is sufficient to observe, that every thing was done, which circumstances would permit, on the part of the navy. Sir Richard is still in active service, and continues, like his gallant fellow seamen, to support the honour of the British flag.

*Creation*—22nd of May, 1625.

---

## KINLOCH.\*

THE name of KINLOCH is local, there being a territory in Fifeshire which goes by that appellation; and the possessors of it may be traced to a period of considerable antiquity. Some indeed have found a resemblance between the name Kellach, of a Bishop of St. Andrew's, said to have lived in the ninth century, and Kinloch; and they consider the etymology of it to be Kian Loch, the head of a loch. But before deciding on these facts, we should wish further information. It seems undoubted, however, that the family of Kinloch had possessions in Fife in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The representative of it was raised to the baronetage by King James VII., as Kinloch of that ilk; but we believe that his descendants are now extinct.

Another branch, the Kinlochs of Gilmerton, in East Lothian, came off the original stock, though at what exact period we are ignorant. The first we find recorded is

Francis Kinloch, of Gilmerton, who was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Haddington, in 1667. He married \_\_\_\_\_, and had a son, and a daughter who appears to have been married to Sir James Rothead, of Innerleith. He survived the year 1685, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Alexander Kinloch, of Gilmerton, the first Baronet of this family. He was raised to that dignity by a patent to him and his heirs, dated the 16th of September, in the year 1686. Sir Alexander was Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh; he granted pecuniary aid to the Duke of York while in Scotland, and was a person of considerable influence at that period. He married Magdalen McMath, who died the 16th of November, 1674, and was interred in the



Grey Friars church-yard of Edinburgh, where there is a monument to her memory. Sir Alexander had several children, both sons and daughters, and died at an advanced age, about the year 1695 or 1696, being succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Kinloch, the second Baronet, of Gilmerton. He married Mary Leslie<sup>a</sup>, second daughter of David, first Lord Newark, a celebrated General during the seventeenth century<sup>b</sup>: he had a son and two daughters; Francis,

<sup>a</sup> After the death of Sir Alexander, she married Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Forglan, one of the Lords of Session, whom she also survived, and died at Edinburgh on the 24th of February, 1748, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

<sup>b</sup> David Leslie, fifth son of Patriek, first Lord Lindores, having a genius for arms, went abroad to push his fortune in the continental wars, obtained a commission in the service of the King of Sweden in Germany, and having distinguished himself remarkably upon several occasions for his military skill and capacity, soon rose to the rank of a Colonel of Horse. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to Scotland, entered into the service of the Parliament, and was appointed Lieutenant-General of the forces sent to England, to the Parliament's assistance against the King. Immediately after the battle of Naseby, he came down from England, at the head of the troops, whose force had been proved in the fatal battle of Marston Moor. His army consisted of from five to six thousand men, chiefly cavalry. His first plan seems to have been, to occupy the Midland counties, so as to intercept the return of Montrose's Highlanders, and to force him to an unequal combat. Accordingly, he marched along the eastern coast, from Berwick to Traunt; but there he suddenly altered his direction, and crossing through Mid-Lothian, turned again to the southward, and following the course of Gala Water, arrived at Melrose the evening before the engagement of Philiphaugh. How it is possible that Montrose should have received no notice whatever, of the march of so considerable an army, seems almost inconceivable, and proves that the country was strongly disaffected to his cause or person. Still more extraordinary does it appear, that, even with the advantage of a thick mist, Leslie should the next morning advance towards Montrose's encampment without being descried by a single scout. Such, however, was the case; and it was attended with all the consequences of the most complete surprise. The first intimation that Montrose received of the march of Leslie, was from the noise of the conflict, or, rather, that which attended the unresisted slaughter of his infantry, who never formed in line of battle: the right wing alone, supported by the thickness of Harehead Wood, and by the entrenchments, which are there still visible, stood firm for some time. But Leslie had detached two thousand men, who, crossing the Ettrick still higher up than his main body, assailed the rear of Montrose's right wing. At this moment, the Marquis himself arrived, and beheld his army dispersed, for the first time, in irretrievable rout. He had thrown himself upon a horse the instant he heard the firing, and, followed by such of his disorderly cavalry as had gathered upon the alarm, he galloped from Selkirk, crossed the Ettrick, and made a bold and desperate attempt to retrieve the fortune of the day; but all was in vain: and after cutting his way, almost singly, through a body of Leslie's troopers, the gallant Montrose, graeced, by his example, the retreat of the fugitives: that retreat he continued up Yarrow, and over Much-Moor; nor did he stop till he arrived at Traquair, sixteen miles from the field of battle. Upon Philiphaugh he lost, in one defeat, the fruits of six splendid victories; nor was he again able, effectually, to make head in Scotland against the Covenanted cause. The number slain in the field did not exceed three or four hundred; for the fugitives found refuge in the mountains, which had often been the retreat of vanquished armies, and were impervious to the pursuer's cavalry.

We have reviewed, at some length, the details of this memorable engagement, which, at the same time,



who succeeded; the daughters were, 1. ———, married to John Charteris, second son of Sir John of Amisfield, and had issue; 2. ———, married to Gideon Scot, of High Chester, but died without issue. Sir Alexander died in the year ———, and was succeeded by his son,

terminated the career of a hero likened by no mean judge of mankind to those of antiquity, and decided the fate of the country. It is further remarkable, as the last battle was fought in Ettrick Forest, the scene of so many bloody actions. The unaccountable neglect of patrols, and the imprudent separation betwixt the horse and foot, seem to have been the immediate causes of Montrose's defeat. But the ardent and impetuous character of this great warrior, corresponding with that of the troops which he commanded, was better calculated for attack than defence, and for surprising others, rather than for providing against surprise himself. Thus he suffered loss, by a sudden attack upon part of his forces stationed at Aberdeen; and, had he not extricated himself with the most singular ability, he must have lost his whole army, when surprised by Baillie, during the plunder of Dundee. Nor has it escaped an ingenious modern historian, that his final defeat at Dunbeath so nearly resembles, in its circumstances, the surprise at Philiphaugh, as to throw some shade on his military talents. In 1645, General Leslie, for his faithful services, got a gift from the Parliament of fifty thousand merks, to be paid out of the fine imposed upon the Marquis of Douglas, for being on the King's side, the 18th of March, 1646. He was declared Lieutenant-General of all the forces in Scotland; had a pension of one thousand pounds per month settled on him, the 29th of February, 1647; and that besides his pay as Colonel of the Perthshire Horse. When the Scotch determined to raise an army to rescue the King, Leslie was made General of the Horse, by a commission, dated the 11th of May, 1648; and, from this time forward, he appears to have been a loyal subject; however, he was then laid aside, and General Middleton obtained the chief command, by a commission, dated the 19th of June, that same year. After the murder of the King, (which horrible scene General Leslie had in the utmost detestation), none appeared more desirous of a restoration of the royal family than the General. When the Scotch declared for King Charles II., and began to raise forces for his service, in 1650, General Leslie was appointed one of their chief commanders, and soon got into great favour with his Majesty. When Cromwell entered Scotland with sixteen thousand men, he found Leslie fortified between Edinburgh and Leith. Cromwell did all in his power to induce Leslie to give him battle, which was most cautiously avoided, sensible of the inferiority and discipline of his troops; but Leslie and his men had frequent skirmishes, in which he was very successful, and after a fruitless endeavour to draw him forth to battle, Cromwell retreated to Dunbar; and though he was defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell, yet it is acknowledged he acted the part of a brave and able officer. After the King was crowned at Secon, in January, 1651, there was a new army levied, which the King commanded in person, when Leslie was appointed Major-General. But, at the unfortunate battle of Worcester, he was taken prisoner, and committed to the Tower of London, where he continued confined till the restoration of King Charles II., in May, 1660. The King, in reward of his faithful services, and great sufferings, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Baron Newark, in the county of Fife, by patent to the heirs male of his body, dated the 31st of August, 1660, and settled on him a pension of five hundred pounds per annum. Lord Newark, at that time, had some enemies at Court, who endeavoured to impress the King with bad notions of his sincerity and integrity; but the King, being convinced of his honesty, wrote a letter to him with his own hand, which is still preserved in the family; wherein his Majesty assures him, that he is perfectly satisfied of his honour and loyalty; that it is not in the power of the malice of his enemies to lessen his esteem of him; that if he had occasion to levy an army for his own service, he would not fail to give his Lordship a command in it, &c. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John York, of the kingdom of England, Knight, by whom he had a son, David, and three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Kennedy, of Culzean, and had issue; 2. Mary,



Sir Francis Kinloch, the third Baronet, of Gilmerton. He married Mary, daughter and coheirss of Sir James Rothead, of Inverleith, Bart., by whom, who died the 2nd of April, 1749, he had three sons and three daughters: 1. James, who succeeded, and was the fourth Baronet of Gilmerton; he married a foreign lady in Switzerland, by whom he had issue; but the children not being naturalized in Great Britain, were incapable of succession; on his decease therefore abroad, on the 24th of March, 1778. the title and estates devolved upon his next brother; 2. David, who succeed his brother; 3. Alexander, who succeeded to the estate of Inverleith, and took the name of Rothead; he died in April, 1755, having married Jane, daughter of John Watson, of Muirhouse, Esq. The daughters were, 1. Magdalen, married to John Wilkie, Esq., of Foulden, and had issue; 2. Mary, married to John Hamilton, Esq., of Pencaitland, and had issue; 3. Janet, married, the 10th of March, 1758, to Charles Brown, of Coalton, Esq., one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Sir Francis died the 2nd of March, 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent was carried on by the second son,

Sir David Kinloch, who was the fifth Baronet of Gilmerton. Sir David, on the 16th of January, 1746, married Harriet, daughter of Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, an old family in Berwickshire, and Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of John, the first Earl of Breadalbane\*. By her he had five sons and

married to Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart., as in the text; and, 3. Margaret, to Colonel James Campbell, son to the Earl of Argyll, and had issue. He died in 1682, and was succeeded by his son,

David, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart, of Grandtully, by whom he had five daughters: 1. Jean, married to Sir Alexander Anstruther, Knt.; 2. Mary; 3. Christian; 4. Grisel; and, 5. Elizabeth. He died the 15th of May, 1694, and the title became extinct.

\* She died the 29th of July, 1757, before Sir David came to the title, and was considered for mind, manners, and personal beauty as unequalled in her time. On this lady's death an elegant tribute was paid to her memory, which we cannot omit inserting.

“ Wearied with grief's sad office, pleasing pain!  
 To join with sorrow the consenting voice,  
 The gen'rous sigh and sympathetic tear,  
 Forth from the lonely mansions of the dead,  
 With wand'ring steps, I turn'd, and left the lane,  
 Where pious grief had led me to discharge  
 My mournful tribute, at Belinda's grave;  
 To shed in sadness the soft falling tear,  
 To strow the green turf with sweet-smelling flow'rs,  
 And sing soft rest to the departed shade.

“ Disconsolate along the fresh-shower'd bank  
 I slowly took my solitary way.





three daughters: 1. Francis, who succeeded his father; 2. Archibald, who succeeded his brother; 3. David, a Captain in the 80th regiment of foot, and died unmarried in 1790; 4. Alexander, the present Baronet; 5. John, died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Mary, who, on the 4th of September, 1775, mar-

The crystal brook, which fed the bord'ring flow'rs.  
 With plaintive murmurs, sought the distant vale;  
 The curfew, harbinger of night, prepar'd  
 The world for rest; the cheerful sun had sunk  
 His golden orb, and Philomel alone,  
 Sole sitting in the neighb'ring grove, pursu'd  
 With many a warbled maze her thrilling strain.  
 Down on the dark green grass I sat reclin'd,  
 And while still night, in ebon mantle clad,  
 With silent steps led forth her solemn train,  
 Thus sadly to the list'ning vale I mourn'd:—  
 'O fatal day! thou bitter source of woe!  
 Which left us poor, bereft of what we priz'd!  
 O cruel Death! which robb'd the world of joy:  
 And for Belinda, comeliness itself,  
 Soft feeling pity, virtue mildly great,  
 Wit, elegance, and open-hearted truth,  
 Left us the cold pale corpse; the dull remains  
 Of worth, returning to her native skies.

“O mournful change! How has Death's killing blast  
 Transform'd the roses of that damask cheek  
 To deadly hue! Those eyes with wisdom bright,  
 Which, like two friendly stars, their blessing shed,  
 Benevolence and peace, to human kind,  
 How has dark night extinguish'd all their fire!  
 That tongue, which with the voice of music spoke,  
 While more enamour'd still Palemon hung  
 In pleasing admiration, as when men  
 High-favour'd hear descending angels talk,  
 How has dumb silence with strong magic bound  
 Its pow'r harmonious never to awake!  
 That look divine, pervading to the soul;  
 That elegance of form, resistless, shap'd  
 By beauty's finest hand; how has the bane  
 Of chilling death each wondrous charm destroy'd  
 And all ye nobler graces of the mind!  
 When Fancy fails to paint, and mortal tongue  
 But ill explains by words; how are ye fled  
 From human sight! Thou heavenly piety,  
 Conjugal love sincere, parental care,  
 Domestic goodness, friendship, social joy,



ried Sir Thomas Ashe, of Ashefield, in the kingdom of Ireland, and has issue :  
 2. Janet, unmarried ; 3. Harriet, married, the first of October, 1781, to Sir  
 Foster Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, in Denbighshire, and has issue. Sir David  
 was Writer to the Privy Seal in Scotland ; and on the 6th of June, 1749, was

Endearing life ; kind sympathy which falls  
 The gen'rous tear, and hastens to relieve ;  
 Good nature, smiling like the golden morn :  
 Free bounty, ever liberal, and prepar'd,  
 Like plenty, with full hands ; prudence and truth,  
 Clear sense, and virtue fearful to offend ;  
 And every precious gift which heaven bestows,  
 To shine admir'd, and bless the world with good.  
 " O ruthless Death ! thy cruel hand hath pluck'd  
 This beauteous flow'r, and rid'd all its sweets !  
 Relentless Death ! what ravage hast thou made  
 Of boasted worth, which all the world admir'd !  
 Belinda, in the beauty of her youth,  
 Show'd like the poplar, glory of the grove,  
 Which lifts the verdant top, and spreads its boughs,  
 Dispensing fragrance, till some stormy night  
 Shiver its strength, and tearing from its seat,  
 Spread forth the beauteous ruin on the plain.  
 O heavy loss ! With bright Belinda fled  
 Superior merit, ev'ry nobler boast  
 Of excellence admir'd. How shall the tongue  
 Express unutterable woe ? the mind  
 Where fly for gentle comfort, where implore  
 Returning joy to glad the dreary gloom ?  
 But, ah, Palemon ! who shall comfort thee ?  
 Nor soothing friendship, nor fond hope, can steal  
 Thy thoughts from grief ; thy best, thy nearest friend,  
 Thy ev'ry joy, with bright Belinda lost.  
 " O early lost ! in the full noon of life,  
 When ev'ry grace shone in its summer bloom ;  
 Untimely lost ! while the rich gift of heaven  
 Shone bright to all, and with its value won.  
 The sad remembrance only now remains,  
 Which fondly whispering what Belinda was,  
 Recounts to thee, Palemon ! all her worth,  
 Renews thy loss, and on thy fancy preys.  
 Erewhile thy bliss how rich ! how full thy joy !  
 Thy peace untroubled, and thy mind serene !  
 Enamour'd o'er this precious gem you hung,  
 And drunk in pleasure from its beamy rays  
 But, in ill-fated hour, rapacious Death,



named, by patent, one of the Commissioners and Trustees for improving the Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland, and was also Governor of the British Linen Company; and dying the 19th of February, 1795, was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>a</sup>; but the line of descent is carried on by his fourth son,

Like the night felon, stole with silent steps,  
 And quench'd thy diamond's blaze, and left thee dark,  
 Forlorn, of all thy wealthy treasure spoil'd.  
 No more the smiling hours on golden wings  
 Shall pass rejoicing, nor behold thee gaze  
 On beauty's face, enamour'd of her charms;  
 No more at evening walks shall hear the voice  
 Of conjugal esteem, of piercing sense,  
 Of friendship, honesty, and glad content,  
 In busy converse join'd. Thy pleasing race,  
 The fruit of faithful love, no more shall meet  
 The mother's fondness, hast'ning to explain  
 Th' imploring look; nor friend nor kindred feel  
 The virtuous transport, that endearing bliss,  
 Which crown'd the social hour, when gentle peace,  
 When rosy mirth, and honesty of heart,  
 When wit refin'd, and gen'rous freedom met.

“ But now this friendly star, which lately shone  
 So lovely bright, is shorn of all its beams:  
 The beauteous blaze is set, and cheerless night  
 Darkling succeeds. Yet know the shining orb  
 Dies but to view; for, like the western sun,  
 It sunk to rise with fresh resplendent beams,  
 In brighter skies, and shine with nobler fires.  
 Palemon, dry thy tears, and with the eye  
 Of holy faith look up: this sacred truth  
 Speaks wondrous joy to thy deploring mind;  
 Though for a space the stroke of Death shall part  
 Whom ev'ry wish and holy tie had bound;  
 Yet shall they meet, the long-lost friends shall meet,  
 The tender husband and the loving wife,  
 And meet rejoicing they shall part no more.”

“ Such was my theme, while solemn night began  
 Her peaceful reign; fair Hesperus was set  
 In the clear west, while with unclouded ray  
 Night's empress rose, bright Cynthia, to her throne;  
 Glad of her silver beams, in haste I rose,  
 And homeward fast explor'd my weary way.”

<sup>a</sup> Sir Francis Kinloch, the sixth Baronet, of Gilmerton, and eldest son of Sir David, was endowed with a great mechanical talent; and we have seen certain authentic documents, and the affidavits of credible persons



Sir Alexander Kinloch, the eighth Baronet, of Gilmerton, and Collector of the Customs at Preston Pans. He married, on the 20th of June, 1801, Isabella, daughter of the late John Stowe, of Newton, in Lincolnshire, Esq., and a co-heiress of that estate; by whom he has issue one son, David, born the 1st of September, 1805, and three daughters: 1. Mary-Anne, born February, 1803; 2. Harriet, born the 4th of August, 1804; 3. Isabella, born the 14th of August, 1809.

*Creation*—16th of September, 1686.

sons, which go far to prove that he was the real inventor of the thrashing machine. So long ago as the year 1784, a small model, exactly the same as the machine now in use, on a large scale, was executed by Mr. William Veitch, a watchmaker in Haddington, according to the directions of Sir Francis, and then transmitted to the Agricultural Society of Bath, where it received great approbation. One of full size for practical operation, formed on the same model, transmitted for the purpose of ascertaining its powers and properties, by Sir Francis, was afterwards constructed at Kilbagie, by Mr. Moule, a millwright, the *reputed inventor*. Sir Francis survived his father only a few weeks, and dying the 16th of April, 1795, in the forty-eighth year of his age, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Archibald-Gordon Kinloch, the seventh Baronet, of Gilmerton. He was a Major in the army, and died unmarried in 1800, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Baronet.

---

## GORDON\*

(OF LETTERFOURY AND GORDONSTOUN).

THIS is one of the most illustrious family names in Scotland, for quality, antiquity, and possessions. Some genealogists have derived the Gordons from Gordinia, in Thessaly, and others assert that they are the descendants of the Gorduni, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries; but having treated largely on them in our Scottish Peerage, we shall not make any further observations here, except to mention that this branch is descended from

George, the second Earl of Huntley, who married Jean, daughter of King James I. of Scotland, by whom he had four sons: 1. Alexander, Earl of





Huntley; 2. Adam Gordon, of Aboyne\*, who married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and took by courtesy the title of Earl of Sutherland; 3. Sir William Gordon, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight; 4. Sir James Gordon, of Letterfoury, who was Admiral of Scotland in 1513. The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son; but this line was continued by

\* Adam Gordon, of Aboyne, had a son, Alexander, who predeceased his mother, the Countess of Sutherland; therefore her grandson, John, the son of Alexander, was both Earl of Sutherland, and representative of Adam Gordon, of Aboyne. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, the eleventh Earl of Sutherland. He married Jean, daughter of George, the fourth Earl of Huntley, by whom he had, 1. John, who succeeded him; 2. Robert, ancestor of the Gordonstoun family; and, 3. Sir Alexander.

Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, was born in the year 1580. He was a man of eminent abilities, and after filling several offices, viz. Vice-Chamberlain of Scotland, Sheriff-Principal of Inverness-shire, Lord of the Privy Council, &c., was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by a patent to him and his heirs male whomsoever, dated the 26th of May, 1625. He married Louisa, daughter of John Gordon, Lord of Glenluce and Dean of Salisbury, (by Geneveve his wife, daughter of Gideon Petaw, First President of the Parliament of Brittany, and Lord of Mauld, in the Isle of France\*) by whom he had, 1. John, who died in

\* Some of the particulars relating to this family of Glenluce, are so illustrative of the manners of those times, that we shall mention some circumstances recorded by a family historian. Alexander, (father of this John, Laird of Glenluce), was son to John, Lord Gordon, who was son of Alexander, third Earl of Huntley, and his mother was Margaret, daughter to King James IV., by Anna Drummond, daughter to the Laird of Drummond. He was educated by King James V., after whose death, he was made Bishop of Caithness, and after that, Archbishop of Glasgow. But being obliged to go to Rome for confirmation in it, in his absence there happened a dissention between the Queen Dowager and the Earl of Arran, for the government of the nation, during the minority of Queen Mary. Bishop Gordon was of the Queen Regent's party, and Arran getting the government, dispossessed him of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, at the instigation of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, the Regent's brother, though illegitimate. As some kind of recompense for this injury, he was made Bishop of the Isles, and Abbot of Inchaffray; and in order that he might not lose the title and dignity of Archbishop, the Pope instituted him Archbishop of Athens. Afterwards, by the Queen Regent in 1558, he was translated to Galloway, which see he held with his former grants, until his death. He continued a loyal and dutiful subject to Queen Mary, during all her troubles, and was employed several times in England for her during her captivity; yet he was one of the first Bishops in Scotland that joined in the Reformation; after which, he married Barbara Logie, daughter to the Laird of that ilk. By her he had four sons: Laurence Gordon, Laird of Glenluce; George; John Gordon, here mentioned; and Robert, killed in a duel in France, being then in the service of Margaret, the French Queen. He had also a daughter, Barbara, married to Anthony Stewart, Laird of Clarie. All the sons, except John, died without issue; and he was sent to France to prosecute his studies in 1565, by the appointment of Queen Mary, who also allowed him a yearly pension, for his maintenance, out of her dowry there. Before his proceeding for France, he had finished his courses in philosophy, and in the other sciences at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's; and after his arrival there, he pursued his studies very close in the Universities of Paris and Orleans; after which, he attached himself to the Prince of Condé, who fell at Brisac. On this unfortunate event, he proceeded to England, where he attended the Duke of Norfolk in his prosperity, and after that served Queen Mary in her captivity; and by her was sent back to France with recommendations; and being esteemed a witty and comely gentleman, and fitted for a courtier, he entered into the service of King Charles IX. of France, as Gentleman Ordinary of his Privy Chamber. After his



Sir James Gordon, of Letterfoury, who was Admiral of Scotland in 1513. King James had a fleet of ships at this time in the river of Forth, and, among many others of which it was composed, the Michael, Margaret, and James were universally admired for their bulk and strength. He gave the command of the

infancy; 2. Ludovick, his heir; 3. George, died unmarried; 4. Robert, ancestor of the Gordons of Cluny; 5. Charles, died without issue. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, died young; 2. Catharine, married to Colonel David Barclay, of Urie, and was mother of Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology for Quakers;" 3. Louisa, died unmarried; 4. Jean, married to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coul. Sir Robert dying in 1656, was succeeded by his second son,

Sir Ludovick Gordon, second Baronet of Gordonstoun. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Farquhar, of Manie, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. Lewis, whose line is extinct; 3. John; 4. Benjamin; both died young. The daughters were, 1. Lucy, married, first, to Robert Cumming, of Allyn, and had issue; secondly, to Alexander Dunbar, of Kinloss, by whom she also had issue; 2. Catharine, married to Thomas Dunbar, of Grange; 3. Elizabeth, married to Robert Dunbar, of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray; 4. Anne, died unmarried. Sir Ludovick died in the year 1688, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

---

death, he served his brother, Henry III., and after his murder, Henry IV., in the same capacity, having before served him, when King of Navarre, by the appointment of Charles IX.; and from each of these Kings, he had four hundred French crowns pension. In 1574, he held a public disputation in the city of Avignon, before the Archbishop of that city, and seven other Bishops, with the principal Rabbies of the Jewish Synagogue, which was so much admired as to be printed in France, Germany, and Italy. In 1576, he married a noble and rich widow, called Anthoniette de Marolles, by whom he had issue, but all died in infancy; and by her he got the lordship of Longornies, and many other lands in France. This lady dying in 1591, he married, in 1594, Genevieve Petaw, daughter of Mons. de Mauld, First President of the Parliament of Brittany; by whom he had a daughter, Louisa, born in 1597. In 1601, he in concert with Tilemus du Moulin, held a public disputation in the city of Paris, with Cardinal Petron, and several other dignitaries of the Catholic religion, by order of Henry IV., who was anxious that his sister, the Duchess of Lorraine, should change her religion; but this scheme was so completely foiled by the learning and reasoning of Gordon and his coadjutor, that the Duchess continued constant to the reformed religion, and it is the more honourable to him, that he was particularly selected by her for her champion in this conference. When James VI. came to the English throne, he invited Gordon from France, and made him Dean of Sarum, in 1603, with an episcopal jurisdiction over eighty parishes; he was also present at the conference of Hampton Court, between the Bishops and some of the dissenting preachers, and it was afterwards expressly stated, that the doubt was cast in by the Dean of Sarum, whom his Majesty had singled out with this special encomium, that he was a man well travelled in the ancients, &c. He was afterwards made Doctor of Divinity, in the King's presence, at his first entrance into the city of Oxford; and his lady, Genevieve, at her coming to England, was appointed to attend the Princess Elizabeth in her bed-chamber, to instruct her in the French language; their daughter, Louisa, being also bred up with her, until her marriage. On the death of Laurence, Laird of Glenluce, his eldest brother, that lordship came to the Dean of Sarum; on which King James erected it into a temporality, afterwards confirmed in Parliament. This John Gordon was always considered as a conscientious supporter of the Protestant reformed religion, both at home and abroad, and as a man of considerable oriental erudition. He died at Lawson, in Dorsetshire, the 3rd of September, 1619, aged seventy-five, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, before the Dean's stall.



whole to Sir James Gordon, of whose valour and fidelity he was sufficiently assured, with letters of marque, and orders to transport the Earl of Arran, and three or four thousand men under his conduct, to France; to encourage whom the more, the King in person went on board the Michael, and accompanied the fleet as far as the Isle of May. Sir James was succeeded by his son,

James Gordon, of Letterfoury, who flourished in the reign of James V. and Queen Mary. He was succeeded by his son,

James Gordon, of Letterfoury. He seems to have taken an active part in

Sir Robert Gordon, the third Baronet, of Gordonstoun. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of William, the eleventh Lord Forbes, the widow of Alexander, Lord Duffus, by whom he had one daughter, Jean, wife of John Forbes, of Culloden, but without issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. William, who died young; 3. Lewis, bred to the bar, married and had issue, but we believe now extinct in the male line. The daughters were, 1. Margaret; 2. Elizabeth, both died young; 3. Lucy, married to David Scot, of Scotstarvet, Esq., and had issue two sons and one daughter; 4. Catharine, died unmarried. Sir Robert died in 1701, aged fifty-six, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Gordon, the fourth Baronet of Gordonstoun. On the demise of William, the twenty-first Earl of Sutherland, the title was claimed by Sir Robert, but the House of Lords, in 1771, adjudged it to the Earl's daughter, the present Marchioness of Stafford. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood, by Christian, his wife, daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Torrence, Esq., in 1735, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. William, succeeded his brother; 3. Lewis, died in the West Indies, without issue; 4. John, died unmarried. His daughter, Christian, died at Clifton Hot Wells, the 29th of March, 1759. Lady Gordon died at Lossiemouth, the 11th of March, 1808, aged eighty-nine. Sir Robert held a seat in the British senate; but it is said, that owing to encumbrances upon a fortune, now remarkably affluent, he was induced in early life to quit a scene, where, from his singular eloquence and profundity of intellect, nature had so eminently filled him to shine\*. Dying at his house of Gordonstoun, on the 8th of January, in the year 1772, aged nearly eighty, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Gordon, the fifth Baronet, of Gordonstoun, who is said to have introduced several agricultural improvements into the parish of Elgin and its neighbourhood, which have been generally adopted, to the great benefit of the farmer, and the country at large. Sir Robert dying unmarried, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, the 2nd of June, 1776, at his house of Gordonstoun, was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

William Gordon, the sixth Baronet, of Gordonstoun. He also died unmarried, at Edinburgh, on the 5th of March, 1795, and in him ended the direct male line of the family; but the estates, it appears, went to Alexander-Penrose-Cuming Gordon, Esq., as heir of entail, and in pursuance of the will of Sir William Gordon, the last Baronet. This gentleman was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain, and is since dead, but has left a son, as may be seen at length in our English Baronetage. Yet although the estates went to this branch of the family, by the female line, the title and representation of the family proceeded as recorded in the text, as the branch of Sir William, of Gight, is also extinct, as well as that of Adam Gordon, of Aboyne, in the male line.

\* One of the Baronets of this family wrote an excellent history of the families of Gordon and Sutherland; and it is certainly a great loss to genealogical literature that it has not been published, as it contains many important facts, and many remarkable transactions, particularly in the Highlands, not to be met with in any of our printed histories.



the Civil Wars of King Charles I., and to have suffered in the cause. In 1634 he, along with Sir Adam Gordon, of Stark, and other gentlemen of their name, were sent by the then Marquis of Huntley to the Privy Council, with a certificate of his inability to appear before them as he had been charged to do, but on their arrival they were immediately seized and imprisoned. They were liberated, however, on security again to appear before the Council. Letterfoury was then employed to repress the outrages of a lawless banditti of Macgregors, in which he was successful, and as a proof of it he carried over their heads to the Privy Council at Edinburgh. Nevertheless he was himself soon afterwards accused of exciting disturbances in the North, and having reached Edinburgh about the year 1637 or 1638, was confined in a dungeon. By the interposition of the Earl of Traquair, he was set at liberty, though on finding security to appear on the next citation. The house of Letterfoury was burnt by the Covenanters, during the reign of Charles I. This James Gordon, of Letterfoury, had six sons: 1. John, who succeeded him; 2. James, who acquired the lands of Cuffarach; 3. Peter, the progenitor of the Gordons of Aberlour; 4. Alexander, who married a daughter of ——— Gordon, of Keithmore; 5. William, who went into the service of the Duke of Tuscany; and, 6. Robert. James was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Gordon, of Letterfoury. He also was actively engaged in King Charles's wars. He died at the age of ninety-four, and was succeeded by his son,

James Gordon, of Letterfoury. He seems to have adhered to the interest of King James VII., and was in the castle of Edinburgh when it resisted King William in 1689. In 1695 he married Glicerie, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Durn, the first Baronet, by whom he had four sons; 1. Peter, who died at Letterfoury in 1743, unmarried; 2. James, who was a wine-merchant in Madeira, but returned to Scotland, and died at Letterfoury, also unmarried, in 1790, in his eighty-fourth year; 3. William, who was robbed and murdered in crossing the Alps, 1740; 4. Alexander. James Gordon died in the year ———, aged eighty-seven, and was succeeded by his youngest and only surviving son,

Alexander Gordon, of Letterfoury. He adhered to the fortunes of the Stewart family, and was engaged in the last rebellion in Scotland. Having left this country, he joined his brother James in Madeira, where he remained some time. On his return to Scotland, he married ——— Russel, daughter of Alexander Russel, Esq., of Moncoffer, in Aberdeenshire, in 1773, by whom he had three sons: 1. James, who succeeded; 2. Alexander, who died at Southampton in 1810, in the twenty-eighth year of his age; 3. Charles-Stuart, so named after the Pretender, died at Venice the 13th of December, 1803, in the twenty-first





year of his age. Alexander Gordon, of Letterfoury, died the 16th of January, 1797, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Gordon, of Letterfoury. On the demise of Sir William Gordon, the sixth Baronet, of Gordonstoun, the succession to the baronetage opened, and accordingly he was served heir male general to Sir Robert Gordon, the first Baronet of Gordonstoun, the 22nd of April, 1806. Sir James, in 1801, married Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of William Glendonwyn, of Glendonwyn, Esq., by whom he has three sons: 1. William, born 1802; 2. James, born in December, 1803; 3. Charles, born the 11th of November, 1808; and a daughter, Helen, born the 21st of October, 1806.

*Creation*--26th of May, 1625.

---

## PRINGLE.\*

THE NAME OF PRINGLE is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and several families of consequence have been distinguished by it. But its origin is extremely obscure, and it is one of those which we are unable to elucidate by any satisfactory etymology. Pringle, Oppringle, and Hop Pringle, are considered synonymous, and all are said to be derived from Pelerin, or Pilgrim, in consequence of the general ancestor having particularly distinguished himself by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Some heralds accordingly maintain, that the escallops borne in the arms of these families are a corroboration of what is understood to be their descent, for by such tokens were pilgrims anciently characterized; and these bearings were so highly esteemed, as peculiarly denoting the meritorious crusader or religious wanderer, that a papal bull prohibited all pilgrims, unless those truly noble, from using them. The want of evidence, and even of analogy, here prevents us from implicitly subscribing to this opinion. It may be true, that Pringle and Oppringle are the same; for in more instances than one we see the first syllable of a name laid aside, and the latter parts retained; and there is a territory in the south of Scotland from which it is not improbable the name was derived. Nisbet affirms, that the most ancient family



of the name he met with was Hoppringle, of that Ilk, now Torsonce; and that a Thomas Hoppringle appears in the reign of Alexander III., or about the middle of the thirteenth century.

To commence, however, with those records whose authenticity cannot be disputed, it appears that the immediate ancestry of the family of Stichel is as follows.

William Pringle, of Whitton or Whitsom, was infeft in certain lands under a charter by Walter Ker, of Cessford, in 1492. He had a son,

—— Pringle, who dying before his father, the inheritance went to his son,

Robert, who is mentioned in a seisin, dated 1512. This Robert married Catharine Hume, daughter of Alexander, the third Baron Polwarth, and had issue a son,

Alexander, who was served heir to him in 1529, on a precept of Clare Constat. He had a son,

George, who left a son of the same name; which

George Pringle had a son,

James Pringle, of Newhall. He had two sons, for the younger of whom he acquired the estate of Stichel, in the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

Robert Pringle, the second son of James, and the first of Stichel, married Catharine Hamilton, daughter of —— ——, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. John; 2. —— . His daughter was married to —— Hoppringle, of that Ilk, and of Torsonce. He was succeeded by his grandson; but the line was carried on through his eldest son,

John Pringle, who married Margaret Scot, a daughter of the Earl of Buccleugh, by whom he had six sons and two daughters: 1. Robert; 2. Walter Pringle, of Graycreek; 3. Francis Pringle, of Roniston; 4. John; 5. James; 6. William. The names of his daughters were, Catharine and Elizabeth. John Pringle predeceased his father, therefore his eldest son,

Robert Pringle, was the second of Stichel, having, on the demise of his grandfather, succeeded to the family estates. In the year 1683, on the 5th of July, he was created a Baronet, by a patent granted to him and the heirs male of his body. Sir Robert married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hope, Lord Craighall, one of the Judges in Scotland, by whom he had eighteen children: 1. John, who succeeded; 2. Walter, bred to the law, and appointed a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Newhall, in the year ——; he was also created a Knight Bachelor, and was a man most eminent as a Judge, and highly respected as a gentleman; he married a daughter of —— Johnstone, of Hilton, by whom he had three sons, who all died without issue, and a daughter, Margaret, who



died unmarried on the 12th of January, 1791\* ; 3. Robert, who attained the office of Secretary of State and Secretary at War; he married Miss Law, and had one son, Robert, a Barrister, who died unmarried ; 4. Thomas, a Writer to the Signet, who married —— Hay, and had four sons and five daughters : (1. Robert, who came to the bar, and was afterwards, in November, 1754, appointed a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Edgefield ; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuik, by whom he had Thomas, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army ; John, who entered Advocate, and was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session, in which office he died, 1811 ; James, a Major-General in the East India Company's service ; and two daughters, Anne and Margaret, and died the 8th of April, 1764 ; 2. John, a Writer to the Signet, who married Mary Drummond, and had issue a daughter ; 3. Francis, who had a daughter that was married and left issue ; 4. Walter, an eminent Merchant and Planter in St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, who married Miss Lidedale, and had Thomas, a Vice-Admiral in the navy, and four daughters, one of whom was married to John Dalrymple, Provost of Edinburgh.) The daughters of Thomas Pringle were, 1. Anne, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Young, in the service of Holland ; 2. Margaret, married to Henry Lockhart, of Covinton, an eminent Lawyer, who obtained a seat on the bench after the age of seventy, by whom she had William, a Rear-Admiral in the navy, who married a daughter of Sir

\* The following epitaph on Lord Newhall was written by William Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour, a gentleman endowed with a strong poetical talent :

“ Its haughty column let ambition raise,  
 And guilty greatness load with venal praise,  
 This monument, for nobler use design'd,  
 Speaks to the heart, and rises for mankind.  
 If worth begets its likeness, or its love,  
 Love what you feel, and be what you approve.  
 Studious of life, learn life's each sacred end,  
 Hence form the judge, the husband, father, friend.  
 Here wealth or greatness found no partial grace,  
 The poor looked fearless in Oppression's face ;  
 One plain good meaning through his judgment ran,  
 And if he erred, alas ! he erred as man.  
 If then, unconscious of so fair a fame,  
 You read without a wish to be the same,  
 Yet read—perhaps some vice you may resign,  
 Be even a momentary virtue thine ;  
 Here on thy breast heaven works its first essay ;  
 Think on *this* man, and pass unblamed one day.”



Robert Henderson, of Fordel, and three daughters: Rebecca, married to James, the fourteenth Earl of Errol; Flaminia and Susan, died unmarried; and Anne, married to the Honourable Charles Boyd, brother of the said Earl): 5. Francis, the fifth son of Sir Robert Pringle, was a Physician; he married, and had a son George, and two daughters, one of whom, named Anne, was married to George Fullarton, Esq., Comptroller of the Customs at Leith, and had a daughter married to the Honourable Henry Erskine, by whom she had two sons and two daughters; 6. Archibald, an Officer in the army during King William's wars. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married to Sir John Home, of Blackadder, Bart., by whom she had a son James, father of the late Sir George Home, Bart., a Captain in the navy; Catharine had also a daughter, married to the Honourable John Hamilton, son of Thomas, the sixth Earl of Haddington, by whom she was mother of four daughters: Margaret, married to James Buchannan, Esq., of Drumpellier, Provost of Glasgow; Helen, married to Dunbar, the fourth Earl of Selkirk; Catharine, married to Lord Aberdour, by whom she had the present Earl of Morton; and Mary, married to Sir John Halket, of Pittferrian, Bart.; 2. Mary, married to Captain Henry Borthwick, of Pilmore, by whom she had Henry, the tenth Lord Borthwick: her husband was killed at the battle of Ramilies, in 1706; 3. Bethia, married to James Deans, of Woodhouslie, by whom she had a son James, who died unmarried; and a daughter, married, first, to Principal Wishart, of the University of Edinburgh; secondly, to ——— Stuart, of Steuartfield; thirdly, to John-Strother Ker, of Littledean, by none of whom she had issue; Bethia died the 22d of April, 1748; 4. Margaret, married to ——— Blair, Esq., but died without issue; 5. ———, married to William Drummond of Grange, brother of Drummond of Blair Drummond, by whom she had one daughter, who was married, first, to Captain Hume, killed in a fray in Ireland; secondly, to Captain Hepburn, of the Scots Greys, killed in a duel in Flanders; thirdly, to Colonel Anderson, of the Portuguese service; but she had no issue by any of her husbands; 6. Anne; 7. Elizabeth; who both died unmarried. The other children of the marriage of Sir Robert Pringle and Margaret Hope died in infancy, or at an early age. Sir Robert dying in the year ———, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Pringle, the second Baronet, of Stichel. He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Stobs, and aunt to the immortal Elliot, Lord Heathfield, (she died his relict in December, 1739) by whom he had four sons and a daughter; 1. Robert, who succeeded; 2. Gilbert, an Officer of Dragoons in the reign of George I.; he married Margaret Hoppringle, heiress of Torsonce, but died without issue, by which means the estate of Torsonce, and





which was the remains of the Hoppringle estate, came into the direct line of the Stichel family; 3. Walter, bred to the study of the law, and appointed Sheriff Depute of Roxburghshire, who died unmarried; 4. Sir John Pringle, Baronet, an eminent Physician<sup>b</sup>. Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Pringle, the second Baronet of Stichel, married Sir James Hall, Bart., of Dunglas, and had issue. On the decease of Sir John, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Pringle, the third Baronet, of Stichel. He married Catharine, daughter of James Pringle, Esq., of Torwoodlee, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. John, who died in adolescence, 1740; 2. James, who succeeded to the title; 3. Francis, a Writer to the Signet, who died the 11th of April, 1760, unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Isabella, who died the 28th of April, 1756, unmarried; 2. Magdalen, married in 1759, to Sir John Hall, Bart., of Dunglas, and died in 1763, leaving issue; 3. Margaret, who died unmarried the 30th of September, 1772. Lady Pringle died the 28th of May, 1745. Sir Robert died on the 14th of December, 1779, aged eighty-eight, and was succeeded by his only surviving child,

Sir James Pringle, the fourth Baronet, of Stichel. After serving many years in the British Fusiliers, Sir James was first appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th regiment of Foot, and next, Lieutenant-Colonel of a fencible regiment, raised by the Duke of Buccleugh. He likewise enjoyed the office of Master of his Majesty's Works in Scotland, and was four times elected Member of Parliament for Berwickshire. Sir James married, the 11th of September, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Norman Macleod, Esq., of Macleod, by whom he had, 1. Robert, who, on the 22nd of April, 1806, married his cousin-german, Sarah, daughter of the late Norman Macleod, of Macleod, Esq., a Lieutenant-General in the army; she died in the month of June, in the same year; and the untimely fate of this truly amiable young lady, thus cut off in the bloom of youth and

<sup>b</sup> After studying medicine at the University of Leyden, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in that of Edinburgh. He next went abroad as Physician to the Earl of Stair, who commanded the allied army in Germany, under King George II.; and during the war he was appointed Physician to the Army, and to the Duke of Cumberland. On the accession of his present Majesty to the throne, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain, and named Physician to the King and Queen; and, in 1768, to the Princess of Wales. Sir John was, for several successive years, chosen President of the Royal Society of London, an honour which he at length declined, in order to retire from public life. He was the author of several literary works of repute, and appears to have made copious collections for others unpublished; as by his will he bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh no less than seven folio volumes in manuscript, on medical and physical subjects. Sir John married, the 14th of April, 1752, Charlotte, second daughter of Dr. Oliver, of Bath, and died in —, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, without issue; his wife having predeceased him in the twenty-fifth year of her age, on the 29th of December, 1753.



beauty, in the 20th year of her age, was deeply lamented by all who knew her; but by none so much as her inconsolable husband, who followed her in a very few months, and exchanged the bridal bed for the silent grave; 2. John, who succeeded his father, his elder brother having left no issue; 3. Norman, a Captain in the 21st regiment of Foot. The daughters were, 1. Anne, born 1768, died the 4th of August, 1806; 2. Catharine, married, the 20th of September, 1799, to Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, late of the 21st regiment of Foot; 3. Elizabeth, married, the 1st of February, 1802, to Archibald Tod, of Dry Grange, Esq., a Writer to the Signet; 4. Margaret, who died unmarried, the 4th of June, 1808; 5. Mary, married, the 13th of July, 1801, to George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, the representative of a respectable family in Berwickshire; 6. Joanna, who died the 28th of April, 1781. Sir James Pringle died the 7th of April, 1809, and was succeeded by his second but eldest surviving son,

Sir John Pringle, the fifth Baronet, of Stichel. He was a Captain in the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, and married, on the 2nd of June, 1809, Emilia-Anne, daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, Esq., a Lieutenant-General in the army, his cousin-german, and sister of his brother's wife, by whom he has a son, James.

*Creation*—5th of July, 1683.

---

## CUNYNGHAME\*

(OF LIVINGSTONE AND MILNCRAIG.)

THE family of Cunynghame of Milnraig, are the lineal descendants and representatives of the family of Cunynghame of Polquhairn, a cadet of the House of Glencairn; but as we have already recorded a more detailed genealogy of the main stem in another part of our work, we shall here merely give a slight sketch of the earlier generations, commencing with

Warnebaldus (by some called William) de Cuningham, who lived in the reigns of Kings Edgar and Alexander I., in the latter part of the eleventh century. He is recorded to have been Master of the Horse to his Sovereign, from



whence the present armorial bearings of the family. He married the daughter and heiress of Rowland de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and got with her the lands of Kilmaurs, which were, for many generations afterwards, the chief title of the family. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert de Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, who married Richenda, daughter and heiress of Sir Humphrey de Berkeley, as may be seen more at large in the article, Barclay of Pierstoun. By her he had a son,

Sir Robert Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, whose eldest son,

Robert Cunningham, had a numerous male issue, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Cunningham, of Kilmaurs. He was a brave warrior, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Largs, where King Alexander commanded in person, and obtained a complete victory over Haco, King of Norway, in 1263. He married —— Riddel, daughter and heiress of —— Riddel, of Glengarnock; his second son by whom, Geoffrey, was ancestor of Cunningham of Glengarnock. Dying before 1268, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, whose eldest son,

Edward Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, had a numerous issue. His second son, Richard, was ancestor of Cunningham of Polmais; and his eldest,

Sir Gilbert Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, was one of the Magnates Scotiæ chosen upon the part of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, in the competition for the crown of Scotland, in 1292. He had a numerous issue, from whom have branched out many highly respectable families. From his second son, James, are sprung the Cunninghams of Belton, of Hassendean, and of Barns; and from his third son, Sir Donald, the families of Skirloch, of Auchtermarker, Caddel, Quarrelton, Bellhearim, and Newton, are descended. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, who was one of the nobles obliged to swear fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296; yet no sooner did the Bruce begin to assert his title to the crown, than with many other patriots, he joined his standard, and continued devoted to his interest, during the remainder of his reign. Sir Robert's second son, Sir Andrew, was ancestor of the Cunninghams of Drumwhistle, Ballindalloch, Balbougic, &c. Dying about 1330, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Kilmaurs. He was one of the Scottish nobles proposed by the Estates of Scotland, for King David's ransom, in 1354. By his first wife, whose name and family are unknown, he had several sons, and his third son, Thomas, was ancestor of Cunningham of Caprington, as already



noted, also of Eaterkin and Legland. Having married to his second wife, Helen Bruce, daughter and heiress of the Earl of Carrick, he became possessed through that marriage, of the earldom; but having no issue by her, the title returned to the crown. He died before 1384, and was succeeded by his eldest son of the first marriage,

Sir William Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, who, according to the report of various historians, was a brave and gallant Knight, and always behaved with great courage and resolution against the enemies of his King and country. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirss of Sir Robert Dennistoun, of that Ilk; his second son by which marriage, William, was ancestor of the branch of Cunninghamhead; but he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Cunningham, of Kilmaurs, who was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. This monarch conferred the honour of knighthood upon him in 1424; and he was also one of the Judges that sat upon the trial of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1425; after which, in the year 1430, he was appointed joint Commissioner with his father-in-law, Alexander, Lord Montgomery, for the government of Kintyre, Knapdale, &c. He married Janet, daughter of Alexander, Lord Montgomery; and his second son, William, was ancestor of the Cunninghams of Waterstoun: but his eldest son was

Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn. He being possessed of great mental powers, and also of considerable acquirements, was in great favour with King James II., who created him a Lord of Parliament, by the title of Lord Cunningham, of Kilmaurs. James III. also appointed him a Privy Counsellor; and as he was a loyal and faithful subject, and never deserted his Sovereign's interest, in all his vicissitudes of fortune, that monarch, in gratitude for his services, further dignified him with the title of Earl of Glencairn. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn, Lord of Hales, and ancestor of the Earls of Bothwell; and being killed at the battle of Bannockburn, on the 11th of June, 1488, was succeeded by his eldest son, the second Earl of Glencairn; but the line of descent of this family was carried on by his second son,

Sir William Cunningham, the first of Craighends. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter and coheirss of Sir William Stewart, of Arthurly, Knt., who was descended of the Darnly branch; and by her he acquired the lands of Arthurly. From this marriage are sprung the various branches of Cunningham of Robertland, of Camcain, Bedlorn, and Auchinhervie; of which latter, Balquhain and Auchinyards are descended. His eldest son was

William Cunningham, of Craighends, who married ———, daughter of ——— ———, and had issue by her: 1. Gabriel, who married Margaret,





daughter of —— Livingston, of Kilsyth; and, 2. Alexander, also of Craighends, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Stuart, of Castlemilk, by a sister of Walter Stewart, first Lord Blantyre; also two daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir John Colquhoun; and, 2. ——, to David Stewart, of Castlemilk. From this family of Craighends, it is known that at this period, the branch of Polquhain is descended; the first of which branch, if he was not a younger son of this William, must have been his brother, and therefore younger son of the Sir William, first of Craighends. This point, however, after the most elaborate research, we have not been able precisely to ascertain, we therefore commence this branch with

—— Cunynghame, of Polquhain, who obtained the estate of Milnraig, in Airshire, by marriage with the daughter and coheir of William Cathcart, of Corbiestoun\*, in the reign of Queen Mary, between 1542 and 1586. He left a son,

—— Cunynghame, of Polquhain and Milnraig, whose son,

—— Cunynghame, of Milnraig, was father of

Sir David Cunynghame, the first Baronet, of Milnraig, so created by King William III., by patent, bearing date the 3rd of February, 1702. It appears, that he had also been designated of Livingstone, in the county of Linlithgow, where the family had long held considerable estates, and are still possessed of much public and political influence. This Sir David was a man of eminent talents, and a distinguished lawyer; he was also a Member of the Scottish Parliaments; and a friend and coadjutor of Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun. He married two wives; first, Isabella, fourth and youngest daughter of James, seventh Baron and first Viscount Stair; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, Bart., in Mid-Lothian. By these marriages he left two sons and one daughter: 1. Sir James, who succeeded his father, and was the second Baronet; he sat in Parliament for the county of West Lothian, or Linlithgow; but dying unmarried, on the 1st of February, 1747, was succeeded by his brother; and, 2. David, afterwards Sir David. The daughter was married to Boyce Whitefoord, of Dunduff, in Ayrshire, Esq. Sir David died shortly after the Union, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James; but the line of descent is carried on by his second son,

Sir David Cunynghame, the third Baronet, of Livingston, and of Milnraig,

\* Cathcart, of Corbiestoun, was a junior branch of the noble family of Cathcart. Sir Alan, the first Lord Cathcart, had a son, Roger, who obtained a charter from King James III. of the lands of Corbiestoun, and another of the lands of Gass, from James IV. His grand-daughter was wife of —— Cunynghame, of Polquhain and Milnraig.



who succeeded his brother, Sir James, the second Baronet, on the 1st of February, 1747, being then Lieutenant-Colonel of Crawford's foot. He afterwards rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, and as early as 1757, was appointed Colonel of the 57th regiment of infantry. He married the Right Honourable Lady Mary Montgomery, only daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, by his second wife, the Right Honourable Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of George, Earl of Aberdeen; and had by her, 1. William-Augustus, the present Baronet; and, 2. David-Alexander, died at Haddington, the 24th of November, 1758. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, died the 4th of November, 1760; 2. Susan, died unmarried, the 14th of June, 1795; and, 3. Margaret, married to the Honourable James-Stuart-Wortley Mackenzie, second son of the famous John, Earl of Bute, and brother of the late Marquis: to him she had one son, James-Stuart Wortley, who married Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter of the Earl of Erne, and two daughters, Miss Wortley, and Louisa who married Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley; she was once highly celebrated for her beauty, and during the whole course of her life, for the numerous virtues which adorned it, and which she closed, after a long and painful illness, with fortitude and resignation. Sir David died suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, at his house of Livingstone, on the 10th of October, 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son,

Sir William-Augustus Cunynghame, of Livingston and Milncraig, the fourth and present Baronet. He was many years Member for Linlithgowshire, and has long held several respectable offices in the public service. In 1778, he was appointed Captain in the Duke of Buccleugh's Southern regiment of Fencibles; and having, in 1779, received the appointment of Comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth, which vacated his seat in Parliament, he was again re-elected. During the late administration, in 1806, he was appointed Receiver-General of the land rents of Scotland. He married, first, on the 21st of October, 1768, Frances, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Robert Myrton, of Gogar, Bart., in Mid-Lothian, by whom, who died at Livingstone House, the 14th of November, 1771, he had: 1. David, born the 14th of August, 1769, married to Maria, daughter of Edward, Lord Thurlow, by whom he has five children; he served long in the 3rd Foot Guards, was severely wounded at St. Amand, in Flanders, and taken prisoner at Ostend, but is now a Colonel in the army; 2. Robert, born the 18th of July, 1770, has since been resident in India, and married Miss Ker; and, 3. Francis, born the 6th of November, 1771, now a Colonel in the army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Guards; he has long been engaged in active service, and was in Holland during



the last war, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, where he got severely wounded: he is now Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison of Hull, and married, in 1805, Miss Jane Whitefoord, daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord, of Blairquhan, in Ayrshire, Bart., but has no issue. Sir William married to his second wife, on the 27th of June, 1785, at Marybone, London, Mary, only daughter and sole heiress of Robert Udney, of Udney, in Aberdeenshire, Esq., by Miss Hougham, sister to the Countess Dowager of Northampton, by whom he has issue: 1. William-Augustus, born the 24th of February, 1788; 2. George-Augustus-Frederick, born the 8th of October, 1790; 3. Frederick-Alexander, born the 13th of July, 1793; and, 4. James-Stuart, born in 1795; and a daughter, Mary, born the 31st of August, 1796.

*Creation—3rd of February, 1702.*

---

## SINCLAIR

(OF LONGFORMACUS.)

THE surname of SINCLAIR, or DE SANCTO CLARO, was originally from France, and sprang from the noble family of St. Clare, in that kingdom.

Waldernus, Count de St. Clare, having married Helena, daughter of the Duke of Normandy, cousin-german of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great Prince, in 1066; his son,

William de Sancto Claro, came to Scotland soon after, and being a youth of distinguished merit, was well received by King Malcolm Canmore, became Steward to Queen Margaret, obtained from Malcolm a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin, and several others in the Lothians: and of this William all the Sinclairs of Scotland are descended. He was father of

William Sinclair, second Baron of Roslin, who flourished in the reign of King David. He married a daughter of the Earl of March, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Sinclair, the third Baron of Roslin. He made a great figure in the reign of King William the Lion, and had issue



Sir Henry Sinclair, of Roslin, who succeeded him, and married a daughter of the Earl of Mar, by whom he had a son and heir,

Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin. He died about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, who was one of the greatest men of his time. He was appointed High Sheriff of the shire of Edinburgh in 1271, which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. He was one of the Scotch nobles who obliged themselves to receive, and defend for their lawful Queen and Sovereign, Margaret, daughter of Eric, King of Norway, in case of King Alexander's death without male issue, in 1284; and the same year he was appointed one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to negotiate King Alexander III.'s marriage. He was also one of the Scotch nobles chosen on the part of King Robert Bruce, in his competition for the crown with John Baliol, in 1292. He was afterwards, with many of his countrymen, compelled to swear allegiance to King Edward I. of England, in 1294. He left issue three sons: 1. Sir Henry, his successor, who carried on the line of the Sinclairs of Roslin, and was progenitor of the Earls of Orkney, Caithness, &c.; 2. William, Bishop of Dunkeld; and, 3. Sir Gregory, the first of this family.

Sir Gregory flourished in the reign of King Robert Bruce. He was proprietor of the lands and barony of Longformacus, in Berwickshire, of which the Earls of March were then superiors; died in the reign of King David Bruce, and left a son,

Sir James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who succeeded him, and held his lands of Longformacus in crownward, after the forfeiture of the Dunbars, Earls of March, in 1434. He died in the end of the reign of Robert III., and was succeeded by his son,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who died in the beginning of the reign of King James II., and left issue a son and successor,

David Sinclair, of Longformacus, who was served heir in 1446. He died in the end of the reign of King James II., and left a son.

David, who succeeded him. He was served heir to his father in 1463, and married Elizabeth Murray; but died soon after 1477, leaving a son,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus. He married Isabella Howieson, and dying in 1498, was succeeded by his son,

Alexander Sinclair, of Longformacus, who was then under age, and served heir in 1502. By Marian Foreman, his wife, he left issue a son and successor,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who died in the end of the reign of King James V., and left a son,





Matthew Sinclair, of Longformacus, who succeeded him, and was served heir in 1553. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Swinton, of Swinton, by Margaret, daughter of David Home, of Wedderburn. By her he had four sons: 1. Robert, his heir; 2. George, ancestor of the Sinclairs of Stevenson; 3. Thomas; and, 4. James. He died in 1603, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Sinclair, of Longformacus. He married Margaret, sister of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Whittingham, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, his heir; 2. John, who was bred to the church, was minister of Sprot, married Marian Stewart, and had a son James. He died in 1613, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Sinclair, of Longformacus, who died in 1633, leaving issue a son,

Sir Robert Sinclair, of Longformacus, who being bred to the law, was an Advocate before the Court of Session. He was a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the Royal Family. Soon after the Restoration he got a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles II., of the lands and baronies of Longformacus, &c., with an erection of his lands into a barony, on a special narrative, of his steady adherence to Charles I. and II., as well in troublesome times as in peace; this charter is dated the 4th of June, 1663. The King was further pleased, on account of his many faithful services, to dignify him with the title of Baronet, by patent, to him and his heirs male whomsoever, dated the 10th of December, 1664. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of ——— Douglas, of Blackertown, in Berwickshire, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. George, who continued the line; and, 3. Archibald, afterwards Sir Archibald, being knighted about the time of the Union; he married and had issue. The daughters were, 1. ———, married to William Home, of Linthill, Esq.; 2. ———, to Sir James Cockburn, of Ryslaw; 3. ———, to Captain Urquhart; and, 4. ———, to Francis Montgomery, of Giffen, Esq. Sir Robert was also one of the Judges who sat upon the trial of the unfortunate Earl of Argyle; and in the Union Parliament distinguished himself amongst his party as an opposer of the Union, signing all the protests of the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Annandale, and the Duke of Hamilton, being at that time Member of the Scottish Parliament for Berwickshire. Sir Robert married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of William, Viscount Canada, eldest son of the Earl of Stirling, by Lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, eldest daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Jean, married to John, Master of Bargeny; and, 2. Anne, married to John Swinton.



of Swinton, Esq. He died in 1678, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent was carried on by his second son,

George Sinclair, Esq., who married Jean, daughter of George Purves, of Ewford, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Robert, his heir; and, 2. George, who, together with the daughter, Eupheme, died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Sinclair, Esq., who by Lillias Anderson, was father of

Sir John Sinclair, the sixth Baronet, of Longformacus, who succeeded to the title on the death of his second cousin, Sir Henry, the fifth Baronet, the 25th of January, 1768. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Allan, Esq., by whom, we believe, he had issue; but dying on the 7th of January, 1798, we have not been able to ascertain the name or particulars of the present Baronet, any further than that he is

Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, of Longformacus.

*Creation*—10th of December, 1664.

\* Sir John Sinclair, the second Baronet, of Longformacus. He married Jean, daughter and heiress of Sir John Towers, of Innerleith, by whom he had one son,

Sir Robert Sinclair, the third Baronet, of Longformacus. He married Christian, daughter of the Right Honourable Adam Cockburn, of Ormiston, Lord Justice-Clerk, by whom he had two sons: 1. Robert; and, 2. Henry; both Baronets; and four daughters: 1. Susan, died unmarried, the 3rd of December, 1767; 2. Jean, married to Sir Charles Gilmour, of Craigmillar, and had issue; 3. Anne, died unmarried; and, 4. Christian, wife of John Inglis, Esq., Deputy-Barrack-Master of Scotland, and son of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, with issue. Sir Robert died in 1726, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Sinclair, the fourth Baronet, who married Sidney, daughter of Robert Johnston, of Hilton, Esq.; she died the 25th of May, 1777; but he dying at Newton, near Dalkeith, the 5th of December, 1764, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Harry, who dying at Leith, the 25th of January, 1768, also without issue, the representation devolved on his cousin,

Sir John, the sixth Baronet, of Longformacus, as in the text.



## DALRYMPLE\*

(OF CRANSTOUN.)

THE minor branches of Dalrymple, being all descended from the stem which now bears the honour of the peerage, we must refer for a more particular account of the antecedent generations, to that part of our work, under the article STAIR; and shall, therefore, at present, merely give a brief sketch of the ancestors of the present family.

The name itself is local<sup>s</sup>, and was first assumed from the lands and barony of Dalrymple, in Ayrshire, by the ancestors of

Adam de Dalrymple, who lived in the reign of Alexander III., about the middle of the thirteenth century. He died about 1300, and was succeeded by his son,

Gilchrist de Dalrymple, cotemporary with the Bruce. His son,

Malcolm Dalrymple, divided his lands between his two sons, John and Roland, and was succeeded by the eldest,

John de Dalrymple, who appears to have been father of

William de Dalrymple, the first of Stair, which barony he acquired by a marriage with Agnes Kennedy, the heiress of that family, and grand-daughter of Malcolm de Carrick de Stair. Being within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, a dispensation was procured, and the marriage took place in 1450. His son,

William Dalrymple, the second Baron of Stair, married Marian, daughter of Sir John Chalmers, of Gadgirth, and had a son,

William Dalrymple, who died before his father, leaving a son,

William, who succeeded his grandfather, and was the third Baron of Stair. He married Margaret, daughter of —— Wallace, of Cairnhill, and had a son,

James, the fourth Baron of Stair, a great promoter of the Reformation; and who by his wife, Isabel, daughter of George Crawford, of Lochnorris, left a son,

James Dalrymple, the fifth Baron of Stair, who was one of those that entered

\* According to tradition, there was a battle fought before the christian era, in the valley of Dalrymple, in the parish of Air, in which two Kings, Fergus and Coilus, fell; and it has been supposed, that Dalrymple, or Dale-roi-mel, signifies the valley of the slaughter of Kings.



into a solemn association in defence of the Protestant religion in 1562. He married Isabel, daughter of James Kennedy, of Bargenie, and died in 1586, leaving a son,

James, the sixth Baron of Stair. He married Janet, a daughter of Fergus Kennedy, of Knockdaw; and dying in 1625, left a son and successor,

James, the seventh Baron, born in 1619; he practised at the bar, but served for a short time in the army; he was also Master of Arts, and preferred to the philosophy chair in the University of Edinburgh. Having exerted himself much at and after the Restoration, on the loyal side, he received the honour of knighthood from King Charles II.; was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1661, and shortly afterwards, Vice-President of the same, in the President's absence. In 1664, he was created a Baronet, being at that time, M. P. for Wigton; and in 1671, appointed Lord President of the Session: and having afterwards been removed from his offices, for his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the Court, he joined in the Revolution, and was not only restored to his various employments in 1689, but in 1690, created the first Viscount Stair. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of James Ross, of Balneil, by whom he had a large family; the sons were, 1. John, the second Viscount, and first Earl of Stair; 2. Sir James Dalrymple, Baronet, of Borthwick, ancestor of this family; 3. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, now Dalrymple-Hamilton; 4. Doctor Thomas Dalrymple, Physician in Ordinary to the King for Scotland; and, 5. Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Baronet. Dying in 1695, he was succeeded in his peerage by his eldest son; but the line of this family was carried on by his second son,

Sir James Dalrymple, Baronet, first designated of Borthwick, afterwards of Killoch, and subsequently of Cousland. He was one of the Principal Clerks of Session, a man of great merit, learning, and integrity, and one of the best antiquaries of his times, which the works he has published sufficiently evince. He married, first, Catharine, third daughter of Sir John Dundas, of Arniston, Bart.; secondly, Esther, daughter of John Cunningham, of Enterkin, Writer to the Signet, and widow of William Fletcher, of New Cranston, Esq.; thirdly, Jean Halket. By these marriages he had issue: 1. James, who died in his father's lifetime; 2. John, who succeeded his father; 3. Robert, a Writer to the Signet, to whom Sir James left the Killoch estate; he married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of J. Bowick, of Glasgow; settled in England, died in 1765, and left only one son and three daughters surviving him, (namely, 1. Jane, married Andrew Colli, and died in 1783, without issue; 2. Charlotte, died unmarried, the 28th of October, 1808; and, 3. John, an





Admiral in the Royal Navy, married Eleanora Howard, died the 10th of October, 1798, and had issue: Charles, died an infant in 1765; Robert; and John-Herbert, a Major in the army, and died in 1794): 4. James, to whom his father left the Harvieston estate, in Mid-Lothian, and died unmarried; and, 5. Thomas: first daughter, Margaret, married Adam Hepburn, the younger, of Humbrie. Sir James having been created a Baronet, the 28th of April, 1698, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Dalrymple, the second Baronet, designated of Cousland. He was one of the Principal Clerks of Session, appointed on his father's demission from that office, on the 30th of September, 1708. He married, first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fletcher, of New Cranston, Advocate, whose widow Sir James had married, and by her had issue: 1. William, who succeeded him; 2. John, a Captain in the army, died in Carolina, without issue; 3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Hamilton, of Fala, Esq., to whom she had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who afterwards married her first cousin, Sir John, the fourth Baronet; 4. Jane, married —— Reid, Esq., to whom she left no surviving issue. Sir John married, secondly, Sidney, daughter of John Sinclair, of Ulbster, and had issue; 5. James, married, but died without issue; 6. Hugh, to whom Sir John left the Fordell estate, in Mid-Lothian, and died without issue; 7. Gustavus, died unmarried; 8. Sidney, married —— Lister, Esq., of Yorkshire, to whom she had issue three daughters; 9. Catharine, married Captain Jacob Moodie, died without issue; 10. Christian, unmarried; and, 11. Margaret, married John Sinclair, the younger, of Freswick, Advocate, and died without issue. By Sir John's contract of marriage with Miss Fletcher, (dated the 7th of August, 1702, to which Sir James was a party), he acquired the lands of New Cranston, which estate, together with those of Cousland and Heriotmuir, in the county of Edinburgh, being the family estates, were entailed upon the heirs of the marriage, with remainder to the other sons severally and successively of Sir James. Sir John died the 24th of May, 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Dalrymple, the third Baronet, of Cousland. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Mr. William Crawford, of Glasgow, by whom, who died at Edinburgh, the 13th of September, 1755, he had a numerous family, of whom were, 1. John, who succeeded; 2. William, a Colonel in the army, who distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the capture of Omoa, on the Spanish Main, in the West Indies, where he commanded: his uncle, Hugh, left him the Fordell estate, in Mid-Lothian, and the Cleland estate, in Lanerkshire; he married Diana, daughter of —— Molyneux, of Preston, in Lanca-



shire, and dying in 1791, left issue: Marton, married a daughter of ——— Spence, Esq., and died in 1810, leaving three sons and three daughters; John, a Major in the army, killed at Buenos Ayres, unmarried; Hugh, a Lieutenant in the army, died in the East Indies in 1810, unmarried; Elizabeth; Wilhelmina; Frances, married the Rev. ——— Roberts; Caroline; and Diana;

3. Elizabeth, married William Hamilton, of Bangour, Esq., and died without issue. Sir William married, secondly, Ann Philip, by whom he had issue:

4. James, a Colonel in the army, died unmarried at Hyderabad, the 7th of December, 1800; 6. Samuel, a Major-General in the army, and second Major of the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, married, the 15th of October, 1791, Miss Tweddale, daughter of John Tweddale, of Unthank Hall, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., by whom he has had several children, all of whom died infants, excepting Hannah; 7. Simon, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, died in India in 1804, unmarried; 8. Hugh; 9. Anne; 10. Jane, married Major-General Roberts, by whom she has no issue; 11. Wemyss, married the Honourable Keith Murray, son of the Earl of Dunmore, and Collector of the Customs at Visiagapatam, in India; she died there without issue, the 28th of December, 1805; 12. Christian, married at London, the 15th of November, 1805, Hugh Stuart, Esq., son of the late Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, Bart., and died without issue; 13. Beckford; and, 14. Matilda. Sir William dying at Cranston, on the 26th of February, 1771, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Dalrymple, the fourth Baronet, of Cranston, who towards the latter part of his life, in consequence of his accession to several estates by marriage, was designated Sir John-Dalrymple-Hamilton Macgill, Baronet, of Cousland and Cranston. During his father's lifetime, he held the situation of Solicitor to the Board of Excise, and in 1771, succeeded to the baronetage. In 1775, he distinguished himself much at a meeting of Freeholders, in opposition to a bill then pending in Parliament, and deemed prejudicial to their elective franchise and other privileges; of this meeting, he was chosen Præses, and by the moderation, yet firmness of his conduct, gave a happy presage of his future exertions in public life. In 1776, he was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, which office he resigned in the month of September, 1807. He also distinguished himself much as an author, by his "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," by tracts on feudal law, and by various other useful and able publications. He lived in habits of the strictest intimacy with the first characters of his time, and availed himself of every opportunity\* which his

\* In 1798, Sir John discovered the art of making soap from herrings, and distributed people at his own expense, for the purpose of gratuitous instruction to all those who were inclined to acquire a knowledge of the process.



active mind afforded him of promoting the welfare of his country during a period of its history particularly eventful. In recording the patriotism of Sir John, we must not omit that immediately after the unhappy political commotions in Scotland during the late war, and in the early period of the French Revolution, he at a meeting of the county of Edinburgh, after stating that the volunteers had preserved the British nation from rebellion and invasion, recommended strongly that resolutions should be adopted, by which the meeting should pledge themselves in all cases to give employment to those who had been volunteers, in preference to all others. Sir John during his father's lifetime, and previous to the year 1761, married his cousin, Elizabeth-Hamilton Macgill, daughter of Thomas Hamilton, of Fala, Esq., and heiress and representative of the ancient Viscounts Oxenford; by whom he had a numerous

\* The surname of Macgill is said to be of great antiquity in the South and West of Scotland, and there were several families of that name who had considerable possessions in Galloway, Carrick, &c., in very early times. The immediate ancestor of this noble family was

James Macgill, who in the reign of King James IV. was proprietor of lands in the West of Scotland, which he sold, and retired to Edinburgh. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Cuninghame, of Caprington, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir James Macgill, who was Provost of Edinburgh, enjoyed all the highest offices of that metropolis in the reign of King James V., and was amongst the first men of rank in Scotland who embraced the reformed religion. He acquired lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in the year 1537, upon which he got a charter of confirmation from King James V. He married Helen, a daughter of ——— Waddlaw, of Toroe, an ancient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had issue two sons: 1. James, ancestor of the Macgills of Rankellor, and of him, Arthur Macgill, now of Kenback, Esq., is the male representative; and, 2. David, progenitor of this family.

David Macgill, the second son of Sir James, was bred to the law, became eminent in that profession, and was one of the most famous Barristers of his time. He was made King's Advocate in the year 1582, which office he enjoyed till his death, and acquitted himself with great reputation for knowledge, candour, and integrity. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Forrester, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. David, his heir; and, 2. Laurence, who was bred to the law, and died without issue. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married, first, to ——— Logan, of Restalrig; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, Bart., ancestor of the present Earl of Cassilis; and, 2. Jean, who married ——— Ross, of Balculil, in the shire of Wigton. He died in an advanced age, anno 1596, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

David Macgill, of Cranston Riddel, who being also bred to the law, acquired great knowledge in that profession, and was one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Sinclair, of Herdmanston, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. David, his heir, and, 2. Sir James, who carried on the line of this family. His daughter, Margaret, married to James, second son of William, first Lord Cranston, ancestor of the present Lord Cranston. He was succeeded by his eldest son, but the line was carried on by

Sir James Macgill, of Cranston Riddel, who being a man of great parts and learning, was highly esteemed by King Charles I., who created him a Baronet, anno 1627, and appointed him one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1630. He was also appointed by Parliament one of the Lords of Session, for life, and one of the Commissioners of Exchequer, the 1st of February, 1645. Though he



family; of which were, 1. Thomas, died an infant; 2. William, a Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Santa Margarita*, and killed in the eighteenth year of his age, on the 29th of July, 1782, in an action with the *Amazone* French frigate, off the coast of Virginia; 3. a son, who died an infant; 4. John, the present Baronet; 5. James, who having entered into the naval service, fell a victim to the yellow fever at Bermudas in 1796, being then a Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship *Thetis*; 6. North, a Captain in the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, unmarried; and, 7. Robert, a Captain in the army, and Lieutenant in the 3rd Foot Guards, killed at the glorious battle of Talavera, on the 28th of July, 1809. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married, on the 20th of February, 1790, to Myles Sandys, of Graythwait Hall, Lancashire, Esq., to whom

appears to have been engaged on the Parliament's side in the unhappy reign of King Charles I., yet King Charles II. was so much convinced of his loyalty, and the integrity of his heart, that he raised him to the dignity of the peerage, by the titles of Viscount Oxenford, Lord Macgill, of Cousland, &c., by patent, to his heirs male of tailzie and provision whatever, dated the 19th of April, 1651. After the Restoration, he got charters under the Great Seal, "*Jacobo vicecomiti de Oxford domini Macgill de Cousland*," of the lands of Cranston, and several others, in the years 1661 and 1662. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir John Cockburn, of Ormiston, by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth, and Anne\*. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married to Patrick Hamilton, of Preston, and had issue a son,

Colonel Thomas Hamilton, of Preston, who succeeded to the lands of Fala, which have ever since been the chief title of his family, and was the undoubted heir of line after the death of Henrietta, mentioned in the note. He married Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of the House of Grantully, by whom he had a son, Thomas, his heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Malcolm Gibson, Esq., a son of the family of Durie. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Hamilton, of Fala, Esq.; who, since he became heir of line of the family of Oxenford, design himself Hamilton-Macgill, of Fala and Oxenford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, of Cousland, Bart., one of the Principal Clerks of Session, by whom he hath issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Dalrymple, by whom she had issue, as in the text.

\* Anne, married to Sir James Richardson, of Smeaton. Sir James Macgill married, secondly, Christian, daughter of Sir William Livingston, of Kilsyth, by whom he had a son, Robert, his heir, and a daughter, Christian, married, first, to Alexander Crawford, of Carse; and, secondly, to George Ross, of Gaiston. He died anno 1663, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert, the second Viscount Oxenford, who married Lady Henrietta Livingston, daughter of George, third Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a son, George, Master of Oxenford, who died before his father without issue, anno 1701; also two daughters: 1. Christian, who became her father's heir; and, 2. Henrietta, married to James Hamilton, of Ormiston, and having assumed the titles, died without issue. He dying without male issue, anno 1706, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his eldest daughter,

Christian, Viscountess of Oxenford, who married William Maitland, Esq., son of Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, to whom she had a son,

Robert, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the titles of Oxenford, and was third Viscount. But these honours were also claimed by James Macgill, of Rankeillor, the heir male, being descended in a direct male line from James Macgill, eldest son of the first Sir James in this account, and uncle to the patentee. This Robert and that James both gave in lists, and voted with the peers at an election in 1733; but protested against one another. The said James also presented a petition to his Majesty, claiming that peerage, as heir male to the patentee, which was laid before the House of Peers; but it seems the Lords found, that he had not sufficiently made out his title, whereby this Robert enjoyed it as long as he lived; but he dying without issue, anno 1755, and the said James, of Rankeillor, dying also without issue, Arthur Macgill, now of Kerbeck, is heir male and representative, as before observed. The next heir of line was Henrietta, second daughter of the second Viscount, who died without issue.





she has several children; 2. Agnes, unmarried; 3. Jane, married to ——— Horseman, Esq., by whom she has issue; 4. ———; 5. ———; both died infants. Sir John died at his seat of Oxenford Castle, at the advanced age of eighty-four, on the 26th of February, 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir John-Hamilton Dalrymple, who takes the name of Hamilton from his mother, through whom (who is still living) the estates of Oxenford and Fala were acquired. Sir John is in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, and a Colonel in the army; and married, on the 23rd of June, 1795, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Reverend Robert-Augustus Johnson, at Kenilworth, Warwickshire. (by his wife, aunt to the present Earl Craven) by whom he has no issue.

*Creation*—28th of April, 1697.

---

## DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON\*

(OF NORTH BERWICK).

THE three existing families of Dalrymple now bearing the honours of the Baronetage being all descended, as already recorded, from the first Viscount Stair, we proceed to deduce this branch from his third son,

Sir Hew Dalrymple, the first Baronet, of North Berwick, to which dignity he was elevated on the 29th of April, 1697. He was a man of great abilities and knowledge of the laws, and was appointed one of the Lords of Session, in the room of his father, on the 7th of June, 1698. In 1703 he sat as a Member for North Berwick in the then Scots Parliament; and, in 1706, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to arrange the Articles of Union. He long held the high office of Lord President of the Session, and was also a Commissioner and Trustee for improving the Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland. He married, first, Marion Hamilton, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Pressmannon, one of the Lords of Council and of Session, by whom he had issue, 1. Robert, who predeceased his father; 2. Hew Dalrymple, of Drummore, a Lord of Session; 3. James, of Nunraw; 4. John, a Captain in the Emiskillen

\* Mr. Hew Dalrymple, of Drummore, was a Senator of the College of Justice, and raised from that office on the 14th of March, 1745, to be one of the Lords of Justiciary, by the title of Lord Drummore. His great abilities and integrity as a Judge are well known; they have obtained the strongest testimony which



Dragoons, died at Ayr, the 19th of April, 1753<sup>b</sup>; 5. William, a Captain in the army; he married ———, and she was afterwards cruelly murdered in her own house in Cavendish Square, London, on the 25th of March, 1746, by the footboy, having received upwards of forty wounds; and three daughters, of whom Marion married Sir Ludovick Grant, of Grant, Bart., but had only one daughter, who died young. Sir Hew married, secondly, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, of Olivestob<sup>c</sup>, Esq., (and widow of John Hamilton, of Bangour, whose second wife she was, and was by him mother of the celebrated William Hamilton, of Bangour, whose poetic taste and virtues are still remembered with pleasure): this lady survived her husband, and died at Edinburgh, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, on the 21st of March, 1742.

the trust and confidence of his countrymen could give them. He was good as great. His virtue was mild, winning no less the affections than commanding esteem. He died at Drummore, Haddingtonshire, the 18th of April, 1755, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving by his wife, Miss Horn, of Aberdeenshire, a numerous family: 1. John, died unmarried; 2. Hugh-Horn Dalrymple, of Westhall, or Westerhall, married Anne, fifth daughter of Sir John Inglis, of Cramond, but without issue; 3. Robert, succeeded his brother, and took the name of Horn, also of Elphinstone, by marriage; 4. David, Lord Westhall, an Advocate, chosen Procurator of the General Assembly in 1746, and appointed Sheriff Depute of Aberdeen in 1748, and married on the 21st of March, 1761, to Miss Jean Aberdeen, daughter of Alexander Aberdeen, of Cairnbulg, Esq.; 5. Campbell Dalrymple, appointed Major of Cholmondeley's Dragoons in 1750, soon afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's regiment of Dragoons, and, in 1750, Governor of Guadaloupe, soon after its capture; on the 4th of September, 1753, he married, at East Barnet, in Middlesex, Miss Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, Esq., late of St. Christopher's, and had by her a daughter, Margaret, married, the 7th of January, 1781, to Alexander Duncan, Esq., late a Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company. Colonel Campbell died at Grenada, in June, 1767, and his widow remarried, the 23rd of December, 1769, Charles Dalrymple, Esq., brother of Sir Hew. The daughters were, 1. Marian, married Archibald Hamilton, of Dalziel, Esq., and had issue: 2. Eleanor-Jane, married at Leith, the 29th of October, 1763, to Mr. James Rannie, Merchant, and died the 12th of February, 1782.

<sup>a</sup> John Dalrymple resided latterly in the town of Ayr, and married Mary, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Balkaile, Esq., by whom he had issue an only son, Sir Hew-Whiteford Dalrymple, Knt., a Lieutenant-General in the army, born at Ayr, the 3rd of December, 1750, and knighted at St. James's, the 5th of May, 1779, being proxy for Sir Adolphus Oughton, K. B., at the installation of the order, the 19th of May following. He married, at St. James's, Westminster, the 16th of May, 1783, Frances, youngest of the two daughters and coheirresses of General Francis Leighton, son of Sir Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough, Shropshire, Bart., by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Adolphus-John Dalrymple, born the 3rd of February, 1784, a Captain in the 18th regiment of Dragoons, Esquire Governor to Sir James-Henry Craig, K. B., at the installation the 19th of May, 1803; 2. Leighton-Catcart, born the 5th of May, 1785, a Lieutenant in the 15th regiment of Dragoons, and also one of the Esquires to Sir James-Henry Craig, K. B., at the installation the 19th of May, 1803. The daughters are, 1. Charlotte-Elizabeth, born the 24th of July, 1787; 2. Frances-Mary, born the 3rd of March, 1790; and, 3. Arabella-Boyd, born the 22nd of July, 1792.

<sup>b</sup> John-Hamilton, the first of Olivestob, Esq., was son of Hamilton of Borlum, in Ayrshire, a cadet of the Hamilton family in the fourteenth century.



Sir Hew died the 1st of November, 1734, and was succeeded by his grandson: but the line is carried through his eldest son.

Sir Robert Dalrymple, who was made a Knight Bachelor. He married, first, in March, 1707, Johanna Hamilton, only child of John, master of Bargany\*, and by her had issue, 1. Sir Hew, who succeeded; 2. John, who, in right of his mother, got the estate of Bargany, by a decree of the House of Peers, in 1739, upon the death of his mother's cousin, James, the fourth Lord Bargany, upon which he was obliged to change his name to Hamilton; and married Lady Anne, daughter of James, Earl of Wemyss, but dying without issue the 12th of February, 1796, the estates have returned to the elder branch, who have taken the name, as will appear in the subsequent part of this pedigree; 3. Robert, a Physician, married, on the 22nd of July, 1745, to Miss Barclay, heiress of Towie. His daughters by Johanna Hamilton were, 1. Marion, married to the master of Rae; 2. Elizabeth, wife of William Duff, of Crumbie, Esq. Sir Robert married, secondly, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, (by Janet, heiress of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield) and by her had four sons: 1. William, a Spanish Merchant, long settled at Cadiz, died at Blackheath, in Kent, the second of March, 1782; 2. James, a Captain of Dragoons, married at London, the 10th of December, 1761, to Miss Apsley, daughter of John Apsley, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex; 3. Charles, married in England, the 29th of September, 1758, to Miss Edwin, only daughter of John Edwin, and granddaughter of Sir Humphrey Edwin, Knt.; he had by her one son, born the 6th of July, 1759, but she died on the 8th of July immediately following; and this Charles married, on the 23rd of December, 1769, Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of Colonel Campbell Dalrymple, of the family of Drummore, and formerly Governor of Guadaloupe; 4. Stair, died in India: also a daughter, Anne, married, the 13th of October, 1749, to James, the fifth and late Earl of Balcarras, and had issue. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* Her descent was as follows. Sir John Hamilton, a natural son of John, Marquis of Hamilton, was legitimated on the 11th of March, 1600, and was first designated of Letrick, but afterwards of Bargany. He married a daughter of Doctor Alexander Campbell, Bishop of Brechin, and his eldest son by her was Sir John Hamilton, the second of Bargany, but the first peer by that title. He married Lady Jean, daughter of William, Marquis of Douglas, and his only son by her was William, the second Lord Bargany. He married Lady Mary Cunningham, daughter of William, Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. John, master of Bargany, who died before his father, but left an only daughter, Johanna; 2. William, who succeeded to the peerage and estates, but the issue male of his branch failing in his grandson, the succession went to Johanna, only child of John, master of Bargany, by Jean Sinclair, a daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, of Longformacus. This Johanna married Sir Robert Dalrymple, of North Berwick, eldest son of Sir Hew, Lord President of the Session.



Sir Hew Dalrymple, the second Baronet, of North Berwick, also heir to his grandfather, in 1734. He sat in Parliament as Member for Haddingtonshire, and in 1756 obtained a reversionary grant of the office of King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer for Scotland, to which he succeeded in the year 1768. He married first, in 1743, Miss Sainthill, daughter of Mr. Sainthill, a Surgeon in the city of London, by whom, who died at North Berwick House, the 31st of December, 1748, he had issue, 1. Robert-Stair Dalrymple, born at London, the 2nd of July, 1744, and died at Manchester, in the 24th year of his age, the 11th of September, 1768, being then a Captain in the Marquis of Lothian's Dragoons; 2. Hew, who succeeded. He married, secondly, on the 17th of August, 1756, Miss Martha Edwin, of Saville Row, London, who died the 12th of September, 1782. Sir Hew died at London, the 30th of November, 1790, and was succeeded by his second son,

Sir Hew Dalrymple, the fourth Baronet, of Bargany, who also assumed the name of Hamilton, on succeeding to the Bargany estate, the 12th of February, 1796, by the death of his uncle, John Hamilton, Esq., Advocate, second son of Sir Robert, by Johanna, heiress of Bargany. He married, during his father's lifetime, Miss Janet Duff, second daughter of William Duff, of Crombie, Esq., by whom he had ten sons and four daughters, all of whom died young, except, 1. Hew, who succeeded, born the 28th of September, 1775; 2. John, married Miss Warrender, daughter of Sir Patrick Warrender, of Lochend; 3. James; 4. Robert-Stair: daughters, 1. Margaret-Martha, born the 12th of December, 1776, married, 12th of July, 1809, to Captain Brown, of the Enniskillen Dragoons; 2. Janet, married, the 8th of January, 1805, to the second and present Lord Viscount Duncan. Sir Hew was for some years in the army, but sold out on his marriage in 1774. He represented the county of East Lothian in several Parliaments; died at Bargany, the 13th of January, 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Hew-Dalrymple Hamilton, the fifth and present Baronet, of North Berwick and Bargany. He married, at London, the 19th of May, 1800, the Honourable Miss Duncan, daughter of the first Lord Viscount Duncan, by whom he has issue a daughter, Henrietta, born the 8th of November, 1801. He was seven years in the Guards, and one in the Dragoons; and has been twice returned Member of Parliament for the county of East Lothian, and three times for the county of Ayr, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire militia.





## DALRYMPLE

(OF HAILES.)

THIS youngest branch of the Dalrymples, elevated to the baronetage, is descended from the first Viscount Stair, whose fifth son was

Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart., an eminent lawyer, Lord Advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., from 1709 until 1720; Member for Culross in the Scottish Parliament in 1703; one of the Commissioners for arranging the articles of the Union in 1706; and elevated to the baronetage, on the 8th of May, 1700. He married ————, by whom he had a son,

Sir James Dalrymple, the second Baronet, of Hailes, who held the situation of Auditor of the Exchequer. He married the Right Honourable Lady Christian Hamilton, second daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a numerous family, of whom, 1. David<sup>a</sup>, afterwards Sir David,

<sup>a</sup> This great ornament to his country was born the 28th of October, 1726; came to the bar in 1748; was raised to the bench, the 6th of March, 1766; and appointed a Lord of Justiciary in 1766. He was bred at Eton School, where he was distinguished as a scholar, and remarkable as a virtuous and orderly youth; from thence he went to the University of Utrecht, where he remained until after the rebellion in 1746. Notwithstanding the strict attention which he paid to his various offices, he still found sufficient time to indulge in the pursuits of literature, and a mere list of his different publications would occupy some pages; the principal of these were his "Tracts relating to the History and Antiquities of Scotland," together with his "Annals," the "Remains of Christian Antiquity," &c. To sum up his character in the words of a cotemporary, we may add, that his knowledge of the laws was accurate and profound, and that he applied it in judgment, with the most scrupulous integrity. In his proceedings in the criminal court, the satisfaction he gave to the public could not be surpassed. His abhorrence of crimes, his tenderness for the criminals, his respect for the laws, and his reverential awe of the Supreme Judge, inspired him on some occasions with a commanding sublimity of thought, and a feeling solemnity of expression, that made condemnation seem just, as the doom of Providence, to the criminals themselves, and raised a salutary horror of crimes in the breasts of the audience. Conscious of the dignity and importance of the high office he held, he never departed from the decorum that becomes that reverend character: which, indeed, it cost him no effort to support, because he acted from principle and sentiment, both in public and private. Affectionate to his family and relatives, simple and mild in his manners and morals, enlightened and entertaining in his conversation, he left society only to regret that, devoted as he was to more important employments, he had so little time to spare for intercourse with them. He was well known to be of high rank in the republic of letters, and his loss was deeply felt through many of its departments. His labours in illustration of his native country's history,



who succeeded him, was a Lord of Justice, and died the 29th of November, 1792, whose venerable name will convey to this and succeeding ages, the rare memorial of talents which would have beamed through indolence itself; of industry which might have overtaken even the career of genius; both consecrated by the energy of the purest principles to the glory of his Maker, and the good of his fellow creatures: dying without issue male, he was succeeded by his nephew; 2. Robert, died at London, the 5th of December, 1765; 3. Charles, died at Newhailes, the 12th of January, 1750; 4. John, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and father of the present Baronet, as will be noticed below; 5. Alexander Dalrymple, Esq., F. R. S. and A. S., who was in early life in the civil service of the East India Company, and distinguished himself much in the early part of the present reign, by his writings respecting a Southern Continent, before that idea was exploded by the daring researches of the immortal Cook; he afterwards held the situation of Hydrographer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and it must be acknowledged, that geography in general, hydrography in particular, and the theories of variation and longitude, owe much to his indefatigable and inquiring mind; he died at London, aged seventy-one, on the 19th of June, 1803; and, 6. William, in the service of the East India Company, died at Madras, the 26th of May, 1776: of the daughters, the eldest died at Newhailes, on the 28th of August, 1784; and Magdalen, the youngest, died at Harrowgate, the 6th of December, 1763. Sir James was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir David; but the line of descent was carried on by his fourth son,

John Dalrymple, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1774, and in several succeeding years. On the 28th of June, 1774, he married at Hermitstoun, (the seat of John Pringle, Esq.,) Miss Anne Pringle, daughter of the deceased Walter Pringle, Esq., of St. Kitt's, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir James, who succeeded his uncle, Sir David, and was the fourth Baronet of Hailes,

and many other works of profound erudition, remain as monuments of his accurate and faithful research for materials, and his sound judgment in the selection of them. Although his constitution had long been in an enfeebled state, he attended his duty on the bench, until within three days of his decease, which happened on the 29th of November, 1792, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Sir David Dalrymple was twice married; first, on the 12th of November, 1763, to Miss Anne Brown, only daughter of Lord Coalston, one of the Lords of Session; she died the 18th of May, 1768, leaving him a daughter, born the 28th of December, 1765, who inherited the family estate; he had also by her a son, born in 1764, who died an infant; he married, secondly, the 20th of March, 1770, Miss Helen Ferguson, youngest daughter of Lord Kilkerran, also a Scottish Judge, and by her had a daughter, Jean, born the 30th of May, 1777, and married, on the 8th of November, 1799, to James Ferguson, Esq. Lady Hailes survived his Lordship, and died the 10th of November, 1810. Sir David leaving no male issue, the title, as already mentioned in the text, descended to his nephew, James, son of Lord Provost Dalrymple.



but having perished at sea in the latter end of the year 1800, was succeeded by his brother, 2. John-Pringle Dalrymple, the present Baronet. The Lord Provost dying on the 8th of August, 1779, he was succeeded in his claims to the representation of the family by his eldest son, James; but the line is continued by his second son,

Sir John-Pringle Dalrymple, the fifth and present Baronet, of Hailes, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal regiment of Malta, and at present abroad on service. He married in the Isle of Wight, on the 26th of December, 1763, Mary Rushworth, second daughter of Edward Rushworth, of Farringford Hill, Esq., in that island.

*Creation*—8th of May, 1700.

---

## LAUDER-DICK

(OF FOUNTAINHALL).

THOUGH this family have assumed the name of DICK, from their marriage with the heiress of the Grange branch of that family, yet their real male line is that of LAUDER. This was anciently written Lawider, and Lauther, and was first assumed from the lands and barony of Lauder, the eldest branch being called of that Ilk, or of Laudertower<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> The chief was Lauder, of Laudertower. Bass disputes for it, but the earliest charter of Bass bears "Joanni Lauder filio secundo genito de Laudertown."

Hutton is certainly descended of Laudertower, but so ancient, that one of his predecessors was at the Holy Wars with David, brother to King William, and got there, for his crest, a Saracen's head and a sword.

The chief of the name was Lauder, of Hatton, in West Lothian, whose predecessor, Sir Milan Lauder, of Norton, in the days of King Robert the Bruce, acquired the lands of Hatton from John Hutton, of that Ilk, and was confirmed therein by the said King; he married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter to ——— Campbell, of Lochaw, predecessor to the Earl of Argyle, and was killed with the Lord Douglas, in Spain, as he returned from the holy sepulchre.

These of the family have been very considerable Barons, and since that time they were Heretable Barles of Lauderdale.

Alexander Lauder, of Hatton, did quit the office in favour of John Maitland, Lord Thirstane, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, whose sister, Mary, he had married, but had no sons, and he gave his estates and second daughter to Charles Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, brother-german to the Duke; but the family was represented by Lauder of Bielmouth.



The first upon record is Robert Lauder, who was one of those brave chieftains that adhered to the gallant Sir William Wallace; and from him was descended,

Robert Lauder, of that Ilk, or of Laudertower, who lived in the reign of James IV., and had a son,

Andrew Lauder, who appears, however, to have been a younger son, and married Elizabeth Ballenden, daughter of ——— Ballenden, of Laswade, by whom he had three sons: 1. ———; 2. ———; 3. Andrew. The two eldest of these young men were cut off, with many of their relatives, in a fray with the Homes and Cranstons, in the minority of James VI., but the youngest, Andrew, survived, and retired for protection to his mother's friends. Andrew Lauder was succeeded by his youngest son,

Andrew Lauder, married to Janet Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay, of Polton, descended of the family of Dalhousie. By her he had a son,

Sir John Lauder, of Newington, who is said to have been a Baronet; of this, however, we are not certain, as the present title seems to be assumed on a patent of alater date. He left several sons and daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Lauder, of Fountainhall, Bart., to which rank he seems to have been elevated in 1690, having attained the rank of a Lord of Session in the preceding year. Sir John was brought up to the law, and left several very curious manuscripts, particularly a collection of the decisions of the Court of Session, from 1678 to 1712, which has since been published in 1761. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord Pitmedden, a Lord of Session, (her sister Anne at the same time marrying William Dick, of Grange, Esq., as recorded in the note below) and by her had several children, the eldest of whom, Andrew, succeeded him. The daughters were, 1. Helen, married George, the fourth Lord Banff; 2. Isabel, married Thomas Scot, of Millenie, Esq.; 3. Janet, married Charles Congalton, of that Ilk, and died in the eightieth year of her age, the 4th of April, 1751. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Andrew Lauder, who married Isabel, only child and heiress of William Dick<sup>b</sup>,

<sup>b</sup> William, the third son of William Dick, of Braid, obtained from his father in patrimony the lands and barony of Grange, &c., upon which he got a charter under the Great Seal, "Willielmo Dick, juniore, feudatori de St. Giles-Grange, terrarum de Schenes," &c., in Edinburghshire, dated the 6th of January, 1645. In the year 1637 he married Janet, daughter of ——— Macmath, an opulent Merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the ancient family of the Macmaths, of that Ilk, and by her he had one son, William, his heir, and three daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Captain James Leslie, of Lumphanan; 2. Janet, married to Mr. Massie; 3. ———, married to Patrick Crawford, Doctor of Medicine. He was succeeded by his son, William Dick, Esq., second Baron of Grange, who married, first, a daughter of Sir John Leslie, of New-





third Baron of Grange, and had by her three sons: 1. William, died without issue at Calcutta, the 4th of January, 1763; 2. John, died without issue; 3. Andrew, the present Baronet. Of the daughters, Janet, died the 27th of September, 1791. Lady Dick died the 7th of November, 1758, having, with

ton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and a younger son of Andrew, the fifth Earl of Bute, by her he had two daughters: 1. Anne, married to Peter Leith, of Craighall, Esq.; 2. Janet, married to Mr. Mungo Carnegie, Advocate. He married, secondly, Charles, daughter of Robert Leche, of Kintyre, eldest son of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, by his wife Catharine Basset, an English lady, who was nurse to King William, and, it is said, saved his life, as he was a tender child, born in the seventh month; by her he had a son, William, his heir, and a daughter, —, married to — Christie, Esq., of Newhall, father of Capt. John Christie, of Baberton, and Archibald Christie, of Keith, and three daughters. He was succeeded by his son,

William Dick, Esq., third Baron of Grange, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, of Pittmedden, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by whom, who died the 2nd of April, 1764, he had only one daughter, who survived him, Isabel, who became his heir. He dying without sons, in 1755, in him ended the whole male line of William, the third son of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Bart.; but he was succeeded in the estate of Grange, by his daughter,

Isabel, who was married to Sir Andrew Lauder, of Fountainhall, Bart., her own cousin-german, by whom she had a numerous issue, as in the text.

The male line of Dick, of Braid, being now extinct, we give a slight sketch of the pedigree of the last Sir John; and begin with

Louis, the fifth son of Sir William Dick, Bart., of Braid, whose great grandson, Sir John was undoubted male representative of the first Sir William, as will be shown hereafter. He obtained from his father an patrimony, forty thousand merks, according to his last disposition, and having taken himself to a soldiering life, was commander of a frigate in his Majesty's service. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Foulis, of Collington, Bart., by whom he had one son, Andrew, his heir, and having settled in England, died there anno 1649, and was succeeded by his son,

Andrew Dick, of West Newton, Esq., in Northumberland, who, in July, 1672, married Mary Scott, heiress of Coupland, by whom he had a son, Andrew, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret, born in August, 1673. He was succeeded by his son,

Andrew Dick, Esq., born in 1676, who, anno 1715, married Janet, daughter of Roger Durham, Esq., of Newcastle upon Tyne, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Durham, who died without issue; 2. John, the late Sir John Dick, who became his father's heir; 3. Andrew, who died without success. The daughters were, 1. Isabella; 2. Mary. He died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, anno 1744, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Dick, Bart., who was bred a Merchant, went abroad in 1739, resided some time in Holland, and was, by his late Majesty King George II., appointed his Consul in Tuscany, anno 1754; and the same office was confirmed to him by his present Majesty, who also conferred on him the distinguished honour of Knight of the Bath; which office of Consul he enjoyed for many years, until he was promoted to the very lucrative and confidential situation of Head Auditor and Comptroller for the Army Accounts, at London, in which appointment he gave the most perfect satisfaction, and discharged his duty in the office for several years, without having accepted any reward.

The male line of the four eldest sons of the first William having entirely failed, as has been already noticed in other pedigrees, this Sir John, lineally descended of Louis, the fifth son, became undoubted heir male and representative of Sir William Dick, of Braid, Bart., his grandfather's grandfather, and consequently had undoubted right to his baronetship, &c. Whereupon a respectable jury was summoned at Laimburgh, the



consent of her husband, disposed of her estate of Grange to her third son. Sir Andrew was succeeded by his third, but eldest surviving son.

Sir Andrew-Lauder Dick, the present Baronet, of Fountainhall. He has long borne the character of an upright and patriotic country gentleman, exerting himself in furthering every measure which can tend to improve the situation of his native country, particularly with respect to roads of communication : in these works he has always been attentive to the judicious and economical disposal of the public money, and has also expended large sums from his own private purse, not only on the roads running through his own estates in the parish of Pencaithland, but also in their vicinity. He married, the 25th of October, 1783, Miss Elizabeth Brown, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, of Johnstounburn, Esq., by whom, who died the 29th of January, 1787, he has a son, Thomas-Lauder, born the 13th of August, 1784, married at Relugas, the 8th of February, 1808, to Miss Charles-Anne Cumin, by whom he had a daughter, Susan, born the 8th of December, 1808, and died the 28th of March, 1809.

*Creation*—25th of January, 1690.

14th of March, 1768, who unanimously served him heir to the honours and title of Bart., which had lain dormant since the death of that Sir William, who was great grandson of the first Sir William, by his eldest son, who married Nicolas Bruce, fourth daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock. This Sir John married Anne, daughter of Joseph Bragg, Esq., of Somersetshire, sister of the General of that name, but had no issue. This lady, who was born on the 13th of October, 1720, died the 31st of January, 1781. Sir John did not marry again, and died in 1805, without leaving children.

Sir John's nearest relations and heirs at law were the Prestonfield family, who would have succeeded to a large fortune ; but Sir John was induced in his old age to leave almost the whole to a stranger, and three of that stranger's friends.



## GORDON\*

(OF PARK.)

THE origin of the family of GORDON has been so often delineated in the course of this work, that little novel or interesting can remain to be said, except that in the distinction made between the Seton Gordons and ancient Gordons, this branch, as descended of Gordon of Pitlurg, seems to have a fair claim to the chiefship. It is true, indeed, that the Gordons of Buckie have also made claims to this honour; but as neither of these branches are in possession of writs or charters to decide the controversy, we can only pretend to judge from collateral historical facts, which seem to justify the claim of the representatives of Pitlurg. It is unnecessary, under these circumstances, to go further back than

Sir John Gordon, of Huntley, as recorded in the pedigree of the Duke of Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Otterburn, since so much celebrated by the name of Chevy Chase. It is confidently stated by various writers that he had three sons: 1. Sir Adam, killed at Homildon, in 1401, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married a Seton, the founder of the present ducal family; 2. John, commonly called Jock of Scurderg, the progenitor of this branch; 3. Thomas, or Tom of Ruthven. These two last, it is asserted, were legitimate children, and lawful uncles to the heiress, but secluded from the succession to the paternal estates, because the doctrine and practice of entails to heirs male were not then, nor indeed until long after, in use in Scotland. The legitimacy of these two sons is further proved by a fact incontrovertible, that their descendants, both then and afterwards, always bore the family arms without any abatement or mark of illegitimacy, a thing which would not have been permitted, unless they had been born in lawful wedlock. We therefore proceed with

John Gordon, of Scurderg, who is said by one party of claimants to have first married the daughter of Macleod of Harris, by whom he had one son, Alexander Gordon, of Essie, of whom the Laird of Buckie claims descent; but on the other side, the family of Pitlurg<sup>a</sup> have asserted, that John was not married to

\* It seems as if one of the Dukes of Gordon, during the last century, considered Pitlurg's predecessor as the oldest of John's legitimate sons; for in a tailzie or distribution of his estate made in 1707, in the substitution he prefers Pitlurg to Buckie; and if Pitlurg's eldest line is extinct, Gordon, of Park, is then the heir.



that lady, but only handfasted to her; and they further add, that he married a daughter of Maitland of Gight, by whom he had

John Gordon, of Boterie and Longar, who married Jean, daughter of —— Leith, of Barns, and had by her two sons: 1. John, founder of the family of Pitlurg; 2. James, ancestor of the present family. The second son was designated

James Gordon, of Cairnborrow; he married Mary Forbes, daughter of Sir Alexander, Lord Forbes, of Pitsligo, by a daughter of the family of Errol, and was succeeded by his son,

George Gordon, of Cairnborrow, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gordon, of Buckie; he had two sons: 1. John, who succeeded; 2. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Rose, of Kiltravock. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Gordon, of Cairnborrow, who married Jane Bannerman, daughter of —— Bannerman, of Waterton. By her he had a son Adam, and two daughters: 1. Margaret, second wife of John Duff, of Braco, Esq.; ancestor of the Earl of Fife; 2. ——, first wife of John Urquhart, of Cromartie, Esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Adam Gordon, who was the first designated of Park, also of Edinglassie and of Glenbucket; he married Christian Gordon, daughter of Sir —— Gordon, of Gight<sup>b</sup>, and by her had two sons: 1. John, who succeeded; 2. Adam. Sir Adam was very active along with the Marquis of Huntley, and was confined under the same harsh treatment as Gordon of Letterfoury, as recorded in that pedigree. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Gordon, of Park and Edinglassie<sup>c</sup>. He seems to have been the first Baronet, and married Helen Sibbald, daughter of Sir James Sibbald, of Rankcester, and had by her a son,

Sir John Gordon, of Park, who, by his wife, Lady Helen Ogilvie, fourth daughter of James Ogilvie, second Earl of Airly, left a son.

Sir James Gordon, of Park. He married, first, Helen Fraser, eldest daughter of William, Lord Saltoun, (by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Doctor Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's) and had by her a son, William, who succeeded

<sup>b</sup> Gordon, of Gight, sprung from Sir William Gordon, the third son of George, the second Earl of Huntley, by his first wife, Lady Jean Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland. He was slain at Flodden in 1513.

<sup>c</sup> It is recorded of this Sir John Gordon, or his son, that he introduced a breed of tall men upon his estate, in Ordiqhull parish, collected from various parts of Scotland; but their descendants in the third generation have now dwindled down to the usual size of others of their neighbours.





him; he married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of John, the eighth Lord Elphinstone, and widow of George, Count Leslie, of Balquhain. By these marriages he had further issue; 2. John, died unmarried; 3. James, who died before John, leaving issue, as will be seen more at large in the note; also two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married, in 1741, to Lord Forbes, and was his second wife, but died without issue; 2. Anne, married Mr. Charles Cheyne, Merchant, in Edinburgh, and died the 24th of October, 1756. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Gordon, of Park, Baronet, who having unfortunately joined the Pretender's standard, in 1745, was attainted, and escaped to France, but the attainder was afterwards reversed. However, before Sir William took an active part in the rebellion, he made over the estate of Park to his brother, Captain John Gordon, and when the attainder was reversed, the estate remained in the possession of Captain John Gordon, as supposed in right of purchase<sup>2</sup>; but it

\* Captain John Gordon, in 1750, second surviving son of the deceased Sir James Gordon, of Park, and brother of Sir William, claimed the estate of Park, on a tailzie by Sir James, duly executed, October 19, 1713, and registered February 11, 1714. A charter, as he stated, was expedé on this tailzie, upon which Sir James was infeft. On Sir James's death, it appeared that Sir William entered to the possession of the barony of Park, by virtue of the aforesaid settlement, but did not complete his title by infeftment; though he completed his titles to other parts of Sir James's estate as heir-general, and was duly infeft therein. The tailzie also contained clauses whereby no forfeiture of the estate could take place, except with respect to the contravener, in which case the estate should, *ipso facto*, revert to the next heir. The claimant pleaded the payment of several sums of money, with obligation to infeft, &c.; also, that Sir William having forfeited, the estate did of right come to him, &c.; but the court decreed, that Sir William's attainder forfeited the estate to the crown during his life, and that the claimant could have no right to demand possession until his demise.

On this subject an appeal took place in 1751, when the House of Peers decreed, having contrived the first decision, that the claimant had a right to succeed to the barony and estate, after the death of Sir William Gordon, and failure of such issue male of his body as aforesaid, according to the limitations of the tailzie. Sir William having died at Douay on the 5th of June, 1751, a second claim was set up by Captain John Gordon, that the issue male, born to Sir William after his attainder out of the allegiance of the crown of Great Britain, were aliens; but the Court again found, that the claimant had no right during the life of the two sons born abroad. Another attempt was made to prove, that the children were aliens; but that petition was set aside without answer: but on a subsequent petition the House of Lords agreed in the position, that, supposing no forfeiture had previously taken place, then these children, though aliens born, might, by returning to Britain, have issue born there, who would be, to all intents and purposes, natural born subjects, and qualified to inherit, without any act of naturalization. The whole of these pleadings have now, however, been set aside by the reversal of the attainder; but the estate, as stated in the text, seems to have been in John's possession, and is now alienated from the family. Captain John Gordon having died without issue, both the title and estate were claimed by the heirs of James, whose son Ernest, on the death of Sir John, the late Baronet, in India, not knowing that he had left an heir then only eighteen months old, assumed the title, though contrary to the advice of his friends, and is stated, in the periodical records of the time, to have died on the 5th of October, 1800, being designated as Sir Ernest Gordon, of Park. He left a son, John, who also, though improperly, assumed the same title; but died without issue, at Rothbury, in Northumberland, the 10th of June, 1804.



has been the opinion of many honest lawyers, that the estate might have been recovered for the right heir. It is now in the possession of the family of Lachlan-Duff Gordon, Esq. Sir William married Lady Jean Duff, second daughter of William, Earl of Fife (by his second wife, Jean, daughter of Sir James Grant, of Grant) and had by her two sons born abroad: 1. John-James, the late Baronet, born at Boulogne, in France, 1749; 2. ———; and a daughter, Jean, married to Robert Urquhart, Esq. Sir William, it appears, had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Ogilvie's regiment; and whilst on the Continent, for his services to the Emperor of Germany, was allowed, for himself and heirs, the rank of the first class of nobility in Hungary. Sir William died at Douay, the 5th of June, 1751, and his Lady remarried with George Hay, of Montblairie, Esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John-James Gordon, of Park, who was a Lieutenant in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and fell at the siege of Bassien\*, in 1780; leaving by his lady, Miss Hannah Corner, (who survived him until the 28th of January, 1792, when she died at London) an infant son, and a daughter, Jessy-Hannah, married to Richard Creed, Esq., of London, and has issue. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John-Bury Gordon, born the 5th of April, 1779, who by a daughter of the Dean of Cloyne, from whom he was since divorced, has one daughter.

*Creation—1686.*

\* General Goddard, who was sent to besiege it, had carried his approaches within five hundred yards of the walls, when the garrison surrendered at discretion. There were found in the fort, two hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, with twenty brass mortars, and a proportionable quantity of ammunition and stores. The only loss on this occasion, was Sir John-James Gordon, and about eleven killed and wounded, of whom four only were Europeans.



him; he married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of John, the eighth Lord Elphinstone, and widow of George, Count Leslie, of Balquhain. By these marriages he had further issue; 2. John, died unmarried; 3. James, who died before John, leaving issue, as will be seen more at large in the note; also two daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married, in 1741, to Lord Forbes, and was his second wife, but died without issue; 2. Anne, married Mr. Charles Cheyne, Merchant, in Edinburgh, and died the 24th of October, 1736. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Gordon, of Park, Baronet, who having unfortunately joined the Pretender's standard, in 1745, was attainted, and escaped to France, but the attainder was afterwards reversed. However, before Sir William took an active part in the rebellion, he made over the estate of Park to his brother, Captain John Gordon, and when the attainder was reversed, the estate remained in the possession of Captain John Gordon, as supposed in right of purchase<sup>a</sup>; but it

<sup>a</sup> Captain John Gordon, in 1750, second surviving son of the deceased Sir James Gordon, of Park and brother of Sir William, claimed the estate of Park, on a tailzie by Sir James, duly executed, October 19, 1713, and registered February 14, 1714. A charter, as he stated, was expedite on this tailzie, upon which Sir James was infeft. On Sir James's death, it appeared that Sir William entered to the possession of the barony of Park, by virtue of the aforesaid settlement, but did not complete his title by infeftment; though he completed his titles to other parts of Sir James's estate as heir-general, and was duly infeft therein. The tailzie also contained clauses whereby no forfeiture of the estate could take place, except with respect to the contravener; in which case the estate should, *ipso facto*, revert to the next heir. The claimant pleaded the payment of several sums of money, with obligation to infeft, &c.; also, that Sir William having forfeited, the estate did of right come to him, &c.; but the court decreed, that Sir William's attainder forfeited the estate to the crown during his life, and that the claimant could have no right to demand possession until his demise.

On this subject an appeal took place in 1751, when the House of Peers decreed, having confirmed the first decision, that the claimant had a right to succeed to the barony and estate, after the death of Sir William Gordon, and failure of such issue male of his body as aforesaid, according to the limitations of the tailzie. Sir William having died at Douay on the 5th of June, 1751, a second claim was set up by Captain John Park, that the issue male, born to Sir William after his attainder out of the allegiance of the crown of Great Britain, were aliens; but the Court again found, that the claimant had no right during the life of the two sons born abroad. Another attempt was made to prove, that the children were aliens; but that petition was set aside without answer: but on a subsequent petition the House of Lords agreed in the position, that, supposing no forfeiture had previously taken place, then these children, though aliens born, might, by returning to Britain, have issue born there, who would be, to all intents and purposes, natural born subjects, and qualified to inherit, without any act of naturalization. The whole of these pleadings have now, however, been set aside by the reversal of the attainder; but the estate, as stated in the text, seems to have been in John's possession, and is now alienated from the family. Captain John Gordon having died without issue, both the title and estate were claimed by the heirs of James, whose son Ernest, on the death of Sir John, the late Baronet, in India, not knowing that he had left an heir then only eighteen months old, assumed the title, though contrary to the advice of his friends, and is stated, in the periodical records of the time, to have died on the 5th of October, 1800, being designated as Sir Ernest Gordon, of Park. He left a son, John, who also, though improperly, assumed the same title; but died without issue, at Rothbury, in Northumberland, the 10th of June, 1804.



## DALYELL.\*

THIS family being the heirs male and representatives of the ancient Menteths, Earls of Menteth, we shall first deduce that line of descent.

The name Menteth, is local, as there is a considerable district in Scotland, through which the river Teth runs, called the Stewartry of Menteth: and the orthography in which we have found it, is Menethet, Menteth, Menteth, and Monteith, which last is most recently adopted.

If historians are to be credited, there are few titles of more ancient date than the earldom of Menteth, as some of them affirm, there was an Earl of that name in the reign of Malcolm III., who succeeded to the throne in 1056, and was killed in 1093. And it is certain, that not many years afterwards, during the reign of his son, David, the existence of Murdac, Earl of Menteth, is proved by authentic documents. In the course of the thirteenth century, we have also evidence of Gilchrist and Maurice being successively Earls of Menteth.

Walter, third son of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, married the descendant of one of those Earls, and from the course of the succession afterwards, perhaps obtained on that event, new investitures of the title to heirs male. His name frequently appears in the transactions of the thirteenth century. He was present at the battle of Largs, in 1263; and in 1291, was one of the arbiters on the part of Robert Bruce, in his claim to the crown of Scotland. At an advanced age he participated in the wars with the neighbouring country, and in conjunction with other leaders, entered the English frontier in 1296. The Scots then assaulted Carlisle, and set the town on fire, but were compelled to a speedy retreat by the vigour and courage of the inhabitants. King Edward I. in return, levied an army, and invaded the eastern parts of Scotland, he captured the town of Berwick, and cruelly put the inhabitants to the sword: a fierce contest between the Scottish and English armies soon ensued, when the former was utterly vanquished, and its principal leaders sought refuge in the castle of Dunbar. The castle, however, was immediately obliged to surrender at discretion, and, according to common report, the Earl of Menteth was put to death by Edward, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.





Lord Hailes, an acute historian, whose opinion is entitled to the highest deference, disputes the fact, and considers that it has been too hastily received without sufficient evidence. The Earl left two sons, who, along with their posterity, assumed the name of Menteth: 1. Alexander, who succeeded; and, 2. Sir John Menteth, who probably had a daughter, married to Malise, Earl of Strathern.

Alexander, Earl of Menteth, succeeded his father Walter, and he likewise held a share in the important transactions of his era. He married Matilda, daughter of ————, along with whom, and his father, he made a donation to the abbey of Cambuskenneth, or Paisley, for a burying place. Earl Alexander had three sons: 1. Alan, who succeeded\*; 2. Murdac, who succeeded; and, 3. John, who carried on the male line of the family. Alexander, Earl of Menteth, probably died before 1306, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but we proceed with the third,

Sir John Meuteth. He is first designed “*frater comitis de Menteth,*” and afterwards, “*custos comitatus de Menteth.*” Sir John has been accused of delivering Sir William Wallace into the hands of the English, a fact which, like many others in ancient Scottish history, yet remains to be proved, and which his conduct, subsequent to the death of Wallace, tends to invalidate. For although he held the government of Dunbarton Castle, under Edward, he strenuously adhered to the interests of Robert Bruce, and was, in 1306, and at other periods, employed by him in various public missions. The same intelligent historian above quoted, seems to think it probable, that Wallace, after being taken, was confined in Dunbarton Castle, and thence delivered up to the English. Sir John was one of those who subscribed the celebrated Letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independence of Scotland. He assisted at the coronation of Robert I., and obtained from that King the lands of Glenbririch and Aulisaye, for providing a galley of twenty-six oars. Sir John Menteth had three sons and two daughters, probably by a daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar: 1. Sir Walter, afterwards designed of Rusky; 2. Sir John, of Arran,

\* During the troubles in Scotland that prevailed during the competition for the crown, he manifested his resolution to support the interest of Robert Bruce, and being taken prisoner by the English, was carried into England, where he died. Having left no male issue, the title devolved on his brother.

Murdac, Earl of Meuteth. In 1330 he disposed certain lands to Mary, only daughter of Alan, the late Earl. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Dupin, where his courage is recorded by cotemporary historians, and killed the subsequent year at that of Halidon Hill. Having left no issue, the male representation of the family devolved on his nephew, the son of his brother John.



Knapdall, and Strathgartney<sup>b</sup>; and, 3. Alexander. The daughters were, 1. ———, married to Archibald Campbell, of Lochow; and, 2. ———, married to Maurice Buchanan, of that Ilk. Sir John Menteth died before 1333, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Walter Menteth, of Rusky. He obtained the lands of Thor, in the stewardry of Menteth, from his uncle, Earl Murdac, in 1333. Sir Walter had four sons: 1. Sir Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. William, who died without succession; 3. John, ancestor of the Menteths of Carse, or Kerse, who carried on the line of the family; 4. James, or Alexander, who died without succession. Sir Walter Menteth was killed in one of those family feuds which, in ancient times, frequently prevailed in Scotland, and by which it would seem as if one clan vowed the utter extirpation of another. We find the following account of that now alluded to, in an old manuscript. Sir John Drummond, Steward of Lennox, conceived that he had pretensions to the earldom of Lennox, which, during the reign of Robert Bruce, had lapsed to the crown. Sir John Menteth, the father of Sir Walter, also endeavoured to obtain it; but both were disappointed, and the earldom given to a third person. Nevertheless, a violent enmity is said to have been conceived against the Menteths on the part of the Drummonds, which was even perpetuated to succeeding generations. Frequent broils and outrages between the two clans took place in the earlier years of Robert Bruce, and a kind of constant warfare was carried on between them, to the great annoyance of the more peaceable inhabitants of their neighbourhood. The Menteths having at length suffered severe encroachments by Bryce Drummond, slew him in revenge. On this, the Drummonds collected their whole strength, and, assisted by their kinsman, Walter Murray, of Tullibardin, invaded the territory of the Menteths. The latter were now joined by the Campbells and Buchanans, and not disdaining to meet their enemies, a bloody encounter followed, wherein they were worsted, and the three chief men of their name, Sir Walter, Malcolm, and William, slain. Far from extinguishing the feud, this conduct only served to inflame the animosity of the clans, and it was followed by mutual slaughters, robberies, and depredations for about thirty years. The Menteths seem at last to have sought the interference of King David II., soon after his return from captivity in England; and he, desirous of

<sup>b</sup> On the eve of St. Andrew the apostle, 1352, he granted certain lauds to Giliaspock Campbell, of Lochow. And on the 12th of April, 1357, he gave the patronage of the churches of St. Mary and St. Bridgid, in the island of Arran, to the monks of Kilwinning. Sir John had one daughter, Christian, married to Sir Edward Keith.



restoring peace among his subjects, appointed some eminent persons to call the contending parties before them, to investigate the matter, and to restore permanent tranquillity. A meeting of all concerned accordingly took place on the banks of the Forth, opposite Stirling, on Sunday, the 17th of May, 1360, at which were present, among others, Robert, Earl of Strathern, the King's nephew; William, Earl of Douglas; Thomas, Earl of Angus; and Sir John Menteth, Lord of Arran and Knapdall. It was then decided, that Sir John Drummond should give up possession, and quit all claim to the barony of Rose-neth, which should be transferred to Alexander Meuteth, guardian of the minor son of the deceased Sir Walter, as an assytlment for his slaughter. But it appears that Sir John Drummond was to receive some indemnification from the King. The principal parties, all except the chief of the Campbells, acquiesced in this decision; therefore the Menteths and Campbells solemnly engaged to join the Drummonds, should the Campbells revive the original quarrel, and resist them as a common enemy.

Sir Walter Menteth was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>\*</sup>; but the line of descent is carried on by his third son,

John Menteth, of Carse, or Kerse. In the year 1366 he obtained from the monks of Aberbrothwick, "*saluam nostrum in le Kars cum terris ejusdem et suis pertinentibus, reddendo annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris dictus Johannes (filius quondam Walteri de Meneth militis) et heredes sui dimidium Marcam Herlingonum ad Pentecosten, in choro ecclesie fratrum de Strivelin aute horam prandii, et prestando nobis et successoribus nostris dictus Johannes et heredes sui successive, juramentum fidelitatis.*" John Menteth seems to have acquired extensive possessions by marrying Margery, daughter and heiress of Sir John Stirling, of Calder; particularly the barony of Kerse and Alveith, and also a grant of the Sherifship of Clacmananshire, from King David II., on resignation of these lands by his wife into the King's hands. By her he had a son, William, who succeeded him, and a daughter, ——, married to Sir John Livingston, of Callander, who was killed at the battle of Homildon, in 1402.

<sup>\*</sup> Sir Alexander Menteth, of Rusk. We have been unable to learn whom he married, but he left one son,

Sir Robert Menteth, of Rusk. Sir Robert married Margaret, daughter of Duncan, the seventh Earl of Lennox, and she was infeft by him in certain lands, 1392. By her he had a son,

Murdoch Menteth, of Rusk. He married Christian, daughter of Sir David Murray, of Tullibardine, by whom he had a son, Patrick, who died without succession, and two daughters, who inherited his estate. The male representation of the family, consequently, devolved on his uncle, John, the third son of Sir Walter.



William Menteth, of Kerse, is mentioned in the year 1426. He married ———, and had a son, William, and perhaps a daughter, Marion, married to Robert Drummond, the third Laird of Carnock. He was succeeded by

Sir William Menteth, of Kerse. In the year 1489, Sir William obtained a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Alveth, on the resignation of John Schaw; and also the Sheriffship of Clacmananshire. He also obtained another charter in 1508, of the lands and barony of Wester Kerse, Ochiltre, Pardovan, Mongrelis, and Randyfurd. Sir William was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Menteth, of Kerse. On the 27th of November, 1528, he obtained a charter of the lands of Dalgrane, in the barony of Bothkenner, in Stirlingshire, from James V.; and also one of the barony of Tillicoultry, in the county of Clacmananshire, the 15th of March, 1540. Sir William married Elizabeth Levingstoun, by whom he had two sons and a daughter: 1. Robert, who succeeded; 2. Alexander, of Lochend, whose descendants carried on the line of the family; Elizabeth was married to Sir Simon Preston, of Preston, who, in 1549, obtained a charter of certain lands to himself and her. Sir William Menteth died early in the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>4</sup>; but the line was carried on by his second son,

Alexander Menteth, of Lochend. Alexander, in 1577, granted a charter of his lands to his son; and he is one of those named in a charter under the Great Seal, 1579. He had two sons: 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Henry, whose issue became extinct about a century ago.

William Menteth, of Lochend, died before 1652. He had two sons: 1. Alex-

<sup>4</sup> Robert Menteth, of Kerse. He probably survived the year 1565, and died, leaving a son,

Sir John Menteth, of Kerse. On his father's resignation he obtained a charter to himself, "filio et heredi apparenti Roberti Menteth de Kerse," dated the 30th of October, 1552. He afterwards obtained another in 1565, of the lands of Wester Kerse, to himself in life-rent, and William, his eldest son and heir-apparent in fee. He married Helen Menteth, by whom he had, besides the son above mentioned, a daughter, Sarah, married to James, the first Lord Balmerino, who was raised to the peerage in 1603.

William Menteth, of Kerse, succeeded his father. In 1590 he obtained a charter of the lands of Dalgrane. He had three sons, and, probably, two daughters: 1. William; 2. John, whose posterity is extinct; 3. James, who left no succession. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, or Margaret, married to Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, who died without issue; 2. Anne, married to Sir Walter Dundas, of Dundas. William Menteth was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Menteth, of Kerse. On the 13th of February, 1597, there was a royal charter granted "Willielmo Menteth filio et heredi apparenti Willielmi Menteth de Kers, et Margarete Hepburn ejus sponsæ terrarum de Alveth Buriside de Alveth, Baronia de Kers," &c. The family possessions were soon afterwards sold, and the male line became extinct, whence the representation devolved on the descendants of the second son of Sir William, as in the text.





ander\*; 2. James, of Kersie Bank, who carried on the line; we therefore proceed with

James Menteth, of Kersiebank. He left a son,

James Menteth, or Menteith, of Kersiebank and Auldeathy. This James married Agnes, daughter of ——— Drummond, of Borland, by whom he had

James Menteith, of Auldeathy. He married Christian, sister of Sir Robert Milne, of Barnton, Bart., by whom he had a son,

James Menteith, of Auldeathy. In the year 1688, James Menteith married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Thomas Dalzell, Bart., of Binus, by whom he had, 1. James, who succeeded; 2. Thomas, who settled in Virginia, married and had issue; 3. Alexander; 4. Walter; 5. John; 6. William; and, 7. Walter. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married to James Stirling, Esq., of Craigharnet, by whom she had the late John Stirling, Esq., of Craigharnet, and Charlotte married to James Garthshore, Esq., of Alderstone, and mother of Alexander-Garthshore Stirling, Esq., now of Craigharnet; 2. Christian, married to Robert Graham, grandson of ——— Graham, of Gartur; and mother of Robert-Graham Burden, Esq., now of Feddal; 3. Jean, married to Alexander Farquharson, of Aboyne; and several others died young. On the death of James, the lines of Menteith and Dalzell were carried on by his eldest son,

\* Alexander Menteth, of Lochend, succeeded his father, William; he had an only son, designed

James Menteth, of Milnhall. He was served heir in special to his grandfather, William Menteth, of Lochend, before the Sheriff of Stirling, the 29th of October, 1652, and of the same date to his great grandfather, Alexander. He had an only son.

James Menteth, of Milnhall. By his decease, in the earlier part of last century, the representation of the family devolved on the descendants of the second son of his great grandfather.

James Menteth having married Magdalen Dalzell, heiress of Binns, it now becomes necessary to trace the genealogy of that family, through their immediate ancestry.

The name Dalzell is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and was, during the reign of Charles I., raised to the peerage, by the title of Earl of Carnwath; but the title was forfeited last century, on account of the Earl in possession being concerned in the rebellion. The family of Binns is one of the oldest cadets. Tradition carries this name to a remote period; for it is said, that the favourite of one of the ancient Kings having been taken by his enemies, and hanged in sight of his camp, he offered a great reward to whoever should cut the body down. No one, however, would undertake the perilous enterprise, until a valorous gentleman in his retinue at length stepped forwards, exclaiming, *Dalzell*, which, in the language of the times, is said to have signified *I dare*. He accordingly left the camp, and, regardless of danger, succeeded in restoring to the King the body of his friend. Nor did his courage pass unrewarded; for the King bestowed the name of *Dalzell* upon him and his posterity, and assigned for their war armorial the body of a hanged man, with the motto, *I dare*; which are actually the arms of all bearing the name of Dalzell at this day. Hence it is not improbable that there has been some foundation for the story, the authentic record of which is lost in the wreck of time. But however that may be, we know that there have been several emi-



Sir James-Menteith Dalzell, of Binns. Sir James also succeeded as heir male to James Menteth, of Milnhall, to whom he was retoured, the 29th of December, 1728. He served in the army during the reign of George I. and II. Sir James married Helen, grand-daughter of ——— Campbell, of Netten

nent persons of the name in Scotland; and the chronicles of old exultingly relate the prowess of Sir William Dalzell, who lost an eye at the battle of Otterburn, in 1388.

After the restoration of peace, he repaired to a tournament in England, where one of his countrymen gained a signal victory over a celebrated knight, both on horse and foot. Perhaps this event was not unproductive of jealousy, for another English knight, desirous of reclaiming the honour to his own country, admitted that there were brave men in Scotland, but indeed maintaining they were the offspring of illicit intercourse by the Scottish ladies, with the Englishmen who had over-run their kingdom. Sir William, indignant at the aspersion, retorted, that if the allegation were true, it was no less certain that the English warriors had sprung from men of ignoble birth, whom the ladies of England had not disdained for temporary partners during the absence of their lords in the neighbouring kingdom. Immediately after these circumstances were reported to the English sovereign, who applauded the spirit of the Scottish knight, a certain Englishman renowned in combat, Sir Piers Courtenay, the champion of England, appeared, attended by a numerous retinue, and bearing a falcon embroidered on his sleeve, with a scroll, whereon were written these words, in token of defiance:

“ I beir ane falcone, fairest of flicht;  
 Qwha so pinches at her, his deth is dicht  
 In fraith.”

Sir William Dalzell again retorting, arrayed himself in a similar manner, bearing the badge of a magpie, with the following motto:

“ I beir ane pi, pilkand at ane pese;  
 Quha so pilkis at hir, I sal pik at his nese  
 In fraith.”

A challenge ensued, when the Scottish knight twice lost his helmet in the first courses, but he succeeded in wounding the English champion; and the contest, without victory being declared on either side, was not prosecuted further.

Thomas Dalzell, of Binns, a lineal descendant of this family, was born in 1571. He married Janet, eldest daughter of Edward Bruce, the first Lord Kinlos, and Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clerk, of Balbirnie, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and two daughters: 1. ———, married to Sir Alexander Hamilton, brother of the first Earl of Haddington; and, 2. Magdalen, married to ——— Drummond, of Kilarton. Thomas Dalzell died in 1642, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Dalzell. He early entered the military service, and during the reign of Charles I. commanded the town and garrison of Carrickfergus, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels. After the death of Charles, he continued to adhere to the fortunes of his son, by whom he was appointed a Major-General in 1651, and had a command in that capacity at the battle of Worcester. There he was taken prisoner, and committed to the Tower, his estates forfeited, and himself excepted from the general act of indemnity. However, he made his escape, and seems to have gone abroad, whence he returned, and landed with some royalists in the North of Scotland, in March, 1654. Supported by a small party, he took possession of the castle of Skelko, and assisted in the exertions then made for the restoration of Charles, who soon afterwards transmitted the following testimony of his approbation:



place, by whom, who died the 29th of January, 1774, he had several children: 1. Robert, who succeeded him; 2. James, a Captain in the 1st regiment of Foot, and Aid-de-Camp to Lord Amherst; killed in an engagement at a place since called Bloody Bridge, near Fort Detroit, in America, in 1763; and,

“ TOM DALYELL,

“ THOUGH I need say nothing to you by this honest bearer, Captain Mewes, who can well tell you all I would have said, yett I am willing to give it you, under my owne hand, that I am very much pleased to heare how constant you are in your affection to me, and in your endeavours to advance my service. We have all a harde worke to do: yett I doubt not God will carry us through it: and you can never doubt that I will forgett the good part you have acted; which, trust me, shall be well rewarded, whenever it shall be in the power of your affectionat frind,

“ Colen, 30 Dec. 1654.”

“ CHARLES R.”

The King certainly did not forget his promise, for many marks of his favour were afterwards conferred on General Dalyell. When the affairs of Charles became desperate in Scotland, the General, provided with several strong recommendations from that Prince, for eminent courage and fidelity, offered his services to the Czar of Russia, Alexis Michaelowitch. By him he was quickly promoted to the rank of a General, and displayed much bravery in his wars with the Turks and Tartars. After active employment for several years, General Dalyell requested permission to return to Scotland, whereupon the Czar ordered the following testimony of his services, still in possession of his descendants, to pass under the Great Seal of Russia. Part of it is conceived in these terms: “ That he formerly came hither to serve our Great Czarian Majesty: whilst he was with us, he stood against our enemies, and fought valiantly. The military men that were under his command he regulated and disciplined, and himself led them to battle; and he did and performed every thing faithfully, as becoming a noble commander. And for his trusty services we were pleased to order the said Lieutenant-General to be a General. And now, having petitioned us to give him leave to return to his own country, we the Great Sovereign and Czarian Majesty were pleased to order, that the said noble General, who is worthy of all honour, Thomas, the son of Thomas Dalyell, should have leave to go into his own country. And by this patent of our Czarian Majesty we do testify of him, that he is a man of virtue and honour, and of great experience in military affairs. And in case he should be willing again to serve our Czarian Majesty, he is to let us know of it before hand, and he shall come into the dominions of our Czarian Majesty, with our safe passports, &c. Given at our Court, in the Metropolitan City of Muscov, in the year from the creation of the world 7173, January 6.”

General Dalyell accordingly returned to Scotland, where he was immediately appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces, and a Privy Counsellor in 1666; and was afterwards elected Member of Parliament for the county of Linlithgow. He quelled an insurrection in the West, and defeated the rebels at Pendland Hills. In this year also he raised a regiment of foot, but we are ignorant where it stands in the military lists. Some years subsequent, however, he raised a regiment, which has acquired considerable celebrity, the Scots Greys. It was formerly the custom for the younger sons of reputable families to serve in that regiment as volunteers, whence an opinion prevails that at one time the whole regiment consisted of gentlemen only. The letters of service for raising the Greys are dated the 25th of November, 1681. In 1679, General Dalyell, on account of a misunderstanding with the Duke of Monmouth, resigned all his employments; but was immediately restored to them, and an ample pension besides. But he was obliged to accept of a forfeited estate, in lieu of large sums which he had expended in the public service\*. He received a commendation

\* After the political fervour of the times had subsided, all the forfeited estates were restored, and the General's posterity deprived of this one, it is said, without any indemnification. Nor have the family of Bluns, as we believe, ever received any compensation for a claim exceeding £100,000. against Government, except an inconsiderable pension.



3. Thomas, in the naval service, died in consequence of a wound on board the *Valiant*, in 1765. His daughter, Magdalen, married, the 11th of December, 1766, Robert Stewart, Esq., of Binny, and has issue, John, Captain of the *Windham East Indiaman*, who particularly distinguished himself when twice taken by the French in 1810. Sir James died the 28th of February, 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Dalzell, the fourth Baronet, of Binns. Sir Robert served in the army during his earlier years, on the continent of Europe. He obtained a certificate of his pedigree from the Lyon Office, enumerating the families which he represented, and also blazoning his arms<sup>s</sup>. Sir Robert married, the 22nd of September, 1773, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nicol Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, by Lady Margaret Cunningham, eldest daughter of William, twelfth Earl of Glencairn; by whom he had eleven children: 1. James, who succeeded, born the 7th of July, 1774; 2. John-Graham, bred to the study of the law, and the author of several literary works in natural history and antiquities, a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Scottish Antiquarians, &c.; 3. Robert, a Captain in the 45rd regiment of Foot, who served in India, at the siege of Copenhagen, on the retreat through Spain with Sir John Moore, &c., and was

and approval, under the Great Seal, of his conduct in Scotland; and a new and enlarged commission to be Commander in Chief, on the accession of James VII. An historian of that period observes, that "After he had procured himself a lasting name in the wars, he fixed his old age at Binns, (his paternal inheritance) adorned by his Excellence with avenues, large parks, and fine gardens, and pleased himself with the culture of curious flowers and plants." He died in the year 1685, leaving by Agnes, daughter of ——— Ker, of Cavers, a son,

Thomas Dalzell, of Binns. Immediately subsequent to his father's death he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by a patent, conferring that dignity on himself and his heirs of entail succeeding to the estate of Binns. The patent sets forth with a recapitulation of the "innumerable, faithful, and eminent services of General Dalzell to Charles I. and II.; and notwithstanding all losses and injuries sustained, that his fidelity remained unshaken; and further, considering that Captain Thomas Dalzell, his eldest son, has on all occasions testified the like alacrity in promoting our service," &c., the 7th of November, 1685. Sir Thomas had, by Catharine, daughter of Sir William Drummond, of Riccarton, a son, Thomas, and two daughters: 1. Magdalen, married to James Menteith, of Auldeathy, as in the text; 2. Janet, married Colonel Walter Shaipr, son of ——— Sharp, of Houston. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Dalzell, the second Baronet, of Binns, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir James-Menteith Dalzell.

• "We, John-Hooke Campbell, of Bangeston, Lion King at Arms, do hereby certify and declare, that the ensigns armorial pertaining and belonging to Sir Robert Dalzell, of Binns, Bart., the lineal heir of General Thomas Dalzell, of Binns, descended from the family of Carnwarth; also the heir male and representative of the families of Menteith; of Auldeathy, Milhall, Kerse, Rusky, and of the ancient family of Menteith, Earls of Menteith; are, quarterly first and fourth, *or*, a bend chequé *sable* and *argent*, betwix three buckles *azure*, for Menteith," &c.





wounded at the battle of Pombal, as also at that of Sabugal, in Portugal; 4. Thomas, who served with much approbation under Sir Alexander Cochrane, and other distinguished persons, until losing his health in the West Indies, from the severities of the service; and, 5. William, who served in the navy, and participated in several severe actions; was taken prisoner during the present war, by the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, successively; received sixteen wounds in the service, and now remains in captivity in France. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, died young; 2. Helen; 3. Harriet, married to James Wilkie, Esq., jun., of Foulden, and has a son, John; 4. Agnes; 5. Anne, died young; and, 6. Elizabeth. Sir Robert died the 10th of October, 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Dalryell, the fifth Baronet, of Binns, and the seventeenth in descent from Walter, Earl of Menteth. Sir James served in the army, and was in the expedition to the Continent, commanded by the Duke of York, in 1793.

*Creation*—7th of November, 1685.

---

## HALL.\*

THIS family had long been seated at Dunglas, in Haddingtonshire; but we are unable to trace them further back than the middle of the sixteenth century, when we meet with

Robert Hall, of Dunglas, Esq. He married Joanna Wardlaw, daughter of Andrew Wardlaw, of Torrie, Esq., and by her had a son,

Robert Hall, of Dunglas, Esq., who married Helen, daughter of David Chrichton, of Longtoun, Esq., by his wife, Helen, daughter of Robert Pringle, of Torsonce, Esq. The issue of this match was a daughter, married to John Mayne, of Powis, Esq., and a son,

Sir John Hall, the first Baronet, of Dunglas, to which dignity he was elevated, on the 8th of October, 1687, by King James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England. He was one of the Commissioners ordered by the Scottish Parliament, to take the oaths of the Members of the Universities to the con-



fession of faith, &c., and on this duty, was Præses of the Edinburgh committee. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, eighth Baron of Polwarth, but had no issue by her; and after her death, married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of George Fleming, Esq., of Kilconcher\*, by whom he had several children. His eldest son was

Sir James Hall, the second Baronet, of Dunglas, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Pringle, the second Baronet, of Stitchell. By this lady, who died at an advanced age, the 9th of April, 1756, he had several children, of whom, Catharine, married, in 1743, William Hamilton, of the family of Bangour; Isabel, died the 21st of August, 1804; and Martha, died the 23th of December, 1754. Sir James died in 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Hall, the third Baronet, of Dunglas, who, in 1748, appears to have been on the grand jury for the trial of the rebels at Edinburgh. On the 16th of October, 1759, he married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle, the third Baronet, of Stitchell; and dying on the 3rd of July, 1776, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Hall, the fourth and present Baronet, of Dunglas; chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Scottish Antiquarians, in 1798; and in 1808, M. P. for the borough of St. Michael's, in Cornwall. On the 9th of November, 1786, he married Lady Helen Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Selkirk, by whom he has a son, born the 16th of September, 1787; another, born the 10th of November, 1791; a daughter, born the 14th of August, 1796; a son, born the 12th of October, 1797; another, born the 22nd of June, 1800; a daughter, born the 21st of June, 1801; and a son, born in 1802.

*Creation*—8th of October, 1687.

\* George Fleming, of Kilconcher, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Swan, of Baneth, Esq., and had a son, George, who married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Philip, of Philpston, Esq., (by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Forest, of Fingask, Esq.), and the issue of this marriage was Margaret, as in the text.



## RICHARDSON.

THOUGH the present Baronet claims under a patent issued in 1630, yet we have been unable to trace the earliest generations of this particular branch, beyond

George Richardson, Esq., who was born at Perth early in the eighteenth century, died in Edinburgh, and was buried at the New Grey Friars, in that city. He married Jean, daughter of James Watson, of Woodend, in Stirlingshire, Esq., by whom (who died at Edinburgh, and was buried at the Canongate there), he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. James, afterwards Sir James Richardson, of Bellmont, in Hanover parish, in the island of Jamaica, Baronet of Nova Scotia, which title he appears to have claimed as heir male of the families of Pencanaithland and Sweaton; he died at Jamaica, unmarried, in November, 1778, and was succeeded by his next brother; 2. Sir George; 3. Duncan, born at Edinburgh, was an Ensign in Lord Howe's regiment, and died at Canada, in 1769, unmarried; 4. John, born at Edinburgh, died at Calcutta in 1801, unmarried; and, 5. Charles, M. D., died at Kingston, in Jamaica, in 1779, unmarried. The daughter, Margaret, was living unmarried in 1807. The eldest son having died without issue, the representation of the family devolved upon the second son,

Sir George Richardson, Baronet. He is recorded in the Herald's Office of England, as of Abingdon Street, in the liberty of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, and was a Captain in the Honourable East India Company's service. He succeeded his brother, Sir James; and married at Freeland, in Perthshire, Mary, daughter of David Cooper, of the Royal Navy, by whom he had four sons and six daughters: 1. George-Preston\*, who succeeded him, but dying of

\* Sir George-Preston Richardson, Bart., was Major in the 64th regiment, and was with the forces at the capture of St. Lucia, at the commencement of the present war, where he received a wound, on the 22nd of June, 1803, of which he languished, and died at Barbadoes, on the 21st of October following, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. The nature of the service which deprived his country of such a gallant officer, is well detailed by General Grinfeld, the commander in chief, who, in his dispatch, says, "that on the 19th of June, 1803, the troops and stores were embarked, and the squadron sailed from Barbadoes on the 20th, under the command of Commodore Hood. On the 21st, at day-break, they were off the north end of St. Lucia; in the course of that day, the greatest part of the troops were landed in Choe Bay; about half past five in the evening, the out-posts of the enemy were driven in; the town of Castries taken; and a sum-



his wounds, on the 21st of October, 1803, was succeeded by his next surviving brother, on the receipt of the intelligence; 2. James, a Lieutenant in the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the Honourable East India Company; he died unmarried, the 8th of November, 1804, of wounds received in Lord Lake's action, and was actually the next Baronet, having survived his brother, Sir George, some months; 3. John-Charles, the present Baronet: and, 4. William-Pitt, died an infant. The daughters were, 1. Lillias, married Captain William-Gordon Rutherford, of the Royal Navy; 2. Harriet-Mary-Hough, married William-Glen Johnston, Esq., of North Britain; 3. Jane-Elizabeth-Sutton, unmarried in 1807; 4. Charlotte-Sealy, unmarried in 1807; 5. Augusta-Scott; and, 6. Georgina-Frazer; both died infants. Sir George died at London, the 12th of December, 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but his third son,

Sir John-Charles Richardson, is the present Baronet, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

*Creation—1630.*

mons sent to the commander of the troops of the French republic. In consequence of the refusal of Brigadier-General Nogues to accede to any terms, and the expectation of approaching rains, it became necessary to get possession of the Morne with as little delay as possible. It was therefore determined on the morning of the 22nd, to attack that fortress by assault, which was accordingly done at four o'clock; and it was carried in about half an hour, and with less loss, considering the resistance, than could have been expected; unfortunately, however, that loss was chiefly among the higher ranks of officers, and those, as the General described them, the most truly valuable. General Grinfeld further says, "I cannot omit a circumstance which reflects so much credit, as well on the British nation, as on the conduct of the soldiers actually employed, that notwithstanding the severe and spirited resistance of the French troops, yet no sooner were the works carried by assault, and the opposition no longer existed, than every idea of animosity appeared to cease, and not a French soldier was either killed or wounded." In this statement, the General, (who unfortunately for his country soon after fell a victim to the climate), with a generosity both national and characteristic, omits some circumstances, which we have reason to believe correct; circumstances too, highly illustrative of the French character. According to the ancient rules of war, as soon as resistance became useless, a single shot has been fired to preserve the etiquette of honour, and all further bloodshed was considered as improper as the killing of prisoners in cold blood; but on the present occasion, the works were carried with that rapidity, that the French officers and troops had only time to retire to an old untenable block-house in the centre of the fort, when our troops finding no enemy to oppose them, supposed that all resistance had ceased: on this, the officers gathered round the General to congratulate him on his conquest, when the French garrison instantly opened a fire of musketry from the loop-holes of the block-house, killing and wounding a number of our officers and men, amongst whom, were Sir George Richardson, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, &c., and we have understood, that the enraged troops instantly forced the block-house, but were happily restrained from a just, though severe revenge, by the intrepid humanity of Brigadier-General Picton, who rushed forward, and at the risk of his own life, saved those of an ungenerous enemy.





## BAIRD.\*

THE family name of BAIRD is of considerable antiquity in Scotland\*. In the reign of Alexander III., Robert, son of Waldeve de Bigger, grants a charter to Richard Baird, of Meikle and Little-Kyp. There is a charter of King Robert I., of the barony of Cambusnethan to Robert Baird. Baird of Carnworth, and other three or four Barons of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against King Robert the Bruce, in the Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death.

—— Baird, of Auchmedden, in the shire of Banff, was the principal family of the name; and for several generations was appointed by the Kings of Scotland Principal Sheriffs of that shire.

George Baird, of Auchmedden, in Aberdeenshire, chief of that ancient surname, living in 1568, being connected by marriage, and in habits of great friendship with the Regent, Earl of Moray, received from him a disposition, heretable and irredecimable, to the lands of Auchmedden, the Regent assigning the following cause: "For many acts of utility and friendship done to me, and many sums of money given out by him, in my service." He married ——, second daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth, father of Alexander, the tenth Lord Saltoun, by whom he had a son,

—— Baird, of Auchmedden, who married Lady —— Keith, daughter of William, the fourth Earl of Marischal, by whom he had a son,

George Baird, of Auchmedden, who married ——, daughter of —— Baird, of Aberdeen, (by his lady, ——, daughter of —— Grant, of Balledalloch) by whom he had two sons, of whom the eldest carried on the line of the family of Auchmedden. His second son was

James Baird, who purchased the lands of Newbyth, in the county of Haddington. He was bred to the study of the law, was an Advocate, and appointed

\* There is a tradition, that as King William the Lion was hunting in one of the South-West counties, and straggling from his attendants, he was alarmed at the approach of a wild boar, and called out for assistance. Upon this a gentleman of the name of Baird, who had followed the King, came up, and had the good fortune to slay the boar; for which service, the King made a considerable addition to the lands he had formerly given him, and assigned him for his coat of arms a *boar passant*, and for his motto, *DOMINUS FECIT*. It is further said, that one foot of the animal was brought North by an ancestor of Baird of Ordnhuives, and is still preserved.



one of the Commissaries of the Ecclesiastical Court of Edinburgh; and King Charles I. issued his warrant for creating him a peer, by the title of Lord Doveran; but Mr. Baird died before the patent passed the seals. He married Bethia, daughter of John Dempster, of Mairesk, chief of that surname, (and sister to John Dempster, so remarkable for his disputations in foreign schools) by his lady, daughter of James Henderson, of Fordell, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom, Sir John<sup>b</sup>, carried on the line of the family of Newbyth.

\* Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, succeeded his father, James. He was likewise bred to the profession of the law, was appointed by King Charles II. one of the Lords of Session, on the 4th of November, 1664, in the room of Sir George Mackenzie, of Tarbet, who was removed for opposing the measures of the Duke of Lauderdale; he collected the decisions of the Court of Session from the time of his admission to the bench, till the 7th of February, 1667. He was also appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary, by commission, dated at Whitehall, the 11th of January, 1671. As Sir John did not approve of the measures of the Court, towards the end of the reign of King Charles II., he and several other Lords were superseded by a new commission, in November, 1681, and his place was filled by Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Boyne; but on the re-establishment of the Court of Session at the Revolution, in which he heartily concurred, he was the first Judge nominated in the list after the President, Sir James Dalrymple, of Stair. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Hay, of Linplum, second son of James, seventh Lord Yester, and brother of John, first Earl of Tweeddale, by whom he had a son, Sir William. He died in April, 1698.

Sir William Baird, of Newbyth, succeeded his father, Lord Newbyth. He was created a Baronet of Scotland, by patent, the 28th of February, 1695. He married, first, Helen, eldest daughter of Sir John Gilmour, of Craigmillar, Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir John, his heir; and, 2. Alexander, (who married Margaret, only daughter of John, third Lord Bellhaven, but had no issue, and died in 1743). His first lady died the 22nd of April, 1701, and was interred in Libberton Church; and he married, secondly, Mary, (who died the 23rd of October, 1756), third daughter of Henry, seventh Lord Sinclair, by Grizel, daughter of Sir James Cockburn, of Cockburn, Bart., but by this lady he had no issue. Sir William died in Edinburgh, the 17th of February, 1737, and was buried at Libberton Kirk, the 22nd of the same month, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, Baronet, who married Janet, only daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart., Lord Advocate for Scotland, fifth son of John, first Viscount of Stair, but died without issue in 1746; his lady was, after his death, married to General James Sinclair, of Dysart, also without issue. Sir John having no prospect of children, made an entail of his estate, dated the 4th of August, 1737, whereby it was settled on his cousin,

William Baird, Esq., eldest son of William Baird, Esq., one of the Baillies of Edinburgh, and City Treasurer, second son of Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, and the heirs male of his body, as mentioned in the text. He married Alicia, fourth daughter of ——— Johnston, of Hilltown, Esq., in the county of Berwick, an ancient branch of the noble family of Annandale, by whom he had six sons and eight daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. Robert, who succeeded his brother; 3. John, an officer in the army; 4. James, who died unmarried; 5. David, created a Baronet of Great Britain, is Lieutenant-General in the army, and Knight of the Bath, married, the 4th of August, 1810, Miss Preston Campbell, of Fernie and Lochlaine, in the county of Perth; and, 6. Joseph, a Colonel in the army, he married the Honourable Miss Thomson, daughter to Lord Riversdale, and has issue three daughters and one son. The daughters were, 1. Mary, married, the 2nd of February, 1770, to John Erskine, of Dun, Esq.; 2. Catharine, married, the 30th of



Sir Robert Baird\*, the second son, acquired a handsome fortune as a merchant, with which he purchased the estate of Saughton Hall, near Edinburgh. He married ———, daughter of ——— Fleming, of Rathobyres, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters: 1. Sir James, his heir; 2. William, a Merchant in Edinburgh, and one of the Bailies and City Treasurer thereof; he married, the 13th of February, 1697, Catharine, second daughter of Sir William Binning, of Wallifoord, Knight, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, (by contract, dated the 27th of January and the 12th of February, 1697) by whom he had five sons: (1. William, his heir, who, upon the death of his cousin, Sir John Baird, of Newbyth, Baronet, without issue, succeeded to that estate, in virtue of the entail; 2. James, a Merchant in London, who married Janet, daughter of ———, but died without issue; 3. Peter, a Major in the army, who married ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, married to ——— Cleland, in Ireland, Esq., without issue; 4. David, who was a Merchant and Baillie in Edinburgh; he died unmarried; 5. John, who died unmarried at the age of fourteen. This William died in September, 1737.) Sir Robert's daughters were, 1. ———, married to the Earl of Lauderdale; 2. Margaret, married Sir John Home, of Manderstone, Bart.; 3. Elizabeth, married Sir David Cunyngham, of Milncraig, Bart.; 4. ———, married ——— Lowes, of Mercheston, Esq.; 5. ———, married ——— Watson, of Muirhouse, Esq.; 6. ———, married Sir Robert Barclay,

December, 1776, to James Rainie, Esq., Merchant in Hamburgh, now residing in Montrose; 3. Janet, 4. Alicia, married, the 26th of September, 1776, to Captain Andrew Wauchope, apparent heir of Niddery, and has two sons, Andrew and William; 5. Sidney; 6. Susanna, married, first, Major Williamson; and, secondly, Colonel Serjat; 7. Anne, married George Gordon, of Houghhead, and has three sons and a daughter; and, 8. Charles, married, the 18th of June, 1782, Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and has five sons and one daughter. (See this noble family in the Peerage of Scotland.) He died at Gilmerton, the 5th of January, 1765, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Baird, of Newbyth, Esq., a youth of great hopes, who being of a delicate constitution, fell into a consumption. He went to Bristol for the benefit of the waters, where he died, the 18th of July, 1769, and was interred in the family burial-place in Libberton Kirk, and was succeeded by his brother,

Robert Baird, of Newbyth, Esq., who married his cousin-german, Hester, eldest daughter of Wynne Johnston, of Hiltonn, Esq., (by whom he has no issue living) an ancient branch of the noble family of Annandale; she died at the Hotwells, the 6th of July, 1789, and their eldest son, William-Boyd, died the 1st of January, 1805. He married, secondly, Miss H. Gavin, daughter of David Gavin, Esq., of Laughton, in the county of Berwick, by the Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he has five sons and one daughter: William, died young; David; Wynne; John; and James; and Elizabeth.

\* Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, was created a Baronet, the 4th of February, 1680; the Bairds of Newbyth were not created Baronets till the year 1695, both the baronetcies are now centered in Sir James Baird, Baronet, of Saughton Hall.



of ———; 7. ———, married ——— Dundas, of Arniston, Esq. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Baird, of Saughton Hall, who was created a Baronet of Scotland, by patent, dated the 28th of February, 1695-6. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland, and relict of Thomas Gray, of Riccarton, by whom he had two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth: 1. Sir Robert, his heir; 2. Peter, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who married ———, daughter of ———, and had issue. Sir James died in the year 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, the second Baronet. He married Janet, daughter of ——— Baikie, of Tankerness, in Orkney, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, Mary, who married Captain Gardiner, eldest son of Colonel Gardiner, of Bankton. The sons were, 1. Sir David, in the army, and who succeeded his father, but died unmarried; 2. James, in the army, died unmarried; 3. Robert, in the navy, died unmarried; and, 4. Sir William, who succeeded his brother, Sir David. Sir Robert dying in 1741, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James<sup>4</sup>, the third Baronet; but the line of descent is carried on by his second son,

Sir William Baird, the fourth Baronet, a Captain in the navy. He married, in 1750, Frances, daughter of the well-known, gallant, and pious Colonel Gardiner, of Bankton, who was killed at the battle of Preston, by Lady Frances Erskine, daughter to the Earl of Buchan, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, who died young; and, 2. James, of whom afterwards. Sir William died in 1770, and was succeeded by

Sir James Gardiner, the fifth and present Baronet. He entered early into the army; in 1772, was Ensign in the 17th regiment of Foot, and in 1776 was Captain-Lieutenant in the same regiment, and Captain in the 71st in 1777; also, in 1794, Captain of the first battalion of Scots Brigade. In 1797 the first troop of East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry met at Salton, when a handsome silver cup was presented by the troop to Sir James Baird, with the following inscription: "Presented to Sir James Baird, Bart., of Saughton Hall, by the First Troop of East Lothian Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry, as an acknowledgement of the distinguished advantages which they derived from his unremitting atten-

<sup>4</sup> On the 1st of July, 1745, Sir James Baird, of Saughton Hall, a Lieutenant in the battalion of the Royals, in Ireland, who served in Flanders a volunteer, and was one of the detachment under General Molck, died at Lisle, of a shot received in his left arm.





tion in training them in the knowledge and use of arms, 1797." He served during all the American war, and two campaigns in Flanders; he quitted the service a Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th, or his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Light Dragoons, in March, 1796. In 1803, Sir James was appointed one of the Inspecting Field Officers of the Volunteers in Scotland, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army while so employed, which situation he still continues to hold. He married, in 1781, Henrietta, third daughter of Wynne Johnston, of Hiltoun, Esq., (a branch of the ancient and noble family of Annandale), and has issue five sons and five daughters: 1. William, a Captain in the army, who married, in 1809, Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Dickson, Esq., of Prospect House, Hants, and has issue a daughter, Henrietta; 2. James-Wynne, who died young; 3. Richard-Frederick; 4. and 5. two sons still-born (twins). The daughters were, 1. Margaret-Mary; 2. Frances-Wester, died young; 3. Henrietta-Warrender-Cecilia; 4. Louisa-Johnston, died young; 5. Alicia-Sophia.

*Creation*—28th of February, 1695-6.

---

## JARDINE.\*

It has been suggested to us, that Applegirth should in proper orthography be Applegarth\*, and that it is derived from a place of sanctuary. As the parish church of Applegirth was situated in an orchard anciently, it has been supposed that this will afford obvious grounds for a plausible etymology of the

\* The parish of Applegirth, or Applegarth, lies in that part of the shire of Dumfries, which was formerly called the Stewarty of Annandale. The lands in the parish are generally good, and bear plentiful crops of barley and oats. Sir William Jardine is the principal proprietor of land in this parish. The number of inhabitants in 1777, was nine hundred and forty-three, but in 1792, only seven hundred and forty-one: this decrease is attributed to the new mode of joining a number of small farms together, and letting them to one tenant.

The idea, that the spirits of the deceased return to haunt the place, where on earth they have suffered, or

VOL. VIII.



word. We are of a different opinion, however, because this would not enable us to carry the name to a date so ancient as that at which we actually find it. We feel the same difficulty respecting the name of Jardine, the orthography of which appears with some difference in various writings, from the unskillfulness of transcribers.

Jardine, of Applegirth, is an old family, which has long been established near the Borders of Scotland; but owing to the frequent and destructive incursions of their English neighbours, we are unable to produce many documents illustrative of their history<sup>b</sup>. The first of the family who can be found on record, is

have rejoiced, is common to the popular creed of all nations; and the belief in ghosts, which has been well termed the last lingering phantoms of superstition, still maintains its ground upon the Borders.

One of the most noted apparitions is supposed to haunt Spedlin's Castle, near Lochmaber, the ancient baronial residence of the Jardines of Applegirth. It is said, that in exercise of his territorial jurisdiction, one of the ancient Lairds had imprisoned in the mossy more, or dungeon of the Castle, a person named Porteus. Being called suddenly to Edinburgh, the Laird discovered, as he entered the West port, that he had brought along with him the key of the dungeon. Struck with the utmost horror, he sent back his servant to release the prisoner, but it was too late. The wretched being was found lying upon the steps descending from the door of the vault, starved to death. In the agonies of hunger, he had gnawed the flesh from one of his arms. That his spectre should haunt the Castle, was the natural consequence of such a tragedy. Indeed, its visits became so frequent, that a clergyman of eminence was employed to exorcise it. After a contest of twenty-four hours, the man of art prevailed so far as to confine the goblin to the mossy more of the Castle, where its shrieks and cries are still believed to be heard. A part of the spell depends upon the preservation of the ancient black-lettered Bible, employed by the exorcist. It was some years ago thought necessary to have this Bible re-bound; but, as soon as it was removed from the Castle, the spectre commenced his nocturnal orgies, with ten-fold noise; and it is verily believed, that he would have burst from his confinement, had not the sacred volume been speedily replaced!

<sup>b</sup> The minority of James V. presents a melancholy scene. Scotland, through all its extent, felt the truth of the adage, "that the country is hapless whose Prince is a child." The Border counties, exposed from their situation to the incursions of the English, deprived of their most gallant chiefs, and harassed by the intestine struggles of the survivors, were reduced to a wilderness, inhabited only by the beasts of the field, and by a few more brutal warriors. The impolitic expedients substituted afterwards, by which the Scottish Prince, unable to execute justice on his turbulent subjects, committed to a rival Sovereign, the King of England, the power of unlimited chastisement to the invaders, was a principal cause of the savage state of the Borders. For the inhabitants finding that the sword of revenge was substituted for that of justice, were loosened from their attachment to Scotland, and boldly threatened to carry on their depredations, in spite of the efforts of both kingdoms. The history of these times is dreadfully interesting.

About 1547, many of the Scottish Barons made a reluctant submission: but those of the higher part of the Marches remained among their mountains, meditating revenge. An incursion was made by Lord Wharton, who, with five thousand men, ravaged and over-ran Amandale, Nithsdale, and Galloway, compelling the inhabitants to receive the yoke of England, among whom was the Laird of Applegirth, with two hundred and forty-two of his followers. But the arrival of French auxiliaries, and French gold, rendered vain the splendid successes of the English; and the vindictive cruelty of the Scottish Borderers made dreadful retaliation for the injuries they had sustained.

A peace in 1551 put a temporary cessation to these devastating scenes; but on the arrival of the unfortu-



Winfredus de Jardin, who flourished anterior to the year 1153. In the reign of David I. he appears as witness to different charters in the chartularies of Kelso and Aberbrothwick; but we cannot fill up the hiatus from him until the fourteenth century, when

Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, had two sons: 1. Umphryd; and, 2. Alexander. He had also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Boswell, of Balmuto, who flourished towards the end of the fourteenth century, and by him had a son, Sir John Boswell.

Umphryd Jardine, of Applegirth, appears next in succession.

John Jardine, of Applegirth, lived in the end of the fifteenth century and beginning of the one subsequent. He married Helen, daughter of John, third Lord Somerville, by the first marriage of that nobleman, which was previous to 1477. He had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him, and, as we think, a daughter, married to Sir John Murray, of Cockpool, by whom she had Cuthbert, described in 1516 as Sir John's son and heir apparent. John Jardine probably survived the year 1505, and on his decease was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth. In 1505, we find a charter under the Great Seal, granted "Alexandro Jardin militi, filio et heredi apparenti Joannis Jardin de Apilgirth;" and an old historian informs us, that in the year 1506, "the Laird of Drumweiche this zeir killed at Edinburgh by the Jardans, who escaped by taking sanctuary, at the abbey of Holyrudhousse." Sir Alexander was likewise engaged in repressing the oppressions of the public enemies of the kingdom, as the same historian narrates. "This zeire, 1524, the Lord Maxwell and Sir Alexander Jardane, neir Carleill, in a grate contlicte with the Englishe, of quhom they kill nine hundred, and take three hundred prisoners." Sir Alexander married Elizabeth, third daughter of John, fourth Lord Maxwell, who fell at Flodden Field in the year 1513. It is likely that he had a son, John, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Johnston, of that ilk. Her marriage to him must have taken place early in the sixteenth century, as Johnston, in 1543, resigned his estate in favour of his son; but reserved the life-rent of it to himself, and a reasonable third to his wife, Elizabeth Jardine. She predeceased him, leaving issue; but he married again, and left several children at the period of his decease, which happened about the year 1568.

nate Mary, she found the Borders in a state of great disorder, which the unhappy match betwixt her and Henry Darnley only tended to increase. To support the Queen, however, the Johnstones, Jardines, and the claus of Annandale, entered into bonds of confederacy.



John Jardine, of Applegirth, had succeeded to the family possessions previous to the year 1544. In or before that year, or more probably at the distance of several years, he married Margaret Douglas, though of what family we have not been able to discover. There is a charter granted, "Joanni Jardine de Apilgirth et Margaritæ Douglas, suæ sponsæ ac eorum alteri diutius viventi in conjuncta inféodatione, et heredibus masculis inter ipsos legitimis procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus legitimis et propinquieribus heredibus et assignatis dicti Joannis quibuscunque, de totis et integris terris de Nillhouse, &c." John Jardine further obtained a royal charter of many lands in Lanarkshire, on the 17th of March, 1558.

The genealogy of the family of Applegirth now becomes extremely perplexed to us, from wanting sufficient materials to distinguish the successive generations. Thus, we are ignorant how long John Jardine survived. If there was no intermediate generation between 1558 and 1571, he seems to have subscribed the bond entered into by many of the nobles and gentry of Scotland in 1567, for establishing the authority of the infant King: and in the ensuing troubles which were protracted during several years, he certainly adhered to the opponents of Mary. When the contending factions had taken up arms and subjected the country to all the miseries of a civil war, a journalist of that time informs us, that "on Thurisday, the 9th of August, 1571, there suld have bene a fyght between Apilgyrth and Wormeston, twenty-five on the syde: bot Wormeston refused to fyght in thair actione, bot requyred gif Apilgyrth had ony actione against him, and so it stayed." However, Applegirth, the same journalist observes, was next day, Friday, the 10th of August, surrounded by his enemies and taken prisoner. If the person to whom the preceding anecdote relates, was John Jardine, he probably died about the latter end of 1571, or beginning of 1572, leaving two sons: 1. Alexander, who succeeded; and 2. John\*. Here also there seems to be one generation unaccounted for, as the next we find in succession is

Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth. On the 27th of February, 1572, he is said to have been retoured heir to his great grandfather. We have not been able to discover this retour in the public records; but we believe that many retours were sent from different counties to the Chancery, where they were

\* In the year 1576, we find a charter of this tenor, "Joanni Jerdane filio quondam Joannis Jerdane de Applegirth, heredibus suis et assignatis super cartam sibi factam per Magistrum Robertum Douglas, presbitum collegii de Lincluden et prebendarios ejusdem, de data 20 die Martii, 1574."





overlooked from causes which we cannot pretend to explain<sup>4</sup>. Several circumstances tend to corroborate that Sir Alexander came into possession of the family estates not far from the year 1572. Bannatyne, a very minute journalist of some part of the Civil Wars, relates, "Setterday, the 23rd of June, 1571, the Lard of Drumlanerike was tane, who before was desyrit to ryde hame for affairis betuixt him and the Lord Hereis, trysting to meit him at the same place where the Lard of Wormestoun had ane ambusch waiting for him: and so tukes the said Drumlanerik with three or four of his servantis, his sone escaping verie narrowlie, as also did young Apilgirth." Further we find the following entry in the register of deeds passing the Privy Seal, which was the warrant for a pension. "Considering the gude, trew, and thankfull service done to our Sovereane Lord evir sen his coronatioun, be his weilbelovit Sir Alexander Jardane, of Apilgirth, Knycht, quha hes not onlie valiantlie hazardit his lyfe for his hienes service and in defence of his hienes' authoritie in tyme of the truble and lait vproar schortlie bipast: bot als hes bene in grit and sumpteous chargis in that behalf." The entry proceeds to narrate, that a pension of five hundred merks had been granted to Sir Alexander from the revenues of the archbishopric of Glasgow, which he had never received, owing to the present Archbishop having obtained that see. But that he should be no longer disappointed, the like sum is bestowed on John Jardine, his second son, to be drawn from the revenues of the church and monastery of Aberbrothwick, the 24th of January, 1577. Sir Alexander Jardine married Elizabeth, daughter of John Johnston, of that Ilk, and had two sons: 1. ———; and, 2. John.

The next of this family who succeeded, is said to have been John Jardine, of Applegirth, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry, by Margaret Douglas. He had a son,

Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth. On the 26th of April, 1608, Sir Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, Knight, was retoured heir to his great grandfather, Sir Alexander Jardine, which again seems to leave a generation unaccounted for. He married Janet, or Mariot, the daughter of Robert Johnston, of Wamphray, widow of John Carruthers, of Rammerskailes, and had a son,

<sup>4</sup> The researches of future genealogists into the public records, will be infinitely facilitated by a great and laborious work executed by Mr. John Dillon, of the Register Office. This consists of an abbreviate of the whole record, down to the year 1700, wherein the name, family, and lands of each individual are specified, and some other circumstances important to the inquirer, but which it is needless here to specify. The accuracy and minuteness of this work, no less than the obliging manner in which Mr. Dillon allowed us access to it, even before completion, merit our consideration.



John Jardine, of Applegirth. He most probably was father of

Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, who, on the 9th of May, 1643, was retoured heir to John Jardein, of Appilgirth, his father, in the family estate. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, sister of the first Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons, and as appears to us, a daughter: 1. Alexander, his heir; and, 2. John, who carried on the line. The daughter, Catharine, married to Sir George Weir, of Blackwood, Bart., who died in 1716.

Sir Alexander Jardine, the first Baronet, of Applegirth, was raised to that dignity by a patent, granted to him and his heirs male, dated the 25th of May, 1672. He was retoured heir to his father, Alexander Jardine, of Applegirth, on the 20th of April, 1691. Having died without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

Sir John Jardine, the second Baronet, of Applegirth. Sir John married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir James Lockhart, Bart., of Carstairs, by whom he had a son, Alexander\*, and a daughter, Margaret. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of ——— Charteris, of Amisfield, by whom, who died the 7th of February, 1762, he had a son, William, and four daughters: 1. Catharine; 2. Jane; 3. Charlotte; and, 4. Grizel. Sir John died in 1737, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line is carried on by the son of the second marriage,

Sir William Jardine, the fourth Baronet, of Applegirth, who succeeded his brother. He married Barbara de la Motte, a French lady, by whom he had an only son. Sir William died the 17th of March, 1807.

Sir Alexander Jardine, the present Baronet, of Applegirth, succeeded his father in 1807, some years previous to which, he married Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Maule, heir male and representative of the Earls of Panmure. By her Sir Alexander has had four sons and one daughter: 1. William, born the 24th of February, 1800; 2. Thomas, born the 21st of August, 1801; 3. Alexander, born the 2nd of October, 1803; and, 4. ———, born the 5th of March, 1807. The daughter, Helen, born the 11th of November, 1805.

*Creation*—25th of May, 1672.

\* Sir Alexander Jardine, the third Baronet, of Applegirth. Sir Alexander having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, went abroad, and entering on a military life, was elected one of the Knights of Malta. The vows of that order enjoining perpetual celibacy, he died without issue, at Brussels, in December, 1780, and was succeeded by his brother.



## GRIERSON.\*

THIS family is said to be descended from Gilbert, second son of Malcolm, Dominus de Macgregor, who died in the year 1374; nor does it appear to us a constrained interpretation, to consider Grierson synonymous with Macgregor\*. Whatever the truth may be with regard to this point in particular, we know

\* If this tradition is correct, it is evident that the first Gilbert Grierson, or Mac Gregor, was son of Gilbert, the second son of Malcolm, with which opinion the dates are in perfect accordance. We therefore insert the prior genealogy.

The clan of Macalpine is universally acknowledged to be the most ancient in the Highlands. Alpin, according to Ossian, was the friend, and one of the most celebrated bards of Fingal, who, with his heroes, flourished between the 210th and 216th years of the Christian era. But clanship was established in the Highlands, even before Fingal's days. The descent of the royal families of Bruce, Baliol, Stewart, and many of the most distinguished families from the Alpinian race, rendered this by far the most respectable of all the clans. One of the descendants has been lately rendered popular by the mention made of him in Mr. Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The Mac Gregors, certainly of royal descent from the Macalpines, stand next in rank, and may be traced back to their original progenitor, Prince Gregor, third son of King Alpin, son of the celebrated Achaius, King of Scotland, who began his reign in 787. This Gregor was brother to Kenneth, Donald, and Achaius Macalpins; the two former of whom reigned successively between 834 and 859. Gregor was father of Dongallus and Gorbredus; of the latter, all the Macguaries in Scotland, and all the Macguires in Ireland, are descended. Dongallus, so called from his light-brown complexion, behaved most gallantly in the wars which King Gregory had in Ireland. He married Spontana, sister to Duncan, King of Ireland, and their posterity got the name of Mac Gregor. He died in an advanced age, and left two sons: 1. Constantine; 2. Findanus, of whom the Mac Findons, &c., a numerous and warlike people, are descended.

Constantine was perfectly master of the art of war, and was "unknown to yield." He married his cousin, Malvina, and died about 940, leaving, of a numerous issue, only one son,

Gregor, "of the standard;" being Standard-bearer to his uncle, King Malcolm I. He married Dorvigelda, daughter of the commander of his army, and was killed in an engagement with the Danes, about 961. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, the Great, who married Alpina, daughter of Angus, or Æneas, great grandson of Achaius, brother of Kenneth, the Great. He was killed in battle about the year 1004, leaving a son, Gregor Garubb, or the Stout, who was designed of Glenurchy. He fought under Duncan I. against the Normans and Danes, and highly resented the murder of that monarch by Macbeth. He married a daughter of the ancient House of Lochow, predecessors of the family of Argyll, and had two sons, the eldest of whom,

John, or Sir John Mac Gregor, Lord of Glenurchy, married an English lady of great beauty, who went to Scotland in the retinue of Queen Margaret. He died about 1123, leaving two sons: 1. Malcolm, who succeeded him; and 2. Gregor, who became Abbot of the monastery of Dunkeld, and from him the Mac Nabs are undoubtedly descended.

Sir Malcolm Mac Gregor, of Glenurchy, was a man of incredible strength of body; he married Mar-



that the family of Lag have been established in the same part of Scotland during four centuries.

Towards the end of the fourteenth, or beginning of the fifteenth century,

Gilbert Grierson, Laird of Arde, and probably the son of the aforesaid Gilbert, obtained a charter from his cousin, John M'Rath de Lachs, conveying to him all right and claim which he had to the lands of Lag and Bardonan, on the 6th of December, 1408. The same Gilbert obtained a charter from Henry, Earl of Orkney, also his cousin, of the lands of Lag and other possessions. It is probable, that the dates of these charters are not remote from each other. By a charter which has been supposed nearly as old as 1400, George de Dunbar, Earl of March, in consideration of the many good deeds done to him, grants a charter to Gilbert Grierson, of Lag, and Gilbert, his son and heir, and the heirs male of their bodies; whom failing, to their nearest and lawful heirs male whatsoever, called, or to be called, by the name of Grierson; of the lands of Aird and Tyrown, the Overholm and Netherholm of Dalgarnock, within the barony of Tybris; for which, Gilbert, and the persons before named, shall pay to the Earl, and his heirs, a pair of gloves, on Christmas, at Tybris, in name of Blenchfarm. Gilbert Grierson is designed Armour-bearer to Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Annandale, who conveys to him "omnes terras nostras de Drunjevaue," about the year 1410; and on the 9th of April, 1425, the same lands are confirmed to him by Margaret, Duchess of Terouenne, Countess of Douglas and Lady Galloway, as her Armour-bearer also. The period of Gilbert's death is not ascertained, nor does it appear whom he married. The second of this family was

Gilbert Grierson, who married Isobel de Kilpatrick, Lady of Roukel, who

gery, youngest daughter of William, nephew of the King. He died about 1164, leaving three sons: 1. William, his heir; 2. Gregor, named Graund More, on account of his stature and ugliness; he was Sheriff of Inverness about the year 1214, and of him all the Grants are said by some to be descended; 3. Achatus, was the head of the clan now corruptly called Mackays.

William, Lord Mac Gregor, flourished in the reigns of King William the Lion and Alexander II. He married the daughter of the Lord de Lindsey, and died about 1238. He was succeeded by his son.

Gregor, Lord of Mac Gregor, who, in 1248, joined his forces to those of Alexander VIII., when that monarch endeavoured to recover the Western Isles from Haco, of Norway. He died about 1300, and was succeeded by his son.

Malcolm, who signalized himself at the battle of Bannockburn. This Malcolm fought under King Edward Bruce, in Ireland, and having received a wound at the battle of Dundalk, of which he was ever after lame, he retired home, and was known by the name of "The lame Lord." He died in an advanced age in 1374, leaving by Mary, daughter of Malice Macalpin, of Ferinich, two sons, Gregor, his heir, and Gilbert, of whom the Griersons, of Lag, are said to be descended.





died in 1472. Gilbert had two sons: 1. Gilbert, who married Janet de Glendonning; 2. Vedast, who continued the descent.

Vedast Grierson, of Lag, it appears, had succeeded to the possession of his family in 1457, as in that year he obtained a charter from Edmund de Crawford, confirming that of George, Earl of March, to Gilbert, his grandfather. Vedast had two sons: 1. Gilbert, who had a daughter, Annabella, married to George Muirhede; and in 1506, she, as heir to Vedast Grierson, renounces her claim to his lands in favour of Cuthbert Grierson; Gilbert certainly predeceased his father; 2. Roger, who continued the line. Vedast still survived in 1481; and the next we find in possession is

Roger Grierson, of Lag, evidently his second son, though here the genealogy is not quite explicit, for Annabella, the daughter of Gilbert, is said to be heir of Vedast, her grandfather, while in 1477 Vedast calls Roger his eldest son and apparent heir, perhaps because he was then the eldest surviving son. During his father's lifetime this Roger obtained a large portion of the family possessions, and married Isobel ———. Roger was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, or died of his wounds soon afterwards, leaving two sons: 1. Cuthbert, who succeeded his father Roger, but died in 1513<sup>b</sup>, and was succeeded by his brother; 2. Roger, with whom we proceed.

Roger Grierson, of Lag, second son of Roger, was also killed at the battle of Flodden, the 9th of September, 1513<sup>c</sup>. He married Agnes Douglas, evidently the same who is called Janet Douglas, and daughter of James, the fifth Baron of Drumlanrig, who died in 1492, and had three sons: 1. John; 2. Cuthbert; and, 3. Gilbert. The two latter were certainly by Agnes Douglas, but it does not appear whether the first was her son also. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

<sup>b</sup> There is in the charter chest of Lag a dispensation from James, King of Scots, to the Chancellor, Director, and Clerks of Chancery, and Sheriffs of Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Annandale, to serve Cuthbert Grierson, son and heir of Roger Grierson, of the Lag, that was hurt in the field of battle beside Stirling, and thereafter decessit, and that it be said in the retour of the samyn touching that point in this manner: "Et quod Rogerus Grierson, de Lag, Pater Cuthberti Grierson literis presentium obijt ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo ad fidem et pacem Domini nostri Regis ratione sue gratie dicto Cuthberto concess," &c. Given, under the Privy Seal, which is very entire, at Linlithgow, the 24th of December, in the first year of the King's reign, 1488.

<sup>c</sup> Among the Principals of the King's College, at Aberdeen, is mentioned, in 1500, John Grierson, a Dominican, who was greatly esteemed for his learning, and was for thirty years Provincial of his order. Dempster says, that he wrote two books concerning the miserable state, poverty, and decay of his order in Scotland. One of them was a collection of Letters, which were published in the History of that Order, written by the R. F. Plaudius, of Bononia.



John Grierson<sup>4</sup>, of Lag, who, as heir and successor to Cuthbert Grierson, of Lag, his uncle, (who died in 1513) obtained a charter in 1517, under the Great Seal, "de totis et integris terris de messuagis lands et Grenan jacentibus infra commitatum de Dumfries quæ fuerunt dicti quondam Cuthberti et in meritis quondam patris Domini regis recognitæ fuerunt ob alienationem earundem." John was twice married; first, to Nicolas Herys, in or before 1529, in which year there is a charter under the Great Seal, "Joanni Grierson, de Lag, et Nicholaïæ Herys ejus sponsæ in conjuncta infodatione et heredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus dicti Joannis quibus cunque de totis et integris septem mercatis seu solidatis et octo denariatis terrarum extentus betwin the watteris nuncupatus cum piscaria earundem super aquam de Nith." He married, secondly, Egidia, or Giles Kennedy, daughter of Sir John Kennedy, of Culzean. In 1557 he obtained a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, "Joanni Grearsoun, de Lag, et Eugidæ Kennedy, ejus sponsæ, et heredibus inter ipsos procreatis seu procreandis super cartam illis factam per Jonetam Kennedy sororem et unam heredum quondam Patricii Kennedy de Bargaltoun cum consensu Georgii Kennedy de Balmaclonathan ejus sponsæ, de date 9 Novembris, 1557, de tota et integra dimidiata omnium et singularium terrarum baronic de Bargaltoun." John had two sons, 1. William, who predeceased him probably about the year 1565<sup>5</sup>; 2. Roger, who we learn, from the direct evidence of a precept and seizin as heir to his brother William, now in possession of the family, was the son of Egidia Kennedy; 3. John, also her son, as proved by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 1st of October, 1575. John Grierson, of Lag, seems to have died about the year 1566, and was succeeded by

Roger Grierson, of Lag, his second but eldest surviving son. In the contention between Queen Mary and her subjects he probably adhered to the latter, as we find him subscribing the bond of association which many of the nobles and gentry of Scotland entered into in 1567, to support the authority of the infant King. In the year 1575 he obtained a royal charter to him and his heirs

<sup>4</sup> There is in the charter chest of Lag, an instrument of sasine of the lands of Drumgran, Lag, and others, in favour of John Grierson, son of the said Roger, who died under the standard of King James IV., dated the 10th of November, 1514.

<sup>5</sup> He seems to have married Elizabeth, the fifth daughter of Sir James Gordon, of Lochinvar, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 1547. It is likely that he is the same person mentioned in Douglas's Petrage as having entered into a mutual bond of defence with other men of note in Dumfriesshire, in 1561. After his death, his widow married William Adair, of Kenhitt.



male whatsoever, of certain lands, on the resignation of John Grierson, his brother-german. Roger died in the month of August, 1593, having probably married Helen, daughter of Sir James Douglas, seventh Baron of Drumlanrig, who died 1578, leaving a son,

William Grierson, of Lag<sup>f</sup>. He was knighted by King James VI., in or before the year 1608, and in 1623 was appointed the Keeper of certain rolls. Sir William, about 1593, married Nicolas Maxwell, sister of William Lord Herries, the contract is entered into by him and "William, Lord Herries, as taking burden for Nicolas Maxwell, the lady's daughter." By her he had a son, Robert, and two daughters, viz. 1. Agnes, married to John Laurie, eldest son of Stephen Laurie, of Maxwelltoun; and, 2. Isabel, married to Edward Maxwell, of Lagan. Sir William probably died in the year 1629. About this time the family of Lag seem to have made an alteration in their name, calling themselves Grier, instead of Grierson, during some generations; and although we have no evidence of the fact, it is not impossible that it followed the proscription of the name of Macgregor<sup>g</sup>.

Sir Robert Grierson<sup>b</sup>, or Grier, of Lag, was knighted during his father, Sir William's, lifetime, and was a Member of the Scottish Parliament in 1639; as also one of the Commissioners on the Articles<sup>c</sup>. He married Margaret, eldest

<sup>f</sup> There is in the charter chest of Lag, a renunciation by Thomas Gordon, in Beubich, and Janet Macca-chane, his spouse, of an yearly drent-offering to one thousand merks, upliftable furth of the five merk lands of Tantalechan Holme, in favour of Sir William Grierson, of Lag, dated the 10th of November, 1614.

<sup>g</sup> In Glenorchay the chieftain of the clan Mac Gregor, a numerous and potent tribe, had long his residence, and a frechold property. For the enormities of some individuals, during the minority of James VI., the whole clan was proscribed by act of Parliament, as "lawless limmers." The surname was for ever suppressed; and at baptism no clergyman was to give the name of Gregor, under the penalty of banishment and deprivation. An act so severe is repealed by a more enlightened legislature; and the clan Mac Gregor, in possession of their name, and of every franchise as citizens, are as civilized, as peaceable, and as much distinguished for every virtue, as any of their fellow subjects in the kingdom.

<sup>b</sup> There is in the charter chest of Lag, a contract between John Grierson, of Dalskarith, and Sir William Grierson, of Lag, and Sir Robert Grierson, his eldest son, whereby the said John obliges him to infest the said Sir William and Sir Robert Grierson, in the lands of Dalskarith, for their security and relief of one thousand Scots, due by the said John Grierson to George Sharpe, for which they were bound as cautioners for him; dated the 16th of November, 1625.

<sup>c</sup> There is in the charter chest of Lag, a charter of confirmation of Sir William's charter, under the Great Seal of Scotland, dated the 29th of July, 1629; also a charter by Sir John Grier, the younger, of Lag, Knight, in favour of Lady Isabel Boyd, Lady Stevensoun, his future spouse, during her life, of the said lands of Rohell and Colcyn, comprehending the several lands before written, to be holden a me; dated the 4th of November, 1646.



daughter of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool, in 1622, and had four sons and

\* The first of this family we find on record is Sir William Murray, Knt., in 1296, descended of the ancient Murrays of Duffus, and married to Isabel, sister of that great patriot, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, by whom he had a son, William, who was father of George Murray, whose son, Sir Adam Murray, first of Cockpool, in the reigns of Robert II. and III. His son, Sir John de Moravia, was designated of Cockpool, Ryvel, and Duddrennan, and had three sons, all successively Barons of Cockpool; but the line of descent is carried on by the youngest, Sir Charles, who died in 1429, and left a son, Cuthbert Murray, of Cockpool, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Borthwick, and had a son and successor, Sir Charles Murray, of Cockpool. This last engaged much in public affairs, was Warden of the Mercies, and one of the Commissioners to treat of a peace with England in 1457; and dying in 1469, left a son, Cuthbert Murray, who died in 1493, leaving issue by Mariola Menzies, his wife, daughter of the Laird of Weem, a son, Sir John, whose son, Cuthbert Murray, married Janet Jardine, a daughter of the family of Applegirth. The only son of this marriage was Sir Charles Murray, of Cockpool, who distinguished himself much as a zealous promoter of the Reformation in the time of Queen Mary. He married Margaret, (daughter of Hugh, the fifth Lord Somerville, by his wife, Janet, daughter of Sir William Maitland, a match which brought in the blood of the Campbells, Earls of Argyle, and also that of Bruce and Stuart, through John, Earl of Buchan, son of the Duke of Albany) by whom he had seven sons: 1. Cuthbert, died before his father; 2. Sir James, who succeeded, and with whom we shall proceed presently; 3. Sir George, died without issue; 4. Charles, who left no male issue; 5. Sir David, of Clonard, died without issue; 6. Sir Richard, who succeeded his brother Sir James, but died also without issue; 7. John, succeeded his brother Sir Richard, and was created Earl of Annandale, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Schaw, Knt., a son, James, second Earl of Annandale, who obtained considerable grants at the plantation of Ulster, in Ireland; he died in 1658, when the earldom became extinct: but having in 1642 succeeded to the honours of Stormont, according to the entail and patent of that family, the title of Stormont devolved on the next heir male, as may be seen more at large in our Scottish Peerage.

Sir James, the second son of Sir Charles, already mentioned, and elder brother of the first Earl of Annandale, married Janet, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the Duke of Queensberry, and had by her three daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Grierson, the younger, of Lag, to whom she had issue; 2. Elizabeth, married, first, to John Grierson, of Capenoch; secondly, to William Grierson, of Barganot; 3. Marian, married, first, to John Murray, of Broughton; Sir Richard, her uncle, being the party contractor for her at her marriage, 1630, (Sir James, her father, having died in 1620): after the death of her first husband, she remarried with John Scott, of Colefadd, Esq., of the House of Buccleugh, and her only daughter, Jane, became the wife of Thomas Cairnes, Esq., of the House of Orchardton, in Scotland, who was amongst the first settlers in Boylagh and Bannagh, in the county of Donegal, in Ireland, upon the grant given to his relative, Murray, Earl of Annandale. By this lady he was father of John Cairnes, of Donoughmore, Esq., who married Jane, daughter of James Millar, of Milllugh, in Scotland, near Glasgow, Doctor in Physic, by Margaret Muir, daughter to ——— Muir, of Rowallan, who is stated by Collins, Le Neve, &c., to have married Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter to the Earl of Lenox, (by Lady Margaret Douglas, grand-daughter of Henry VII.) and sister of Henry, Lord Danvers. The issue

\* The three Ladies, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Marian, here recorded, with consent of their mother, Dame Janet Douglas, submitted to their uncle, Sir John Murray, of Lochmaben, afterwards first Earl of Annandale, all their title to the estate of Cockpool, as heirs of line to their father, Sir James, on the 29th of June, 1621, as recorded in the minutes of Parliament. The sixth brother, Sir Richard, as her male, had claimed the estate, in preference to the daughters of Sir James; but Sir John, by this procedure, determined the right to the estate in future, as far as their sub-son could go, in favour of the heirs male. The second Earl, however, in his will devised these lands to a junior branch of the Crichtons, Earls of Dumfries.

† She died before her mother, and was the only one of the four daughters that married and had issue.





a daughter: 1. John, his successor<sup>1</sup>; 2. James; 3. Roger, married Helen Douglas; 4. Launcelot. The daughter, Nicolas, married James, the second Earl of Galloway, who died 1671, and had issue, and by another marriage had a daughter, who married Viscount Stormont. Sir Robert died in or before 1654, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line of descent is carried on by his second son,

James Grierson, who married ———, and left issue a son,

Robert Grierson, of Lag, who was, in 1669, returned heir to Sir John Grierson, of Lag, his cousin<sup>m</sup>. In 1685 he was raised to the dignity of the baronetage,

of this match of John Cairnes and Jane Miller were, 1. Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., whose daughter and heiress married, first, Lord Blayney, secondly, Colonel Murray, and was mother of the Countess of Clermont, Lady Rosmore, &c., as may be seen in our Irish Peerage; 2. Sir Henry, who succeeded his brother, but died without issue; 3. a daughter, Margaret, who married John Henderson, Esq., a Captain in the army, to whom she had a son, now represented in the female line by Paulus Emilius Singer, Esq., of Dublin, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of the Reverend Francis Laird, M.A., of Rapho and Strabane, Ireland, to whom she had three sons, all of whom had issue: 1. Reverend William Laird, of Belfast, (born 1722, died 1791) married to Anne Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, Esq., by Margaret Legge, a daughter of the family of Malone, county of Antrim, and great grand-daughter of Colonel John Legge, (son of the Vice-President of Munster, and uncle of George, the first Lord Dartmouth) by whom he had issue; 2. Francis, a Merchant in Dublin, died leaving issue; and, 3. Henry, a Planter in Jamaica, married and had issue.

<sup>1</sup> John Grier, or Grierson, of Lag, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, and was knighted during his lifetime. Sir John married, first, Lady Jane Fleming, youngest daughter of John, the second Earl of Wigton, in 1641; secondly, Isobel, daughter of Robert, the sixth Lord Boyd, and widow of John Sinclair, of Stevenson, 1646. Sir John died about the year 1658, leaving a son, Robert; also a daughter Margaret, married Archibald Stewart, of Shauballie.

Robert Grierson, of Lag, was served heir to his father, Sir John, in 1659, on a commission obtained from Oliver Cromwell\*, and his son Richard†. Sir John married ———, and had one daughter, Nicholas, married to David Scot, of Scotstarvet, and had issue Margery, married to David, the fifth Viscount Stormont‡. He died the 7th of March, 1667, probably unmarried. There were younger branches of these generations about this period, whose history we are unable to trace. William Robertson, of Gladney, who was born in 1656, married, secondly, Janet Meldrum, widow of Andrew Grierson, a son of the family of Lag.

<sup>m</sup> Though the descent in blood is here correct, yet there is some apparent inaccuracy in the steps of descent, which we have not been able to clear up by the family papers. It is evident by the dates, that Robert succeeded to Robert, and not to Sir John, to whom he could not have been cousin, as Sir Robert, father of Sir John, does not appear to have had any brothers.

\* There is in the charter chest of Lag, a precept by Richard Cromwell, for infefting Sir Robert Grierson, of Lag, Knt., as heir served and returned therein to Sir William Grierson, of Lag, Knt., his father, proceeding upon a precept from Chancery, dated the 12th of May, 1649, registered at Edinburgh the 17<sup>th</sup> of June thereafter.

† There is in the charter chest of Lag, a precept from Chancery by Richard Cromwell to John, Lord Herries, for infefting Robert Grierson, of Lag, son and heir served and returned to Sir John Grierson, of Lag, Knt., in the said fifty shilling land of Lairg Langley or Nether Lairg, lying within the lands of the half barony of Urr, holden of the said John, Lord Herries, dated the 9th of May, 1639.

‡ There is some variation here from other pedigrees, some of which say, that Nicholas, daughter of Sir Robert, married David Scot, of Scotstarvet, and had a daughter, Margery, married to David, the fifth Viscount Stormont.



by a patent granted to him and his heirs. Sir Robert Grierson also obtained a pension from King James VII., of two hundred pounds sterling yearly. He married Lady Henrietta Douglas, daughter of James, the second Earl of Queensberry, by whom he had four sons: 1. William<sup>a</sup>; 2. James; 3. John; 4. Gilbert. Sir Robert and his son William were both Commissioners of Supply in 1704. Sir Robert was succeeded by his eldest son; but the descent is carried on by his second,

Sir Gilbert Grierson, the third Baronet, of Lag, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Maitland, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, a relative of the Soutra family, and had a numerous family, all of whom are now dead except Sir Robert, the present Baronet. He died the 7th of February, 1766, (and his relict in 1788) and was succeeded by

Sir Robert Grierson, the fourth and present Baronet, who was served heir to his father, Sir Gilbert, the 16th of April, 1766, since which time he has distinguished himself as a country gentleman, by attention to the improvement of agriculture, and particularly by setting an example of planting, &c. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Dalryell, of Glenae, eldest son of Robert, the sixth Earl of Carnwath, and had issue four sons and six daughters: viz. 1. Alexander; 2. William; 3. Charles; 4. Robert, who died young. The daughters are, 1. Elizabeth, married, the 14th of November, 1810, to James Crichton, Esq., of Friar's Carse; 2. John-Anne; 3. Mary; 4. Margaret; 5. Grace-Douglas; 6. Judith.

*Creation*—28th of March, 1685.

<sup>a</sup> Sir William Grierson, the second Baronet, of Lag, succeeded his father. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton, but we do not know that he had any issue. He died about the year 1740, (his relict on the 10th of December, 1749) and was succeeded by his brother.



## SHAW-STEWART\*

(OF BLACKHALL AND GREENOCK.)

THIS ancient family derives its descent from

Sir John Stewart, of Ardgowan, one of the natural sons of King Robert III., which is instructed from three several charters in the family papers, granted by that Prince, "*Johanni Senescallo, filio suo naturali,*" &c., to John Stewart, his natural son. The first of the lands of Achingoun, in Renfrewshire, which is dated the 20th of May, in the first year of his reign, (1390), another, of the lands of Blackhall, in 1396, the sixth year of his reign. Sir John also obtained the lands of Ardgowans, in the 14th of that reign, (1404), which original lands are yet enjoyed by his successors in lineal descent. The next on record is

James Stewart, of Blackhall, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert, second Lord Lyle. We next meet with

John Stewart, of Blackhall and Ardgowan, who, in the year 1508, obtained from King James IV. a confirmation of King Robert's charter, made to his ancestor of the lands above-mentioned; and his lineal successor,

James Stewart, of Ardgowan, obtained from King James VI. a charter, erecting his lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Achingoun, into a barony, in the year 1576; which James, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Wallace, of Johnston, had a son,

John, who married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Stewart, of Castlemilk, by whom he had issue a son,

Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall, Esq., who was a person of singular wisdom, prudence, and consummate experience in business. For being chosen one of the Commissioners to Parliament for the shire of Renfrew, in the reign of King Charles I., in that great convention his merits were so conspicuous, that that Prince chose him to be one of his Privy Council, and advanced him to the dignity of knighthood. He was also of the Privy Council to King Charles II. when in Scotland, in the year 1650. Sir Archibald married Margaret, daughter of Bryce Blair, of that Ilk, and had issue three sons: 1. John, who died in his father's lifetime; 2. Archibald, obtained the lands of Scotston, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Hutchison, of Scotston, Esq., and had



a daughter, Annabella, married to Alexander Colquhoun, of Tullyquhoun; and, 3. Walter, who by marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Stewart, of Pardovan, obtained those lands: Annabella, his daughter, married Sir George Maxwell, of Pollock, and had issue. Sir Archibald died in 1665, and was succeeded by his grandson; but the descent goes through his eldest son,

John Stewart, who married Mary, daughter of Sir James Stirling, of Keir, by whom he had issue: 1. John, who died in 1638; 2. Archibald, who succeeded his grandfather, and was the first Baronet; 3. Walter, of Kincarrachie; 4. David, of Kirkwood; and, 5. James, of Lumlock; and two daughters: 1. Mary, married to Sir Alexander Cunningham, of Corsehill, and had issue; 2. Annabella, wife of William Porterfield, of that Ilk. This John predeceased his father, upon whose death, the succession went to the second son,

Archibald Stewart, who thus succeeded his grandfather, and was by King Charles II. raised to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date at Whitehall, the 27th of March, 1667. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirnie, by whom he had issue three sons: 1. John, his successor; 2. Patrick; and, 3. Walter, an Advocate: and a daughter, Margaret, who married John Brisbane, of Bishoptoun, Esq., and had issue. Sir Archibald married, secondly, Dame Agnes Dalmahoy, who died without issue; and, thirdly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Douglas, of Kellhead, by whom he had two sons: 1. Archibald, an Advocate; and, 2. George, in the service of the East India Company, who both died unmarried; and two daughters: 1. Agnes, married Robert Boyle, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, and had issue four sons, one of whom, Archibald, is now living; and, 2. Margaret, married, first, Peter Murdoch, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, by whom she had a son, Peter Murdoch, Esq., now living in Glasgow; secondly, John Orr, of Barrowfield, Esq., by whom she had no issue. Sir Archibald died some time after the year 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall, who was one of the Commissioners for the shire of Renfrew to the Union Parliament. He married Rebecca, daughter of Michael Wallace, Esq., Physician, by whom he had two sons: 1. Archibald, who died without issue; and, 2. Michael, his successor; and four daughters:

\* Walter Stewart, of Stewarthall, near Stirling, Esq., (which estate he purchased in the year 1719), was Solicitor-General for Scotland; he married ———, daughter of ——— Rae, of Linlithgow, Esq., by whom he had a son, Archibald, who married Anne, his cousin-german, daughter of John Stewart, of Blackhall, and had issue eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead except the younger, David Stewart, now of Stewarthall, Esq.





1. Anne, married to her cousin, Archibald Stewart, of Stewarthall; 2. ———, to John Peadie, of Boaghill, Esq.; 3. Rebecca; and, 4. Johanna, married to the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, Minister of the Gospel at Glasgow.

Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, Baronet, (son of the above-mentioned John), was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1735, and married Helen, daughter of Sir John Houston, of that Ilk, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. John, who upon the death of his grand uncle, Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, in 1752, without male issue, succeeded to the entailed estate of Greenock, comprehending Easter Greenock, and Finnart<sup>b</sup>,

<sup>b</sup> The barony of Greenock pertained to the Galbraiths of old, and by ———, daughter and coheir of Malcolm Galbraith, of Greenock, by marriage, came to the family of Shaw, of Sauchie, whose ancestor (according to the famous antiquary, Sir George Mackenzie), was descended from Shiach, a son of Macdaff, Earl of Fife; and his descendants took their surname from the proper name of their predecessor, when fixed surnames came to be used.

In the register of the abbey of Paisley, frequent mention is made of the surname of Shaw; and in the reign of King Alexander III., John de Shaw was a witness to that donation, which John, the son of Reginald, made of the lands of Auldhouse, to the monks of Paisley, in the year 1284.

Thus the family of Sauchie became possessed of the barony of Wester Greenock, in the reign of King Robert III., after which, they were promiscuously designed of Sauchie and Greenock, which is proved by a grant, by Andrew Abbot, of Dunfermline, of the lands of Gartinker, to James Shaw, of Greenock, in the year 1439. The lands of Greenock continued in the family of Sauchie until the reign of King James V., when Alexander Shaw, of Sauchie, gave the lands of Greenock, in patrimony, to John, (his eldest son, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of William Cunningham, of Glengarnock), and since the death of George Shaw, of Sauchie, without succession, his estate descended to the family of Greenock, which became chief of the name, and representative of that ancient family. John Shaw, Greenock's ancestor, built the church of Greenock, after the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenocks were dissolved from the paroch of Innerkep, and erected into a distinct parish, which is ratified by an Act of Parliament in the year 1592; he married, in the year 1565, Jean, daughter of John Cunningham, of Glengarnock, his uncle, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: 1. Alexander, who died without succession; 2. James, his successor; 3. William, of Spangow; 4. Patrick, of Kelsoland; and, 5. Robert, ancestor of the Shaws of Ganoway, in Ireland. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to Hugh Montgomery, of Braidstane, Lord Viscount of Airds, in the kingdom of Ireland, ancestor to the Earl of Mount-Alexander, in that kingdom; 2. Isabel, married John Lindsay, of the family of Dunrod; 3. Marion, married ——— Campbell, of Dovecothall; 4. Christian, married Patrick Montgomery, of Craigbonie, Esq.; and, 5. Giles, married James Crawford, of Flattertoun. He died in the year 1593, and was succeeded by his son,

James, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Montgomery, of Haslehead; and dying in the year 1620, as appears from the probate of his testament, yet extant, left issue by the said Margaret, his wife,

John, his only son and heir, who raised his fortune considerably, and died in the year 1679, leaving issue by Helen, his wife, daughter of John Houstoun, of that Ilk, John, his heir; and a daughter, Margaret, who married to Alexander, Lord Blantyre, and had issue.

John Shaw, of Greenock, Esq., (son of the above-mentioned), during the usurpation of Cromwell, engaged in the royal cause; and when his Majesty King Charles II. marched his army into England in the year 1651, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by the Earl of Dunfermline; and at the battle of Worcester, which happened the 3rd of September, that year, between his



of whom hereafter; 2. Houston<sup>e</sup>, who succeeded to the entailed estate of Carnock, by the death of Sir John Houston, Bart., and took the name of Nicolson; and, 3. Archibald, who purchased an estate in Tobago in 1770, and in the beginning of the year 1779, fifty of an American privateer's crew having landed and burnt two plantations on that island, Archibald, upon getting notice of their landing, marched down a few men of his company, only then at hand, and after giving them his fire, was himself shot, and died some hours afterwards. Margaret, the elder daughter, married, in the year 1764, Sir William Maxwell, of Sprinkell, to whom she had four sons and two daughters; Eleonora, the second daughter, died about eight years of age. Sir Michael died the 20th of October, 1796, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John-Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Baronet. He was elected Member of Parliament for the shire of Renfrew in 1786, and again for the same county in the years 1786 and 1790. Sir John, in 1786, married Dame Eleanor Colhoun, relict of Sir James Maxwell, of Pollock, Bart., but has no issue; therefore his presumptive heir is Michael Stewart Nicolson, of Carnock, his nephew, only son of Houston-Stewart Nicolson, of Carnock, Esq.

*Creation—27th of March, 1667.*

Majesty's army and the army of the Parliament, under the command of Cromwell and Lambert, he in a most signal manner manifested his valour and loyalty to his Sovereign; of which his Majesty was so fully sensible, that as a token of his royal favour, he was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood; and when he obtained the hereditary honour of Baronet from King James II. by his patent, dated at Windsor, the 28th of June, 1687, his services to King Charles II. and his zeal for the interest of the crown, are particularly mentioned, as the causes of bestowing that dignity. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Muir, of Rouallan, by whom he had Sir John, his heir, and several daughters: ———, married Patrick Mackdowal, of Logan, and had issue: Margaret, married to John Hamilton, of Ladyland, Esq., and had issue: Sarah, to Sir Robert Dickson, of Inveresk, and died without issue; and Anne, to Tobias Smollet, of Bonkil, and had issue. Sir John died in the year 1694, at Edinburgh, and was buried at the abbey-church of Holyrood House; and was succeeded in his estate and honours by his only son,

Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, Bart., who died at Edinburgh in 1702, and was buried at Greenock, among his ancestors, leaving issue by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and one of the coheirresses of Sir Thomas Nicolson, of Carnock,

Sir John, his son and heir, Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Lord President of the College of Justice, by whom he had issue a daughter, Marion, or Margaret, married to Charles, Lord Cathcart, son of Allan, Lord Cathcart.

\* Houston-Stewart Nicolson, married Margaret, daughter of the late Boyd Porterfield, of Porterfield, Esq., by whom he had an only son, Michael, heir to Sir John-Shaw Stewart. Michael-Stewart Nicolson, Esq., married his cousin, Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Sprinkell, and has issue: 1. Michael; 2. Houston; 3. John; 4. Patrick; and, 5. William; and three daughters: 1. Margaret; 2. Catharine; and, 3. Helen.



STUART\*

(OF ALLANBANK.)

THIS is one of the families which has issued from the House of Stuart, of Bonkill, and which has also acquired territorial possessions in Scotland.

Sir James Stuart, of Kirkfield and Coltness, whose genealogy we have given in another part of the work, had five sons, the youngest of whom was

Sir Robert Stuart, of Allanbank. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia the 15th of August, in the year 1687, by a patent, conferring that dignity on himself and his heirs. Sir Robert married, first, Jean, daughter of Sir John Gilmour, of Craigmiller, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he had a son and two daughters: 1. John, who succeeded him; 2. Margaret, married to Andrew Ker, of Moristoun; 3. Jean, married to Alexander Trotter, of Castleshields. Sir Robert married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Sir Archibald Cockburn, of Langton, by whom he had also a son and two daughters, viz. Archibald, who married Grizel, daughter of John Gordon; Helen, married to Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Minto, Bart., ancestor of the present noble family of Minto; and Lilius. Sir Robert died in the year —, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, the second Baronet. He married Margaret, daughter of John Ker, of Moristoun, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. John, bred to the study of the law; 2. Robert; 3. Gilbert: 1. daughter, Jean, married to John Coutts, Esq.; 2. Elizabeth, married to James Ker, Esq., of Moristoun; 3. Grizel; 4. Lilius, married William Cochrane, Esq., of Gullan, had no surviving issue; 5. Cochrane, unmarried. Sir John died the 19th of May, 1753, aged sixty-eight, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, the third Baronet. He entered Advocate in 1737, and was many years Sheriff of Berwickshire; afterwards, in 1767, Solicitor for the Stamp Duties in Scotland: which employments he held until his death. He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Smith, Esq., Wine Merchant, of Boulogne, in France, by whom, who died the 23rd of September, 1807, in the seventy-



ninth year of her age, he had issue, 1. Elizabeth, married the Chevalier Antonio Cicciporci, of Rome; had issue a daughter, Lucretia, born the 20th of December, 1783, married at Florence, in 1804, to the Count Baldello, Knight of the Order of St. Stephen; 2. Margaret, married at Rome to Sir John-Cox Hipplesley, of Warfield Grove, in the county of Berks; (their children are, Margaret, married to J. Strangeway Horner, of Mells Park, Somerset, and has issue: Windham, unmarried; Louisa, unmarried; John-Stuart unmarried;) 3. John, who succeeded his father; 4. Charles, died unmarried in the naval service of the East India Company; 5. Lilius, married, the 27th of November, 1797, Alexander Trotter, of Dreghorn; 6. Clementina, died the 15th of April, 1774, aged thirteen; 7. Helen; 8. Hugh, married, the 15th of November, 1805, Christian, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, of Cranston, but she died the first of July, 1806, without issue; 9. Barbara, unmarried; 10. Peter, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, died unmarried; 11. Frances, married, the 17th of February, 1797, Lieutenant-Colonel Spens, of the 73rd regiment of Foot, died in the East Indies, without surviving issue. Sir John Stuart died the 7th of October, 1796, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was succeeded by

Sir John Stuart, the fourth and present Baronet, who married, the 16th of September, 1778, his cousin, Miss Frances Coutts, daughter of James Coutts, Esq., Banker in London. She died at Flushing, in Cornwall, the 26th of November, 1809, and it was truly said of her, that the many virtues which distinguished her pious and exemplary life, prepared her to meet, with perfect resignation that awful hour, which has left a mournful blank in the circle of her relations, and has occasioned the deepest and most sincere regret to her friends. The issue of this marriage were, 1. John-James; 2. Robert; 3. Mary, died unmarried; 4. Margaret; 5. Susan, died unmarried at Edinburgh, the 18th of June, 1809; 6. Lilius; 7. Sophia.

*Creation*—15th of August, 1687.

\* September 14, 1786. At Vienna, being the festival of the elevation of the holy cross, the Royal Order of the Starry Cross, with rank of Countess of the Empire, was conferred on the lady of Chevalier Cicciporci, daughter of Sir John Stuart.





## CUNINGHAME\*

(OF CORSHILL.)

THIS family is descended from the ancient Earls of Glencairn; but having already given a detailed account of the earlier generations of that noble family, we shall commence the pedigree of Corshill with Alexander, first Earl of Glencairn; he married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailes, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, second Earl of Glencairn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay, of Byres, ancestor of the Earls of Crawford. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Cuthbert, third Earl of Glencairn, who by his wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Archibald, Earl of Angus, had

William, fourth Earl of Glencairn. He married Margaret Campbell, daughter and heiress of John Campbell, of West Loudon, and his second son was

Andrew, progenitor of the family of Corshill, who, in the year 1532, obtained from his father, William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, the lands of Corshill, by which his family was thereafter designed; in 1541, we find a charter to him, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Cuthiswray, Clerkland, Little Robertland, two Corshills, &c. Andrew, first of Corshill, married Margaret, daughter of —— Cuningham, of Polmais, by whom he had

Cuthbert Cuninghame, of Corshill: he married Matilda, daughter of —— Cuninghame, of Aikett, by whom he had, 1. Alexander, who succeeded; and, 2. John, of Clonbeath, who was predecessor of a family of this name settled in Ireland. Cuthbert Cuninghame, of Corshill, died about the year 1560, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Cuninghame, the third of Corshill; and in the year 1567, the bond of association frequently referred to for supporting the establishment of James VI. on the throne, was subscribed by him. He was infeft as heir to his father on the 13th of June, 1588. He married Mariou, daughter of William Porterfield, of Porterfield, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Alexander, who succeeded; and, 2. David Cuninghame, of Dalkeith. The daughters were, 1. Jean, married to —— Cuninghame, of Aiket; 2. Eleanor,



married to ——— Crauford, of Craufordland; and, 3. Janet, to ——— Blair, of Adamton.

Alexander Cuninghame, the fourth of Corshill, succeeded his father about the year 1600; he married Mary, daughter of John Houston, of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters: Elizabeth, married to James Dunlop, of that Ilk; and Margaret, married to James Stewart, of Torrens.

Alexander Cuninghame, the son, who carried on the descent of the family, married Anne, daughter of John Crauford, of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a son,

Alexander, the first Baronet, of Corshill. Sir Alexander, the first Baronet, of Corshill, was served heir to his father in 1646, and created a Baronet in 1672. He married Mary, daughter of John Stewart, younger, of Blackhall, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and one daughter. Sir Alexander, the first Baronet, of Corshill, died about the year 1685, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander, the second Baronet, of Corshill, who was returned heir to his father in 1685. He married Margaret, daughter of John Boyle, of Kelburn, and sister of the first Earl of Glasgow, by whom he had a son, David, and a daughter, Jean. Sir Alexander died in the year 1730, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir David, the third Baronet, of Corshill, who married Penelope, daughter of ——— Montgomerie, of Asloss, and niece of Sir Walter Montgomerie, Bart., of Kirtonholm, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Alexander; 2. David, who died in Jamaica, and left issue; and, 3. Walter. 1. Daughter, Margaret.

Alexander-Montgomerie Cuninghame, younger, of Corshill, who predeceased his father in January, 1770, was in the army, and served in the wars of Flanders: he succeeded to his grand uncle's estate on adding the name and arms of Montgomerie, of Kirtonholm, to his own. He married Elizabeth Montgomerie, thereafter heiress of Lainshaw: the progenitors of which family were Sir Neil Montgomerie, of Lainshaw, second son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, and Jean Lyle, only daughter and heiress of the last Lord Lyle. Alexander-Montgomerie Cuninghame, younger, of Corshill, had by his lady, Elizabeth Montgomerie, six sons and two daughters: 1. Walter, the present Baronet, of Corshill; 2. David, formerly in the North British Dragoons; 3. Eglinton, deceased; 4. Alexander, deceased; 5. James, in the service of the East India Company, he married Miss Janet Cuming, daughter of T. Cuming, Esq., by whom he has issue four sons; and, 6. Henry, deceased. The daughters were, 1. Anne;



and, 3. Elizabeth; both deceased. Sir David, the third Baronet, reached an advanced age, and died at Corshill, the 4th of July, 1770. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Walter-Montgomerie Cuninghame, the present Baronet. On the death of John, the late Earl of Glencairn, the titles of that ancient family were claimed by Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., as heir of line, which was opposed by Sir Walter-Montgomerie Cuninghame, who claimed as heir male. The House of Peers decreed, that the dignity belonged to the male heir; but Sir Walter has not hitherto taken further steps to establish his right.

*Creation—1672.*

---

## SUTTIE.\*

THE family of SUTTIE, of Balgonie, was elevated to the baronetage on the 15th of May, 1702, in the person of

Sir George Suttie, the first Baronet, of Balgonie; he was first designated of Addington, afterwards of Balgonie, which lands he acquired by marriage with Marion Semple, heiress of Balgonie, descended from ——— Semple, of Blackburn, a very ancient family in the shire of Renfrew. By this lady he had five sons, George, who succeeded him, and five daughters: Martha, married to William Cunningham, of Bandalloch; ———, to George Seton, of Barns, representative of the old Earls of Dunfermline; ———, to Sir ——— Hay, of Alderston; ———, to Hepburn, of Smeaton; and, ———, to ——— Fall, Esq. Sir George was succeeded by his son,

Sir George Suttie, the second Baronet, of Balgonie; he married Marion, daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., Lord President of the Session, and by her, who died in 1739, had six sons and four daughters: 1. George, who succeeded him; 2. Hugh; 3. John, who died at Beanston, in East Lothian, the 23rd of August, 1764; 4. James; 5. Charles; and, 6. Robert. The daughters were, 1. Marian, died the 19th of January, 1763; 2. Elizabeth, died the 24th of October, 1794; 3. Catharine; 4. Margaret, died the 3rd of October, 1761; all unmarried. Sir George was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Suttie, the third Baronet, of Balgonie. He entered in early life



into the army; in 1747 we find him Major of Douglas's, and, in 1751, Lieutenant-Colonel of Leighton's regiment of Foot. Sir George afterwards applied himself to public business, and was in Parliament for some years as Member for Haddingtonshire, but vacated his seat in 1777, by accepting the office of Steward of the Manor of East Hendred. On the 7th of June, 1757, he married Miss Anne Grant, second daughter of Lord Prestongrange, by whom, who died the 25th of April, 1809, he had four sons: 1. James, the present Baronet; 2. William, died the 23rd of August, 1793; 3. Robert; and, 4. George; and five daughters: 1. Grace; 2. Janet; 3. Christian; 4. Elizabeth; and, 5. Jane. Sir George died at Prestongrange, the 25th of November, 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Suttie, the fourth and present Baronet, of Balgonie. On the 18th of April, 1792, he married Miss Catharine-Isabella Hamilton, second daughter of James Hamilton, of Bangour, Esq., by whom he has issue a daughter, Margaret, born the 23rd of January, 1794; another, Janet, the 23th of January, 1795; and a son, George, born the 1st of August, 1797.

*Creation*—15th of May, 1702.

---

## GORDON

(OF EARLSTON).

THIS family being a cadet of the House of LOCHINVAR, (afterwards elevated to the peerage by the title of Viscount Kenmure, but now under attainder) we shall give a brief recapitulation of the earlier branches, and begin with

Sir Adam de Gordon, the head of all the Gordons, whose eldest son, Sir Alexander, was progenitor of the present ducal family, and whose second son,

William de Gordon, was the ancestor of Lochinvar, though first designated of Stichel, which barony was confirmed to him by King Robert Bruce, in 1315; but he afterwards got the lands of Glenkinnens, containing Lochinvar, Kenmure, &c. He died about 1370, and was succeeded by his son,

Roger de Gordon, of Stichel, one of the Commissioners for a treaty with





England, respecting the Marches, 1398. He fell at the battle of Homildon, in 1402, and left a son,

Sir Alexander Gordon, of Stichel, who, in addition to his other family possessions, was made Baillie of the barony of Earlstoun, in 1412. He left two sons, 1. Roger; 2. Adam, ancestor of Holm and Craig. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Roger de Gordon, who died in 1442, and was succeeded by his son,

William de Gordon, the first designated of Lochinvar. He had four sons: 1. John, his heir; 2. Alexander, ancestor of this family; 3. George, ancestor of Troquhain; 4. Roger, ancestor of Crago: but we proceed with his second son,

Alexander Gordon, who, in 1490, purchased the lands of Auchinreoch, &c.; but was first designated of Airds. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Sinclair, of Earlston; by which marriage, his issue got the lands of Earlston, which the Sinclairs of Herdmanston had purchased from Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, about 1472. By her he had a son,

John Gordon, of Earlston, who succeeded him; and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirresses of John Gordon, of Blacket, by whom he had a son,

John Gordon; who was father of

Alexander Gordon, who was served heir to his father the 23rd of October, 1628. He was Member of the Scottish Parliament for the stewartry of Kircudbright; and appears to be the same Laird of Earlston, who was rigorously treated by the Bishop of Galloway, in 1637, for not conforming to the Liturgy then attempted to be introduced into Scotland. An old historian tells us, that he was fined five hundred merks, and confined to a certain town on that account. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon, of Muirfad, afterwards Viscount Kenmure, by whom he had one son, who succeeded him: and dying in 1643,

William Gordon, of Earlston, was served heir to his father, the 23rd of January, 1655; and married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Hope, second Baronet of Craighall, and a Lord of Session, (by his lady, daughter of Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbarony). He had by her two sons: 1. Alexander, who succeeded to his father in the estates and representation of the family, and to his younger brother in his honours of the baronetage; 2. William Gordon, of Aston, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army under the great Duke of Marlborough, and was severely wounded on service; for which, and for other services, he was, by Queen Anne, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by letters patent, dated the 19th of July, 1706, which dignity was to pass to the heirs male of his



own body; which failing, to Alexander, his elder brother, &c.: but having married Mary, eldest daughter and coheirss of Sir George Campbell, of Cessnock, and dying without issue, in 1719, the title by the terms of the patent devolved to his elder brother. William Gordon (the father) having died in 1679, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Gordon, the second Baronet, of Earlston, to which dignity he succeeded in 1719, by virtue of the entail, on the death of his younger brother, Sir William, the first Baronet. Sir Alexander first married, in 1676, Janet, daughter of Sir John Hamilton, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters, of whom, 1. Thomas, his successor; 2. Archibald Gordon, Esq., Collector of Excise at Dumfries, whose son, Gilbert, purchased the estate of Halleathes, in Annandale, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Stewart, of Physgill, Esq., and had issue a son, Archibald Gordon, of Halleathes, Esq.; and several daughters, the eldest of whom married the Honourable William-Ramsay Maule, of Panmure, and had issue: by the second marriage, with Marion, second daughter of Alexander Gordon, Viscount Kenmure, he had issue, William Gordon, of Greenlaw, Esq., Writer to the Signet, who married Isabel, daughter of John M'Culloch, of Barholm, Esq\*. Sir Alexander died in the year ———, and was succeeded by his elder son,

Sir Thomas Gordon, the third Baronet, of Earlston. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of William Boig (or Boick) Esq., of Edinburgh, by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas, who predeceased his father, but having married Catharine, eldest daughter of Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq., had issue a son, Daniel, who died in 1762, on his passage to Madras, and a daughter Catharine, married General Alexander Stewart, to whom she has three daughters, the eldest of which is married to ——— Cunningham, of Enterkin, Esq.; 2. John, who succeeded his father, and was the fourth Baronet; he was Captain in the 70th regiment of Foot, and served his Majesty at home and abroad for thirty-two years; he married, the 17th of April, 1775, Miss Anne Mylne, daughter of Thomas Mylne, of Powder Hall, Esq., but dying at Silver Knows, near Cra-mond, the 17th of October, 1795, without issue, the title descended to his nephew, the present Baronet; 3. James, who continued the line. Sir Thomas died

\* The eldest son of this match was Sir Alexander Gordon, of Greenlaw, knighted for carrying up an address as Sheriff of Kirkcudbright; he married Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Dr. Dalrymple, of Dunsaget, and was father of John Gordon, Esq., Advocate, and one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh. The second son was Robert Gordon, of Thucave Grange, Esq.; and there were several daughters, of whom, 1. ———, unmarried Alexander Maxwell, of Terraughtre, Esq., but had no issue; 2. ———, married James Balmain, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Excise.



at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, the 30th of March, 1769, and was succeeded by his second son, Sir John, the fourth Baronet; but the line of the family is continued through his third son,

James Gordon, Esq., who settled in the island of Jamaica, and having married ———, daughter of ———, had a son,

Sir John Gordon, the fifth and present Baronet, of Earlston; he was formerly an Officer in the Royal, or First Regiment of Foot, and is now residing on his estate in St. Anne's parish, Montego Bay, in the island of Jamaica, and called Earlston, after the ancient residence of his ancestors in Galloway.

*Creation*—19th of July, 1706.

---

## SINCLAIR

(OF DUNBEATH).

THIS is a junior branch of that very ancient family, which boasts a Norman descent from the Count de St. Clare, who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England. His son, William de Sancto Claro, or de St. Clair, settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when he became Lord of Roslin, and of other lands in the Lothians. A branch of this family being elevated to the peerage, by the title of Earls of Caithness, from them is sprung the present family.

George, the fourth Earl of Caithness; who lived in the reigns of King James V. and Queen Mary, and married Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William, Earl of Montrose, by whom he had several children: 1. John, the fifth Earl; 2. William; and, 3. George, progenitor of this family.

George Sinclair, of Mey, third son of the Earl, after the death of his brother, William, without issue, succeeded him in the lands and barony of Mey. He married Margaret, daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, and had three sons and several daughters: 1. William, who carried on the line of Mey; 2. Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, who married Christian Mowat, daughter of the Laird of Bucholly, and got a charter of the lands of Dunbeath, in Inver-



ness-shire, the 30th of July, 1624; and was also created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, the 2nd of January, 1631, as Sinclair, of Cainsby, by patent, to the heirs male of his body; but having only a daughter, Margaret, married to Hugh Rose, of Kilravock, he was succeeded, in default of issue male, by his nephew, William, son of his brother, Alexander; and, 3. Alexander, progenitor of the present line of Dunbeath. He was succeeded in the Mey estates by his eldest son; but we proceed with his third,

Alexander Sinclair, of Lathrone; he married Jean, daughter of John Cunningham, of Brownhill, Esq.; and got a charter under the Great Seal from King Charles I. "Alexandro Sinclair de Lathrone, et Jeannæ Cunningham ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Lathrone," &c., in the county of Caithness, dated the 25th of July, 1635. By the said Jean Cunningham, he had four sons and three daughters: 1. William, his heir; 2. Alexander Sinclair, of Stempster, who dying without succession, his lands returned to the family; 3. John Sinclair, of Brabster, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Patrick Sinclair, of Ulbster, by whom he had a son, Alexander\*, his heir, and a daughter, Jean, married to Mr. Innes, of Borlum; and, 4. George, was first of the Sinclairs of Barrack, of whom under his proper title. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to George Sinclair, of Olrick; 2. Jean, married to ——— Mowat, of Buchoil; and, 3. Margaret, married to Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Sinclair, of Lathrone, who succeeded also to his uncle, Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, as above, and was afterwards designed of Lathrone and Dunbeath. He was a great loyalist, and had his house and goods plundered by the Covenanters, anno 1650. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Sinclair, of Mey, by whom he had three sons: 1. John, who succeeded him in the lands of Lathrone; 2. James, who carried on this line; and, 3. Archibald. We now proceed with

Sir James Sinclair, of Stempster, afterwards of Dunbeath, having got that estate from his father, and who appears to have claimed and used the title of Baronet under his grand uncle's patent. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Archibald Muir, Provost of Edinburgh, by whom he had three sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Benjamin; and, 3. Archibald. He died in the year 1742, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* Alexander, second of Brabster, married a daughter of John Sinclair, of Rattar, by whom he had two sons, George and Patrick: George Sinclair, third Laird of Brabster, married Janet Sutherland, second daughter of Langwall, and had one daughter, Anne, heiress of Brabster, married to Captain Robert Sutherland, of Langwall, and had two sons and a daughter.





Sir William Sinclair, of Dunbeath, who also appears to have claimed and used the title under the patent of his great grand uncle, Sir John; but we have not been able to ascertain whether this was by any specific clause in that patent. He married Charlotte Dunbar, second daughter of Sir James (Sutherland) Dunbar, Bart., by his lady, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Bart.; by whom he had a son,

Sir Benjamin Sinclair, of Dunbeath, who married ————, and had issue a son, John. Dying at Edinburgh, on the 26th of October, 1796, he was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, the present Baronet. He is a Major in the army, and has long been resident in India, which absence has precluded us from entering at any length into the various descents of the family. He married ————, who died at Seringapatam in October, 1806.

*Creation*—2nd of January, 1631.

---

## CAMPBELL\*

(OF AIRDS AND ARDNAMURCHAN).

THE family of CAMPBELL of Ardnamurchan and Airds is descended from Campbell of Calder, an old cadet of the Earls of Argyle<sup>2</sup>, and lately raised to the English peerage by the title of Lord Cawdor, in which we could have wished to see the correct and national orthography retained.

Sir Donald Campbell, natural son of Sir John Campbell, the third Knight of Calder, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, the 14th of June, 1628, by a

\* The family of Argyle is descended from a series of illustrious ancestors, celebrated as early as the time of Fergus II., 404. Colin Campbell, grandson and heir to Duncan, Lord Campbell, was created Earl of Argyle by King James II., 1457; he was succeeded by his son, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, who enjoyed numerous high situations, commanded the vanguard of the army at the battle of Flodden, and was there killed. He left issue four sons, of whom John, the third, came to the possession of a large estate by the marriage of Morella, daughter and sole heir of John Calder, of that ilk, whose successor was Sir Hugh Campbell, of Calder. From this branch of the family of Argyle descended the Campbells of Archaltar, Airds, and Sir Archibald Campbell, of Chenies. Further particulars will be seen in our Scottish Peerage.



patent to him and his heirs male, containing a grant of certain lands in North America. He is there designed of Ardnamurchan. This dignity he resigned into the King's hands for a new investment of it, and the lands annexed to it, in favour of himself and George Campbell, his nephew and heir male, the 23th of August, 1643. Sir Donald seems to have been a man of considerable power and consequence, and the terror of the district in which he dwelt. A partial biographer of his family celebrates him as "one of the heroes of the age he lived in." Modern opinions of heroism are considerably different; but Sir Donald certainly took prompt and severe vengeance on offenders. It is related, that the successor of a Laird of M<sup>t</sup>Intosh, whose widow Sir Donald had married, having refused payment of her jointure, and slain twelve of his servants, he resolved on speedy retaliation. Assisted by Donald M<sup>t</sup>Alister Roy, he invaded M<sup>t</sup>Intosh's territory with fire and sword, took the chief himself prisoner, and compelled him to sell part of his paternal inheritance to discharge his demands. Nor did Sir Donald then consider his satisfaction complete; for he hanged twelve of M<sup>t</sup>Intosh's servants, in return for the loss of his own, and fixed their heads on stakes drove into the earth around his family mansion. On another occasion, after Sir John Campbell, the fourth Knight of Calder, obtained the island of Islay from the Crown, the tenants refused to pay their rents. Sir Donald quickly repaired thither, and hanged nine as an example to the rest: and it proved an effectual one, for none showed any reluctance in future. A lawless clan of M<sup>t</sup>Tans, also, having committed depredations on the district of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, and forcibly seized on the lands, Sir Donald was provided with letters of fire and sword to disperse them. This he effected, and received the barony of Ardnamurchan as a remuneration for his exertions. In addition to this barony, he purchased the estate of Airds. Sir Donald seems to have been twice married; first, to Lady Jean Campbell, a daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle, and widow of Angus M<sup>t</sup>Intosh, of M<sup>t</sup>Intosh, who died in 1593; secondly, to a natural daughter of the family of Argyle. By one or both of these wives he had a son, John, who predeceased him without issue, and two daughters: 1. ———, married to ——— M<sup>t</sup>Dougal, of Raygray; 2. Beatrix, married to ——— Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, and had issue a son and two daughters. In consequence of the new investitures, Sir Donald was succeeded by his nephew,

George Campbell, third son of Sir John Campbell, the fourth Knight of Calder, and of the legitimate line. But his succession was restricted to the estate of Airds, for that of Ardnamurchan, owing to Sir Donald having no issue male, reverted to the family of Argyle. In 1652, George Campbell obtained a charter



of the lands of Airds to himself and his heirs male, from his cousin Archibald, Marquis of Argyle. He married his own cousin-german, Janet, daughter of —— Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, by whom he had five sons: 1. John, who succeeded him; 2. Colin, bred to the study of the law, and became an Advocate; 3. Donald, killed accidentally in Mull; 4. Alexander, a Captain in the army, married an Irish lady, but died without issue; 5. George, of Oetomone; he married Anne, relict of —— Lauchlan, of Daill, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. George Campbell probably survived the year 1667. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Campbell, of Airds. Archibald, Earl of Argyle, granted a charter in 1667 to his cousin, John Campbell, eldest son and heir-apparent of George Campbell, of Airds, and his heirs male, bearing the arms and surname of Campbell. This John served as a Captain in King William's wars in Flanders. He married ——, eldest daughter of —— Campbell, of Lochnell, by whom he had an only son,

Alexander Campbell, of Airds. In the year 1711 there is a precept of Clare Constat, to him as eldest son of the deceased John Campbell, of Airds, granted by Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyle. He also was bred to a military life, and served in King William's wars. He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Campbell, of Glenurchy, and sister to the first Earl of Bredalbane, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. Donald, who succeeded; 2. Duncan, bred in the medical line, was appointed Surgeon of a man of war, in which he was blown up during an engagement; 3. Alexander; he married a daughter of —— M'Dougal, of Creganich, and had issue; 4. Charles, who died young. The daughters were, 1. Janet, married to Archibald Campbell, Minister of Lesmore and Appin, but died without issue; 2. Margery, married to James Macgregor, of Correcklaid, and had issue; 3. Anne, married to —— ——, and had issue; 4. Margaret, married to —— Campbell, of Tirrifuir, and had issue. Alexander Campbell, of Airds, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Donald Campbell, of Airds. In the year 1734 there is a precept of Clare Constat, by John, Duke of Argyle, in favour of Donald Campbell, of Airds; and there is also a charter of resignation, under the Great Seal, of the estate of Airds, in favour of him in life-rent, and of John, his eldest son, in fee. Donald married Margaret, eldest daughter of Murdoch M'Lean, of Lochbuy, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters: 1. John, who succeeded; 2. Archibald; 3. Donald; 4. Murdoch, who died young. The daughters were, 1. Anne, who died unmarried; 2. Jean, married to Hector M'Lean, of Coll, but died without issue; 3. Harriet, married to —— M'Lauchlan, of M'Lauchlan, and had issue;



4. Margaret, married to Colin Macdonald, the younger, of Boisdall, nephew to ——— Macdonald, of Clanronald, and had issue; 5. Susanna, married to Alexander Macdonald, of Kinlochmoidart, and had issue; 6. Caroline; 7. Isabella; 8. Elizabeth. Donald Campbell was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Campbell, of Airds. He obtained a charter under the Great Seal as heir to his deceased father, 1791. In the earlier part of his life he served as an Officer in the Scots Greys. He married Jane, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Stonefield, by whom he had an only son, John, and three daughters: 1. Jane, married to Murdoch M'Laine, of Lochbuy, and has issue; 2. Margaret, married to James Campbell, of Slenfeachan, and has issue; 3. Elizabeth, married to Colonel Lachlan M'Quarrie, of Jarvisfield. He was succeeded by

Sir John Campbell, of Airds, the present Baronet. In the year 1804 he served heir male to Sir Donald Campbell, the first Baronet of Ardnamurchan, and then assumed the baronetage. Sir John is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Argyleshire and Bute militia. In 1803 he married Margaret, daughter of John Campbell, of Lochend, by whom he has an only son, John, born the 27th of November, 1808.

*Creation*—14th of June, 1628.

---

## STIRLING\*

(OF GLORAT.)

THIS family name is of considerable antiquity, being known early in the twelfth century in Scotland, but of very uncertain etymology. The family of Glorat is said to be descended from the Stirlings of Calder, and their arms, cut on a stone, were found very near an old bridge, the march between them and Brisbane, of Bishoptown, bearing date, 1301: but there are many reasons inducing us to believe that if this be truly an old date, it cannot ascend to that antiquity. Possibly, the same stock of the Glorat family might then be extant, from which the present generation is descended; but it rather appears to us, that the lands of Glorat were a later acquisition. In fact, it is said, that the family was formerly designed Stirling, of Craigharnet, at least that it preceded the designation





Stirling of Glorat. We are not aware, however, that this fact can be proved by written documents; the lands of Craigharnet were long in possession of a different family, and without having been enabled to investigate the point minutely, we rather think ourselves authorized to conclude that the two families were different\*.

Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, is reported to have been Armour-bearer to one of the Kings of Scotland, and Comptroller of the Royal Household; probably, this was James I., as he was knighted by that Sovereign on the baptism of the twin Princes, 1430. He was also Governor of Dunbarton Castle, and Sheriff

\* In corroboration of this opinion we may observe, that John Stirling, of Craigharnet, or Craigharnet, died about the middle of the fifteenth century. He had a son,

Joho, who obtained a charter to him and his heirs from the Crown, "De omnibus et singulis terris de Craigharnet et Balgrothquers, Corpatrick, Leycheds et Balglass cum pertinentiis: jacentibus infra comitatum de Levenax et Vicecomitatum de Striviling, 29 May, 1496." Probably he is the same John Stirling who married Margaret Abernethy, and had two sons, George and William.

George Stirling married Elizabeth Park, and most probably, from the tenor of different investitures of lands, predeceased his father. On the 18th of March, 1502, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, seems to have granted a charter, "Joanni Striviling de Craigharnet: de omnibus et singulis terris de Craigharnet, cum turre, fortalicio et manerio earundem, quæ fuerunt dicti Joannes hereditarie: necnon de omnibus et singulis terris de Kilwinnet quæ fuerunt Georgii Striviling filii et heredis apparentis dicti Joannis et Elizabethæ Park sponsæ dicti Georgii hereditarie. Tenendis præfato Joanne Striviling et heredibus masculis subscriptis, viz. dicto Georgio Striviling et heredibus masculis de corpore suo, legitimè procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, Willielmo Striviling fratre germano dicti Georgii et heredibus suis quibuscunque—Necnon super aliam Cartam, per dictum comitem factam, dicto Joanni Striviling de Craigharnet et Margaritæ Abernethy suæ sponsæ et heredibus masculis dicti Joannes ut in predicta carta de data 8 Martii, 1502, de totis et integris terris de Qwill (or Qwilt) ac terris quartæ partis de Mukdok vocatis Mukdokmichell: quæquidem terræ de Qwill fuerunt dicti Joannis et Margaritæ ejus sponsæ hereditarie: et dictæ terræ de Mukdokmichell fuerunt Elizabethæ Park sponsæ Georgii Striviling filii et heredis apparentis dicti Joannis hereditarie." These charters are confirmed under the Great Seal, the 28th of March, 1503.

A few years later we find Sir John Stirling, of Craigharnet, acquire the lands of Glorat from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, which may have given rise to the supposition of the two families having been the same. But this the brief genealogy above written contradicts; and there is a distinct entry in the records of the Great Seal, of a charter of confirmation, dated the 31st of May, 1505, "Joanni Stirling de Craigharnet militi et heredibus suis et assignatis super cartam sibi factam per Matheum Comitem de Levenax de data 27 May, 1508, de omnibus et singulis terris de Glorate." The family of Craigharnet subsisted until the marriage of James Stirling, Esq., to Catharine Menteth, daughter of James Menteth, of Auldcatdy, by whom he had a son John, and a daughter Charlotte, married to James Garthshore, Esq., of Alderston, chief of that name, by whom she had four sons: 1. James; 2. John; 3. Alexander; 4. Maxwell.

John Stirling, Esq., of Craigharnet, succeeded his father James. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart., of Balmanno: by her he had no issue, and on his decease the estate of Craigharnet descended to his only surviving nephew,

Alexander-Garthshore Stirling, now of Craigharnet, who married Miss Mullar, of \_\_\_\_\_, but has no issue.



of the county of Dunbarton. Sir John married ———, daughter of the Laird of Galbraith, by whom he had a son, William, who succeeded him: and by this marriage the lands of Glorat and other possessions came into the family. Although we have not been provided with written documents to prove these facts, some of them are far from improbable: and in corroboration of them, we find the following passages in an old manuscript, which may likewise correct the chronology. "This year (1443), Patrick Galbrathe, a follower of the Earl of Douglas, kiles Robert Semple: their quarrel was for the custody of Dunbarton Castle, whereof Patrick, on Robert's death, doth possess himself and mans it with a strong garrison;" and the same historian further observes, "A conflict in 1488, in which the Laird of Culcereuch, chief of the Galbrathes, was taken and hanged;" therefore it is probable, that Sir John Stirling, whom we mention here, flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century. He was succeeded by his son,

William Stirling, of Glorat. He also is said to have been Governor of Dunbarton Castle, and Sheriff of Dunbartonshire. He was twice married: first, as it has been recorded, to ———, second daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming; but we rather conceive this to have been Malcolm, Master of Fleming, who predeceased his father, between 1480 and 1490. By his first wife he had two sons: 1. George, who succeeded him; and, 2. Walter, to whom he gave the lands of Ballagan. This William Stirling, of Glorat, married, secondly, ———, daughter of ——— Houston, of Houston, about 1535, by whom he had a son, Andrew, to whom he gave the lands of Law, in Barnet. He was succeeded by his eldest son by the first marriage,

George Stirling, of Glorat. We find a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 24th of May, 1536, of certain lands "to George Stirling, son and heir of the late William Stirling, of Glorat, and his heirs male." On the 15th of July, and 4th of August, 1546, there are also two charters to George Stirling, of Glorat, of various lands in the counties of Dunbarton, Renfrew, and Stirling. He likewise is said to have been Governor of Dunbarton Castle, and Sheriff of the county<sup>b</sup>. He married ———, daughter of ——— Edmonstone, of Dun-

<sup>b</sup> It is likely that he held the office of Lieutenant-Governor, from the Earl of Lennox: and we are told that when there was a plan in contemplation in 1544, for annexing the crown of Scotland to the English dominions, for which purpose the Earl of Lennox reached Dunbarton Castle, and signified to his Lieutenant his desire of promoting a design, which by many was thought hostile to the interests of the country, the latter disclosed very different views, and compelled him to leave the castle. For his fidelity he obtained an addition to his arms, consisting in a hand supporting a crown.



treat, by Agnes, daughter of Matthew Stewart, second Earl of Lennox, by whom he had a son,

William Stirling, of Glorat. This William was Governor of Dunbarton Castle, by a grant of King James V. under the Privy Seal. He was also (probably from consanguinity) appointed sole tutor and curator of the minor Earl of Lennox, and Baillie of his regalities of Lennox and Glasgow. He married a daughter of ——— Buchanan, of Buchanan, by whom he had two sons: 1. Luke; and, 2. ———, Laird of Bonkle. William Stirling was succeeded by his eldest son,

Luke Stirling, of Glorat. He married a daughter of ——— Brisbane, of Bishoptown, and had a son,

John Stirling, of Glorat. He married a daughter of Sir John Graham, of Orchil, a cadet from the family of Montrose, by whom he had a son,

Sir Mungo Stirling, of Glorat, who was in the year 1666, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. Sir Mungo married, first, ———, daughter of ——— Wauchope, of Nidderly; and, secondly, Margery, third daughter of Sir William Purves, who was raised to the baronetage in 1665; by one or other of these wives he had a son,

Sir George Stirling, the second Baronet, of Glorat. In a sketch of the genealogy of this family, with which we have been provided, Sir George is said to have married the eldest daughter of ——— Purves, of Purves: whence we have reason to apprehend there is here some uncertainty. He had two sons: 1. Mungo<sup>c</sup>, who succeeded him; and, 2. John, who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Alexander Home, of Renton. Sir George was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Mungo, the third Baronet, of Glorat; but the line is carried down by his second son,

John Stirling, of Glorat, Esq. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Alexander Home, of Renton, and had a son,

Sir Alexander Stirling, of St. Alban's, and the fifth Baronet of Glorat, who succeeded his cousin. He married Miss Willis, of Rochester, by whom he had a son,

Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, the present and sixth Baronet. Sir John married Miss Tolson, of Stratford, in North America, by whom he has had a

<sup>c</sup> Sir Mungo Stirling, of Glorat, eldest son of Sir George, the third Baronet, married ———, eldest daughter of ——— Corbet, of Hardgray. Sir Mungo was succeeded by his son,

Sir James Stirling, the fourth Baronet, of Glorat. He married ———, daughter of ——— Stirling, of Hertfordshire, but had no issue: and on his decease he was succeeded by his cousin-german, as in the text.



numerous family, consisting of nineteen children in the first eighteen years of their marriage<sup>d</sup>. Sir John was appointed, in 1801, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

*Creation—1666.*

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Stirling, jun., of Glorat, in the parish of Kirkintilloch, a gentleman of distinguished public spirit, lately erected a small cotton-mill on his estates. Hand machines for spinning cotton were at the same time introduced, and the undertaking has been so successful, that, as the parish affords several other happy situations, it is probable that these may be soon occupied by more works of the same kind.

Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, possesses considerable property in the parish of Campsie, where he chiefly resides. Landed property in this part of Scotland has changed its masters very seldom. Stirling of Craigharnet, and Stirling of Glorat, were, in the year 1470, proprietors of the same lands which they possess at the present day. Whether this be an advantage to the country, or not, is a question upon which speculative men have differed.

---

## HOME\*

(OF BLACKADER).

THE ancient surname of HOME is from the castle of Home, and the stock of the family have long been ennobled. The first of the name of Home is

William de Home, son of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, or, as some say, son of Patrick, son of Cospatrick, the third Earl. He was Lord of Home and of Greenlaw. He married Ada, daughter of Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, and had a son,

William de Home, who appears in a charter ratifying the donations of his predecessors to the abbey of Kelso. He had a son,

Geoffrey de Home, who, in the year 1300, gave further grants to that abbey, and was one of the Barons that swore allegiance to Edward I. He was father of Roger de Home, whose son,

Sir John Home, of that Ilk, was a gallant Border chieftain, and was nicknamed by the English, "Willie with the White Doublet;" he was father of





Sir Thomas Home, of that Ilk, who married Nicola Pepdie, heiress of Dunglass, and got with her those lands. He had two sons: 1. Alexander, who carried on the principal line; and, 2. David, first of Wedderburn. We therefore proceed with

Sir David Home, of Wedderburn, Knight, who was killed at the battle of Flowden, in 1513, but had by his wife, Isabel Hoppringle, seven sons, commonly called the Spears of Wedderburn: 1. George Home, who fell with his father in the field of Flowden; 2. David, who, on the death of his father and eldest brother, succeeded to the family estate; 3. Alexander, the first of Manderston, ancestor of the Earl of Dunbar; 4. John, who married Beatrix Blackader, the eldest daughter of one of the two heirs portioners of Robert Blackader, of that Ilk, and was thereafter designed John Home, of Blackader; 5. Andrew, Rector of Lauder, afterwards Abbot of Dryburgh, who had no lawful issue; 6. Patrick, designed of Broomhouse, who had no lawful issue; and, 7. Robert, who married Margaret Blackader, the younger daughter and heiress portioner of the said Robert Blackader, of that Ilk. The said John Home, who was the fourth son of Sir David Home, of Wedderburn, is the ancestor of this family of Home of Blackader, with whom we now proceed.

John Home, who married Beatrix Blackader, had by her one son,

Alexander, who died before his father. He left a son,

John, the second, who married ——— ———, and had by her a son,

Sir John Home, the first Baronet, elevated to that dignity in 1671. Sir John distinguished himself much by his loyalty and patriotism, and at the Union refused to come into the proposed agreement of some of the Scottish Parliament, in opposition to the succession of the House of Brunswick. He married Mary Dundas, eldest daughter of Sir James Dundas, of Arniston. By her he had two sons: 1. Sir John, who succeeded him; and, 2. David, afterwards Sir David, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, by the title of Lord Croccreg, or Crossrig, whose descendants will be found in the note below; and two daughters: 1. Jean; and, 2. Isabel. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* David, afterwards Sir David Home, of Croccrig, being bred to the law, was, at the Revolution in 1688, appointed one of the Lords of Council and Session, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary. He married ——— Hepburn, daughter of Francis Hepburn, of Beanston, and Catharine Swinton, daughter of Sir Alexander Swinton, of that Ilk. By her he had several sons, who all died without issue male except two.

James, the eldest, afterwards of Eccles, had two sons: 1. Alexander, who being bred a lawyer, was one of the Joint Solicitors for Scotland, afterwards one of the Principal Clerks of Session, and died in 1709,



Sir John Home, the second Baronet, of Blackader, who married his cousin Mary Dundas, eldest daughter of Sir James Dundas, the second of Arniston, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir John, who succeeded him; and, 2. William, afterwards Colonel William, whose posterity will be found in the note below\*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Home, the third Baronet, of Blackader, who married Catharine Pringle, daughter of Sir John Pringle, of Stitchell, by whom (who died his widow, the 6th of June, 1755), he had four sons: 1. Sir John, the fourth Baronet, who succeeded him, had two sons, who died young, and dying without surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother; 2. Sir James, who afterwards succeeded; 3. Robert; and, 4. Archibald, both of whom died young; and a daughter, Margaret, who afterwards married the Honourable John Hamilton,

unmarried; and, 2. Francis, now Dr. Francis Home, of Cowdenknows, and one of his Majesty's Physicians for Scotland, a respectable gentleman, still alive, aged above ninety, and a bachelor. Alexander, the second son, after filling several different offices in the Excise, died Collector of Excise at Stirling in 1740. The said Alexander Home had three sons and a daughter: 1. James; 2. Alexander; and, 3. Robert; his daughter, Jean, was married to Mr. Graham, a Surgeon in Greenock, but died without issue. Alexander, the second son, was married to Miss Burleigh, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burleigh, of Hampshire, in England, but died a Captain of Marines at Madras, in 1774, also without issue. Robert, the third son, was a Merchant in and one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1768, and died in 1771, unmarried.

James, the eldest son of Alexander, married Mary Mitchelson, daughter of William Mitchelson, builder in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Mitchelson, of Middleton, in 1754. He was bred a Writer in Edinburgh, entered Writer to the Signet in 1765, was made by his cousin, Clerk Home, one of the Depute Clerks of Session, in May, 1768, and died the 7th of October, that same year. By the said Mary Mitchelson, he left an only son, James, born the 17th of December, 1755.

James, the only son of the above James, entered Writer to the Signet in March, 1782, and is now one of the Commissioners of that respectable society. In 1796, he was appointed by Robert Auriol, late Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King of Arms, his Deputy in that office. His commission was renewed by Thomas Robert, the present Earl of Kinnoull, who succeeded his father in the office of Lord Lyon in 1804, and his Lordship was also pleased to appoint him at the same time, Principal Lyon Clerk, for life. He purchased the barony of Linthouse, and several other lands in the parish of Mid-Calder, and the county of Edinburgh, in 1801. This last mentioned James married, in August, 1802, Catharine, eldest daughter of William Mitchell, Esq., by Catharine, daughter of David Willison, Esq., of Dundee, and afterwards Merchant in Edinburgh. By the said Catharine Mitchell, there was born to the said James Home: 1. James, on the 24th of June, 1803; 2. David, on the 7th of December, 1804; 3. Catharine, on the 10th of January, 1806; 4. Mary-Hepburn, on the 29th of June, 1807; 5. a third son, Thomas-Robert, born the 6th of September, 1808, died in April, 1810; and, 6. a fourth son, John-Belsches, born the 7th of January, 1811.

\* William Home, the second son of Sir John Home, of Blackader, by his cousin, Mary Dundas, rose to be a Colonel in the army, married an Irish lady, and had by her three sons: 1. William, a Major in the army; 2. John; and, 3. Robert: both of whom died unmarried. Major William Home married a lady from Guernsey, by whom he had two children: 1. William, who is a Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company; and, 2. Caroline, married to Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq., of Airth, &c., in the county of Stirling.



Advocate, second son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, to whom she had four daughters, whose posterity will be found in the note below\*. Sir John died before 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line is carried on by his second son,

Sir James, the fifth Baronet, of Blackader, who was a Clerk to the Signet, and married Catharine Livingstone, daughter of George Livingstone, one of the Depute Clerks of Session, by whom (who died his widow at Edinburgh, the 30th of August, 1788), he had two children: 1. Sir George, who afterwards succeeded; and, 2. Anne, married to Walter Forrest, Esq., Merchant in Edinburgh, but has no issue.

Sir George, the sixth Baronet, of Blackader, on the 13th of September, 1785, married his cousin-german, Miss Helen Buchanan, third daughter of James Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier, a Commissioner of the Customs at Edinburgh; by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir James, a Writer in the Honourable East India Company's service at Madras; and, 2. George, a Midshipman in the Royal Navy; and two daughters: 1. Catharine, since dead; and, 2. Helen. Sir George entered early into the navy, and rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He died at Darnhall in 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Home, the seventh and present Baronet, of Blackader.

*Creation—1671.*

\* Margaret, the daughter of Sir John Home, of Blackader, who married the Honourable John Hamilton, Advocate, second son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, had by him four daughters: 1. ———, married to James Buchanan, of Drumpellier, Esq., by whom she had three daughters, all unmarried except Helen, who, as already mentioned, married her cousin, Sir George Home; 2. Mary, married to Sir John Halket, of Pitferran, Bart., by whom she had the present Sir Charles Halket, Captain Halket, of the Royal Navy, and several daughters; 3. Helen, married to Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk, by whom she had the present Earl of Selkirk, and several daughters: (1. Lady Helen, who married Sir James Hall, of Dunglass, Bart.; and, 2. Lady Elizabeth, who married Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart.); and, 4. Catharine, married to Sholto-Charles, tenth Earl of Morton, by whom she had an only son, the present Earl of Morton.



## MAXWELL\*

(OF MONREITH).

THE chief of the MAXWELLS was a family of that name, raised to the earldom of Nithsdale, and long settled towards the southern parts of Scotland, until the title was forfeited in the person of William, the fifth Earl of Nithsdale, for being concerned in the rebellion, 1715; and the earlier part may be found in several preceding pedigrees of the Maxwells in this volume. The family of the Maxwells of Monreith is descended from Sir Edward Maxwell, second son of Herbert, the second Lord Maxwell, who died in the year 1453; therefore we consider the first of the family to have been

Edward Maxwell, of Tynwald and Murith, (probably with greater correctness Murrith) as the Monreith of modern times seems to be the same designation. He had a son,

Herbert Maxwell, who married Margaret Douglas. They got a charter of the fourth part of the lands of Murith, from Edward above mentioned, (dated the 9th of May, 1491) who had acquired these lands from Alexander Cunningham; and there is a charter of confirmation, "*Margaritæ Douglas, sponsæ quondam Herberti Maxwell filii Edwardi Maxwell de Tynwald et Murith pro toto tempore vitæ suæ et heredibus inter ipsam et dictum quondam Herbertem legitimi procreatis quibus deficientibus veris, legitimis et propinrioribus heredibus dicti Edwardi quibuscunque.*" This charter is dated the 14th of May, 1491, and if the dates be correct, we must conclude that Herbert died in the interval between these two charters.

We have been unable to connect a long interval of the succession of this family, until we find

John Maxwell, of Monreith. He married ————, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth; and he died in or before the year 1636. He was succeeded in his estate by his daughter, Elizabeth Maxwell, of Monreith; she was retoured heir to her father the 3rd of May, 1636.

William Maxwell, of Monreith, is the next whom we find in possession. He married ————, and had two sons: 1. ————, who had a son, William; 2. William, who succeeded.





William Maxwell, of Monreith, on the 8th of January, 1681, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and on the 2nd of June of the same year returned heir male of entail and provision to William Maxwell, of Monreith, his elder brother's son. Probably it was William, the first Baronet, who extended an entail of the estate in 1703; if not, we are unacquainted with the intermediate generation. He married Lady Jean Montgomery, fourth daughter of Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had three sons: 1. Alexander, who succeeded; 2. William; 3. John, to whom his father conveyed the estate of Ardwell. The daughters were, 1. Isabel, married to William Stewart, of Castle Stewart; 2. Elizabeth, married to ——— Heron, of Bargalay; 3. Jean, and 4. Agnes, died unmarried; 5. Mary, married to Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Hay, of Park. Sir William Maxwell was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Maxwell, Baronet of Monreith. He married ——— ———, by whom (who died the 20th of February, 1745,) he had three sons and four daughters: 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Alexander; 3. James, a Captain in the army, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Maxwell, of Ardwell, by whom he had a numerous family; (1. Keith; 2. Murray; 3. John, all Captains in the navy; 4. Stewart; 5. Montgomery, are Captains in the Artillery). The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to John-Crawford Balfour, of Bawmill; 2. Catharine; married to ——— Booth; 3. Susan, married to Captain Alexander Hay, brother to Sir Thomas Hay, of Park. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Maxwell\*, of Monreith; he married Madelina, daughter of William Blair, of Blair, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Hamilton, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 74th regiment, and died at Cuddalore, in India; he commanded the Grenadiers of the army under Lord Cornwallis, and acquired great honour in the war against Tippoo Sultaun; 3. Dunbar, who entered the naval service, where he died young, on the 6th of April, 1775. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married the 28th of January, 1767, to John Fordyce, of Ayton, Esq., in Berwickshire, Receiver

\* In the early part of the year 1750, an English ship from Spain, laden with wine, fruit, &c., and having a considerable sum of money in pieces of eight on board, was drove on shore at Kirkmedden, within twelve miles of that place. As soon as she struck, the crew deserted her, and brought ashore some bags of the money, of which part was lost by the bursting of some of the bags, and part the sailors sold to the country people at an undervalue. The next day the ship, without any person on board, went to sea, but was followed by two boats, and brought into a bay, near Sir William Maxwell of Monreith's house. Sir William sent for the crew, and acquainted them with what had happened; the remainder of the money, to the value of some thousands, was lodged in Sir William's house, and saved for the proprietors.



General of the Land Tax in Scotland, and had issue; 2. Jane, married, the 23rd of October, 1767, to Alexander, the fourth Duke of Gordon, and has issue; 3. Eglantine, married, the fourth of September, 1772, to Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, and had issue. Sir William died the 22nd of August, 1771, at Edinburgh, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, the present Baronet; he married his cousin, Catharine, daughter of David Blair, of Adamton, by whom (who died the 2nd of April, 1798) he had three sons and six daughters: 1. William, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th regiment of Foot; he served in Spain during the campaign under Sir John Moore, and unfortunately lost an arm at the battle of Corunna: he married, in 1803, Catharine, daughter of John Fordyce, of Ayton, Esq., and has issue; 2. Alexander, a Major in the army, who died unmarried; 3. Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the 26th regiment of Foot. The daughters were, 1. Anne, married to William Murray, Esq., younger of Polmaise; 2. Madeline, married to James Dupré, Esq., M. P., of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, and had issue; 3. Jane, married, the 30th of June, 1802, to John Maitland, Esq., of Freugh, who died in 1811, and had issue; 4. Charlotte, died young; 5. Mary; 6. Susan.

*Creation*—8th of January, 1681.

---

## CUNNINGHAM\*

(OF ROBERTLAND).

THE family of CUNNINGHAM, of Robertland, is descended from that of Craighends; the immediate ancestor of which was William, second son of Alexander, the first Earl of Glencairn, who was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1488. This William bestowed the estate of Robertland on his second son,

David Cunningham, of Bartonholm, (sprung from a second marriage with Marion, daughter of Sir John Auchinleck, of Auchinleck, and widow of Sir John Campbell, of Wester-Loudon). We have found on the record a charter to Re-



bert Cuningham, of Robertland, (which name, we apprehend, is a mistake for David) of various lands to himself, his heirs, and assigns, dated the 5th of March, 1539. David Cuningham, of Robertland, on the 24th of October, 1538, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, confirming one he had got from his cousin, Sir William Cuningham, son and heir apparent to Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn. Crawford, the author of the Peerage affirms, that he married Dame Elizabeth Cuningham, in 1533; we are rather of opinion, that he married Lady Margaret Cuningham, one of the family of Glencairn, as there is a charter, under the Great Seal, dated the 8th of July, 1541, to David Cuningham, of Robertland, and Lady Margaret Cuningham, his wife, in conjunct fee, and to the heirs procreated, or to be procreated, between them: which charter is in confirmation of one which they had obtained from Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, dated the 30th of May preceding. David left a son,

David Cuningham, of Robertland, who married ———, daughter of James Hamilton, of Stanhouse, by Grizel, daughter of Robert, the third Lord Semple, and by her had a son,

Sir David Cuningham, of Robertland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cuningham, of Aikett, or Halkett, by whom he had three sons: 1. David; 2. Frederick, of South Hook, who married and left a daughter; 3. Christian, whose posterity afterwards carried on the line of the family. It does not appear when he died, but he probably survived the year 1593, as there was then a charter under the Great Seal granted in favour of David Cuningham, of Robertland, confirming that above mentioned, by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

David, called by Crawford, Sir David Cuningham, of Robertland. If he was knighted, it was subsequent to the year 1607, at which time he was served heir to his father, Sir David Cuningham, of Robertland, and also of the same date to his grandfather David. He married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Fleming, of Barrochan, by whom he had three sons and a daughter: 1. David, who succeeded him; 2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother; 3. Sir James Cuningham, who was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles I.; under the Duke of Hamilton and his brother the Earl of Lanerk were put under arrest at Oxford, in 1644, he was extremely instrumental in aiding the escape of the latter. His daughter, Euphania, married James Viscount of Kilsith.

David Cuningham, of Robertland, was served heir to his father in 1628; previous to which, if Crawford be correct, he was Master of the Works to King James VI. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I., by patent to him and his heirs male whatsoever, the 25th of November, 1630, and



his loyalty to that Prince was the occasion of his suffering greatly from the subsequent troubles. Probably Sir David was twice married : first, to Eva, daughter of Robert, the eighth Lord Boyd, who died 1654 ; secondly, to Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of William, the second Duke of Hamilton, and widow of James, Lord Kilmaurs. This marriage must have been previous to 1664. By one or the other of these wives, Sir David had a daughter, Diana, married to Thomas Cochrane, of Pollock Kelly, third son of William, Lord Cochrane, who died in 1679 : but of that marriage there was no issue. Sir David Cunningham\* having died without issue male, was succeeded in the title (great part of the estate being gone) by his brother,

Sir Alexander Cunningham, the second Baronet of Robertland. Sir Alexander was retoured heir to his brother in 1692, and he married ———, daughter and coheirss of John Cunningham, of Camskeith, but probably had no issue except a daughter Jean, who was married to Sir Alexander Forrester, Secretary to the Duke of Lauderdale ; and was, on his decease in ———, succeeded by the descendants of

Christian Cunningham, the third son of Sir David, third in descent of this genealogy. Christian married ———, and had a son,

——— Cunningham ; he married and had a son,

Sir John Cunningham, the third Baronet of Robertland, who succeeded Sir Alexander, the second Baronet, as heir male. Sir John married ———, and had a son,

Sir William Cunningham, apparently the fourth Baronet of Robertland ; he married, in 1741, Margaret, daughter of William Fairlie, of Fairlie, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters : 1. William ; 2. Alexander ; 3. John ; 4. Charles, who died unmarried. The daughters were, 1. Catharine, married to John Macadam, of Craiginjellan ; 2. Anne, died at Ayr, the 27th of September, 1778 ; 3. Margaret, who died young ; 4. Fairlie, died unmarried, the 13th of April, 1804. Sir William died at Ayr, the 25th of October, 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, the present and fifth Baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, of the island of St. Christopher's, by whom he had issue, 1. William ; 2. Robert ; 3. John, died in his twenty-fifth year, the 4th of May, 1806 ; 4. Charles, married the 2nd of June, 1806, to Miss Frances Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart. ; 5. Alexander-Fairlie,

\* There is apparently an intermediate generation wanting between V. and VI. In an old manuscript it is said that Sir David, the first Baronet of Robertland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Joyce, Keeper of the Robes to Charles I., and widow of James Heriot, his Majesty's Jeweller.





who died at the island of Tobago. The daughters are, 1. Frances; 2. Margaret, married, first, to Captain Robert Maxwell, of Pollock; secondly, the 7th of July, 1800, to John Cunningham, of Craighends, Esq.; 3. Anne, married the 23rd of June, 1795, to the present Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart.

*Creation*—25th of November, 1680.

---



---

## GORDON\*

(OF EMBO).

THIS is a branch of the ducal family of GORDON, being descended from

Alexander, the first Earl of Huntley, who, by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Chrichton, Chancellor of Scotland, had issue, of whom the third son was

Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness. He married the heiress of Sutherland, and had three sons: 1. William, Chancellor of Dunkeld, Rector of Petty, and Treasurer of Caithness; 2. George, of Beldornie; 3. John, the ancestor of this family; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lord Findlater. The Dean died in 1528, and was buried in the cathedral church of Elgin. We now proceed with his third son,

John Gordon, who was designated of Drummoy. He had a son,

John Gordon, the first of Embo. He married ———, and had issue a son, John, and a daughter Catharine, married to Colonel John Munro, of Obisdale. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Gordon, the first Baronet of Embo; to which dignity he was elevated in 1631. He had a son,

Sir Robert Gordon, the second Baronet, who was a Member of the Estates for Sutherland, from 1661 to 1690. He married ———, sister of Lord Duffus, who was attainted in 1715, and by her had four sons and three daughters: 1. John, afterwards Sir John, the third Baronet; 2. Robert, who married a daughter of Sir George Munro, of Culrain, and from him are descended John and



George Gordon, from the former of whom is descended the present Robert-Home Gordon, Esq., of Conduit Street, London; 3. James; 4. William. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Gordon, the third Baronet, of Embo. During his father's lifetime, being then called John the younger of Embo, he was summoned by the Prince of Orange to the Convention of the Estates in 1688-9, and sat there as Member for Sutherland. We are unable to ascertain into what family he married; but it appears, by a comparison of dates, that he had a son William, and a daughter, who married the late Lord Reay, and was his third wife, but died without issue; also a daughter Jane, who died at her house at Dornoch, at an advanced age, on the 16th of October, 1777. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Gordon, the fourth Baronet of Embo, who sat in the British Parliament for Cromartie and Nairne, in 1741. We are unable to trace the name of his wife; but it appears that he had a son, John, who succeeded him, and another, William, who was appointed Commander of the Otter sloop of war, in 1751. He appears to have been succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Gordon, the fifth Baronet of Embo. He appears to have had three sons: 1. Sir James, who succeeded him, and was the sixth Baronet; he was a Colonel in the service of the States of Holland, died at Zutphen, in Guelderland, in 1786, and was succeeded by his brother; 2. William, afterwards Sir William; 3. Robert, of whom we only find that his daughter, Mary, died the 25th of October, 1805. Sir John died at Embo on the 24th of January, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James, the sixth Baronet; but the line is carried on through his second son,

Sir William Gordon, the seventh Baronet of Embo, who succeeded his brother in 1786. He was an Officer in the 19th regiment, and afterwards in the Norfolk militia, and had been in the army from 1755; and married Sarah, only daughter of Crosby Westfield, Esq., of the Royal Navy, by whom he had four-teen children: viz., 1. Judith-Margaret, married to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie; 2. William, a Major in the 41st regiment, died in San Domingo\*;

\* He died at Port au Prince in the island of St. Domingo, on the 30th of June, 1794, being then Major of the 41st regiment, and only in his thirtieth year. His death, we may truly say, was greatly lamented by his disconsolate parents, relations, brother officers, and, in short, by every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessed of every virtue that could adorn human nature as a gentleman and a scholar, few could excel him in knowledge of the world, and of polite literature; and as an officer, it is enough to say that he studied under that excellent soldier and disciplinarian, the immortal Elliot, from the commencement of the siege of Gibraltar, until the peace of 1783, in which year he got the rank of Captain by course of service, when little more than twenty years of age. This was the third son which his venerable father had lost in the service of his country, in the short space of three years.



3. Charlotte, married to Major-General Cameron ; 4. Paulus-Æmilius, a Lieutenant in the 47th regiment, died at the Bahama Islands; 5. Sarah, 6. Townshend, 7. Parquhar, died children; 8. Robert-Crosby, a Major in the 85th regiment, died at Derby, in 1797; 9. John, (the late Baronet) died at Prince of Wales's Island, in November, 1804; 10. Æmilia, married to Major Stewart; 11. Christiana, died in 1795; 12. Walter, died in the West Indies, a Midshipman on board the Hermione frigate; 13. Irving, died whilst she was a child; 14. Orford, the present Baronet, a Captain in the 78th Highlanders. Sir William died at Colchester, the 7th of January, 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the title is at present enjoyed by his youngest and only surviving son,

Sir Orford Gordon, the ninth and present Baronet of Embo, who succeeded his brother, Sir James, in November, 1804, and is at present unmarried, a Captain in the 78th regiment, or Highlanders.

*Creation—1631.*

---

## CAMPBELL

(OF AUCHINBRECK)

THOUGH this title is at present dormant, yet, as there are still male claimants in existence, we have judged it proper to insert it here. The immediate ancestor of the family was

Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochow, progenitor of the Duke of Argyle, and the twelfth generation of that illustrious house in a direct male line. He married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Blackhall, by whom he had three sons: 1. Duncan; 2. Neil; and, 3. Arthur.

Duncan Campbell, the eldest son, (by the second marriage of Duncan, Lord Campbell, &c.), got from his father a considerable estate, viz., the lands of Clun, Leitter in Cowal, with the twenty pound land of Glenery, &c., which were confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal from King James II., dated the 19th of June, 1452. He was father of



Dugald, designed by the title of Auchinbreck. He married the only daughter of ——— Lawmond, of Lawmond, by whom he had a son,

Archibald Campbell, of Auchinbreck, who married a daughter of ——— Campbell, of Ardkinglass, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Dugald\*; 2. Duncan, of Castleswene, who succeeded his brother; 3. Donald; and, 4. Archibald; his daughter married to Lauchlan Maclean, of Dowart. He died in the end of the reign of King James V., and was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line was carried on by the second.

Duncan, of Castleswene, the second son of Archibald, of Auchinbreck, who got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Auchinbreck, dated in 1546. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of William Macleod, of Dunvegan, (by Agnes, daughter of Hugh, fourth Lord Frazer), by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate; and by her he had a son, Dugald, afterwards Sir Dugald, his heir, and two daughters: 1. ———, married to ——— Macneil, of Tainith; and, 2. ———, married to ——— Bannantyne, of Kains. He was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Dugald Campbell, of Auchinbreck, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI., and got a charter under the Great Seal, “*Domino Dugaldo Campbell de Auchinbreck, militi terrarum de Schalmus, Halfstouk, Clausharok, Bellicraig,*” &c., dated in 1617. He was a man of honour and integrity, and sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family. He was by King James I. created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, to him and his heirs male, dated the 21st of March, 1628. He afterwards got two charters under the Great Seal, “*Domini Dugaldo Campbell de Auchinbreck, militi baronetto terrarum ecclesiasticarum de Kilcherran, Kilelan, Kilculmemel,*” &c., in 1629 and 1630. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, of Gogar, son of John, fifth Earl of Mar, and brother of Thomas, first Earl of Kelly, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Archibald, who died before his father without issue; and, 2. Sir Duncan, his heir. The daughters were, 1. Isabella, married to Sir James Stewart, ancestor of the Earls of Bute; 2. Anne, married to ——— Campbell, of Lochnell; and, 3. Florence, married to John Maclean, of Coll. He died at an advanced age in 1643, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Duncan Campbell, the second Baronet, of Auchinbreck, who married Margaret, daughter of Bryce Blair, of Blair, in Ayrshire, by whom he had no

\* Dugald Campbell, of Auchinbreck, got all his lands confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal, in 1543. He married ———, daughter of ——— Maedonald, of Kintyre and the Isles, but dying without issue soon after his father, the representation devolved upon his brother.





issue. He married, secondly, a daughter of ——— Maxwell, of Newark, of the family of Calderwood, by whom he had two sons: 1. Dugald, who succeeded him; and, 2. Archibald, of Knockemelie, who carried on this family. This Sir Duncan was a man of an undaunted spirit, but was engaged on the Parliament's side, even in his father's lifetime, in the reign of King Charles I. He was appointed one of the Committee for stating the Debts of the Nation, and for the English Supply, by Act of Parliament, the 15th of November, 1641. He was afterwards one of the Commissioners sent to Ireland, for regulating the Scots forces there, where he got the command of a regiment in 1644; but was recalled from Ireland that year, to oppose the Marquis of Montrose. He immediately raised forces in Argyleshire, and marched northwards, where he knew the loyalists were under the great Montrose; they soon came to action, and he had the misfortune to be killed, in 1645. He was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>b</sup>; but we proceed with

Archibald Campbell, of Knockemelie, Esq., second son of Sir Duncan, the second Baronet of Auchinbreck. He married ———, by whom he had a son,

Sir Duncan<sup>c</sup>, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Dugald, as in the note below, and was the fourth Baronet of Auchinbreck. He married Lady Henrietta Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Balcarras, by whom he had a son,

Sir James Campbell, the fifth Baronet, of Auchinbreck, who succeeded him. He married Janet, daughter of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, Esq., by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. Duncan, his apparent heir; and, 2. Dugald; and Anne, married to Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, Captain of the Clan Cameron, to whom she had three sons and four daughters. He mar-

<sup>b</sup> Sir Dugald Campbell, the third Baronet, of Auchinbreck, got the command of his father's regiment in Ireland, though but a young man; but he being a steady loyalist, and by no means approving of the proceedings of Parliament, threw up his commission, returned to Argyleshire, and declared for the King. But dying after the Restoration without issue, the representation devolved upon Sir Duncan, son of his brother.

<sup>c</sup> In the list of the Scots Convention Parliament, summoned by the Prince of Orange, in March, 1688-9, are the names of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Auchinbreck, and John Campbell, Captain of Canick, as Commissioners for the shire of Argyle, and who were present in that Parliament. And in the list of those noble Scots patriots who voted for the Protestant succession in the first article of the Union, we find the names of Sir James Campbell, of Auchinbreck, James Campbell, jun., of Ardkinglass, and John Campbell, of Mammore.

When the Act of Security was agreed to in the Scottish Parliament, (July, 1704), the Marquis of Argyle, having in the former Sessions protested against that clause in the said Act, which secluded the King or Queen of England in such cases, he was now joined by many others, among whom was Sir James Campbell, of Auchinbreck, who all renewed their protestations against the clause.



ried, secondly, Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, of Calder, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: 1. James; 2. Gilbert; 3. Alexander; and, 4. William, an Officer in the French service. The daughters were, 1. Susanna; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Mary; and, 4. Anne. He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of —— Campbell, of Cardell, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. James; and, 2. Donald. The daughters were, 1. Margaret; and, 2. Camerona. Sir James died at an advanced age at Lochgair, in Argyleshire, the 14th of October, 1756.

Duncan, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir James Campbell, the fifth Baronet, of Auchinbreck, married Jean, daughter of Alexander, Clerk of Glendoick, Esq., by whom he had a son, James, afterwards Sir James, and a daughter, Janet. He died before his father, and his only son,

Sir James, succeeded his grandfather in 1756, and was the sixth Baronet of Auchinbreck; but we are unable to trace the family any further.

*Creation—1628.*

---

## BALFOUR.

FROM the barony and castle of Balfour, a beautiful seat standing near the confluence of the rivers Or and Leven, this surname was first assumed: and as early as the year 1229, we find Ingelramus de Balfour, Vicecomes de Fife, as witness to a charter to the monastery of Aberbrothick. The early generations of this family, however, cannot be reduced to a genealogy; but it appears from all the Scottish authorities that the Balfours were a very numerous and flourishing family in the time of the Bruces, about which time the Burleigh branch, from which Denmiln is sprung, was represented in the person of

Michael de Balfour, first of Burleigh. His name appears to a donation of Walter de Moravia to the monks of Culross, in 1362. His son,

Michael de Balfour, was one of the Judges in a perambulation of the lands of Kirkness and Lochore, anno 1395. He was alive in 1420, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Balfour, Knt., designated of Balfgarvie, who got the lands and estate of Burleigh erected into a free barony to him and his heirs, by a charter from



King James II., in 1446. He had two sons: 1. Michael, whose posterity were afterwards elevated to the peerage, but now extinct or dormant; 2. James, ancestor of this family. We therefore proceed with

James Balfour, second son of Sir John Balfour, of Balgarvie. From him are sprung the various branches of Denmiln, Kinnard, Forret, and several others. This is he of whom it is recorded, that King James II. gave the lands of Denmiln "to his beloved and familiar servant, James Balfour, son to Sir John Balfour, of Balgarvie." From this James, in lineal descent, was

Sir Michael Balfour, Knt., who married Jean, daughter of ——— Durham, of Pitkerro, and had issue, 1. James, the first Baronet; 2. Alexander, the third Baronet; 3. Michael, progenitor of the family of Randerston; 4. Sir Andrew, who was knighted, and was an eminent and learned Physician; 5. Sir David, afterwards knighted, and for his eminent abilities as a lawyer raised to the bench as a Lord of Session, and had a son Michael: his daughters were, Helen, married to John Riddel, of Grange, Esq., second son of Walter Riddel, of Glenriddel, to whom she had a son, Michael, and two daughters; one married to Robert Arbuthnot, of Knox, Esq., and the other died unmarried; and Helen died the relict of John, on the 19th of June, 1768; 2. Alison, married to James Cheape, of Ormiston, Esq., and had issue. Sir Michael was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Balfour, the first Baronet of Denmiln, to which dignity he was elevated by King Charles I., on the 22nd of December, 1633, by patent, to his heirs male whatsoever; he was also designated of Kinnaird. This Sir James was a curious antiquary, and skilful in heraldry, and held the office of Lord Lion King of Arms. He left an only son,

Sir Robert Balfour, the second Baronet of Denmiln; but he dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

Sir Alexander Balfour, of Denmiln, the third Baronet, second son of Sir Michael, and brother of Sir James, the first Baronet. Sir Alexander married ———, daughter of ——— Hay, of Leys, and had a son,

Sir Michael Balfour, the fourth Baronet of Denmiln. He married ———, daughter of Aiton, of that Ilk, by whom he had a son,

Sir Michael Balfour, the fifth Baronet of Denmiln. He married Marion Moncrieff, daughter of ——— Moncrieff, of Kiedie, by whom (who died his relict, aged eighty-six, on the 22nd of August, 1762) he had a son, Michael, who succeeded, and two daughters; 1. Margaret, who married Mr. Joseph Walker, Minister at Abdie, and died his relict, at Coupar, in Fife, aged seventy-four, on the 8th of July, 1775; 2. Catharine, married to Mr. James Stewart, Mi-



nister of Tealing, and died his widow, at Dundee, the 20th of July, 1784. Sir Michael was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Michael Balfour, the sixth Baronet, of Denmiln. He married Jane, daughter of —— Ross, of Inverneathie, representative of Ross of Craige, and had two sons: 1. John, afterwards Sir John, the seventh Baronet, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother; 2. Patrick. Sir Michael dying, was succeeded by his eldest son, on whose decease without issue the title and estates devolved to the second son,

Sir Patrick Balfour, of Denmiln, the eighth Baronet.

We have been totally unable to collect any further accounts of this family, nor can we expressly say whether the title is now extinct or dormant; but as the original patent was to heirs male whatsoever, have felt it our duty to insert the pedigree in this place.

*Creation*—22nd of December, 1633.

---

## D O N.

THE family of DON of Newton is said to be descended of one of the same name in the stewartry of Monteith, and the first was

—— Don, who married a daughter of —— Mushet, of Burnbank. By her he had

Sir Alexander Don, of Newton. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated the 2nd of June, 1677. Sir Alexander married Isabel Smith, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. James, who succeeded him. 2. Sir Alexander Don, of Rutherford; 3. Patrick Don, of Altonburn. The daughters were, 1. Anne, married to James, the fourth Lord Cranston; 2. Margaret, married to Sir James Murray, of Philiphaugh, a Lord of Session; 3. ——, married to Ker, of Greenhead; 4. ——, married to —— Edmonston, of Ednam. In 1681, Sir Alexander executed an entail of his estate in favour of himself, in life rent, and James, his eldest son, and the heirs male and female procreated between him and Marion Scot, his wife, in fee. He was succeeded by





nister of Tealing, and died his widow, at Dundee, the 20th of July, 1784. Sir Michael was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Michael Balfour, the sixth Baronet, of Denmiln. He married Jane, daughter of —— Ross, of Invernetbie, representative of Ross of Craigie, and had two sons: 1. John, afterwards Sir John, the seventh Baronet, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother; 2. Patrick. Sir Michael dying, was succeeded by his eldest son, on whose decease without issue the title and estates devolved to the second son,

Sir Patrick Balfour, of Denmiln, the eighth Baronet.

We have been totally unable to collect any further accounts of this family, nor can we expressly say whether the title is now extinct or dormant; but as the original patent was to heirs male whatsoever, have felt it our duty to insert the pedigree in this place.

*Creation*—22nd of December, 1633.

---

## D O N.

THE family of DON of Newton is said to be descended of one of the same name in the stewardry of Montcith, and the first was

—— Don, who married a daughter of —— Mushet, of Burnbank. By her he had

Sir Alexander Don, of Newton. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent, dated the 2nd of June, 1677. Sir Alexander married Isabel Smith, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: 1. James, who succeeded him; 2. Sir Alexander Don, of Rutherford; 3. Patrick Don, of Altonburn. The daughters were, 1. Anne, married to James, the fourth Lord Cranston; 2. Margaret, married to Sir James Murray, of Philiphaugh, a Lord of Session; 3. ——, married to Ker, of Greenhead; 4. ——, married to —— Edmonston, of Ednam. In 1681, Sir Alexander executed an entail of his estate in favour of himself, in liferent, and James, his eldest son, and the heirs male and female procreated between him and Marion Scot, his wife, in fee. He was succeeded by



Sir James Don, the second Baronet of Newton. He married Marion, daughter of —— Scot, of Goranbery, and had a son,

Sir Alexander Don, of Newton. He married ——, who died his relict at Coldstream, the 24th of August, 1767, at a very advanced age, and had two sons: 1. Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. Patrick, a Captain in the army, who died the 22nd of February, 1811, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Sir Alexander dying in the year ——, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Don, of Newton. He married Mary, daughter of John Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, heretable Sheriff of Selkirk, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, who died in September, 1743; 2. Alexander; and two daughters: 1. ——, married to Francis Scot, Esq., of the Harden family, (a gentleman who resided long in different parts of the East Indies; while at Mocha, in Arabia, he was extremely instrumental in preserving the celebrated traveller, Niebuhr, when in a situation of danger; issue by this marriage, several sons and one daughter, Mary, married to Captain Baugh, of the navy); 2. Mary, died the 19th of February, 1794. Sir Alexander died at his house at Newton, the 2nd of September, 1776, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Don, of Newton, the present Baronet. In early life he was in the army, and, in 1778, Captain in a regiment of Southern Fencibles. He married Lady Henrietta Cuninghame, eldest daughter of William, the thirteenth Earl of Glencairn, by whom, who died the 12th of March, 1801, he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. These two ladies unhappily perished, along with a companion, while fording a brook swelled by sudden rains\*.

\* June 12, 1795. This afternoon (Sunday) a most melancholy accident happened at Newton-Don, near Kelso. The two Miss Dons, daughters of Sir Alexander Don, Bart., accompanied by Miss Agnes Wilson, second daughter of Doctor Wilson, Physician in Kelso, and Miss Jesse Ramsay, second daughter of the late Doctor Ramsay, went for a walk, by the bridge, to the island in the water of Eden. On their return home, apprehensive of being too late for dinner, they resolved to cross the water at the nearest ford, although considerably swelled by the rains, rather than go round by the bridge. Miss Don and Miss Wilson got safely through; but Miss M. Don, in following, was carried down by the current, when Miss Ramsay rushed in to her assistance, but without effect. This is all that Miss Ramsay recollected; nor could she even tell how she herself was afterwards saved, for Miss Mary Don and Miss Wilson, there is no doubt, run in to their assistance, and both shared the unfortunate fate of Miss Don. The distracted state of Miss Ramsay, on getting out of the water and missing her companions, prevented any discovery of the fatal accident, till a woman, going to cross the Eden by the bridge, saw the body of Miss Mary Don floating down the river; she immediately gave the alarm, but, alas! too late to save their lives, as every means used for their recovery proved inefficual.



Alexander Don, Esq., younger, of Newton, served as an Officer in the Dumfriesshire regiment of militia. Having gone to France during the suspension of hostilities in 1801, he was detained among the other British subjects, until he effected his release in the year 1810.

*Creation*—2nd of June, 1677.

---

## MURRAY \*

(OF CLERMONT).

THIS branch of an highly honourable Scottish family, is descended from

Sir Andrew Murray, of Blackbarony, head, or chief of an ancient tribe of the Murrays in the shire of Peebles; he flourished in the reign of Queen Mary, and married Grizel, daughter of Sir John Bethune, of Creich, in the county of Fife, son of Sir David, of Creich, whose daughter, Elizabeth, (sister of Sir John), was married to David, first Viscount Stormont, who made the entail of the estate and honours of Stormont, of which Sir William, of Clermont, this Grizel's grandson, is the seventh in the substitution. By the said Grizel Bethune, Sir Andrew had four sons: 1. Sir John, of Blackbarony, his successor; 2. Andrew, of whom there is no succession; 3. Sir Gideon, progenitor of the Lords Elibank; and, 4. William, afterwards Sir William, the first of this family.

Sir William Murray, the fourth son of Sir Andrew, of Blackbarony, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI., and acquired first the lands of Knockdaw, then the lands of Clermont, both in the county of Fife, which last became his chief title. He married a daughter of Sir James Dundas, of Armiston, by whom he had a son and successor,

Sir William Murray, of Clermont, a man of singular merit, and greatly esteemed by King Charles I., who created him a Baronet, or Knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent, "domino Willielmo Murray, baronetto de Cler-



mont, terrarum baroniæ et regalitatis de Murray, in Nova Scotia, in America, sibi et hæredibus suis masculis quibuscunque," &c., dated the 1st of July, 1626. He acquired the lands and barony of Newton, in Mid-Lothian, which afterwards became the chief title of his posterity. He married Lady Mary Alexander, daughter of William, first Earl of Stirling, by whom he had four sons: 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Sir Patrick Murray, of Pitdennis, whose only child, Janet, was married to Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferran; 3. Charles, who had one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir William Elliott, of Stobs: and, 4. James, who carried on the line of this family. He was succeeded by his eldest son<sup>a</sup>; but we continue this line of descent with

James Murray, Esq., the fourth son of Sir William, the first Baronet. He married Magdalene, daughter and heiress of ——— Johnston, of Polton, was designated by that title, and by her he had three sons and six daughters: 1. John, his heir, who died without succession; 2. James, afterwards Sir James, who succeeded his brother in the family estates, and also to the title on the death of the fourth Baronet; and, 3. Colonel William, of whom afterwards. The daughters were, 1. Anne, who married to Robert Hepburn, of Keith, Esq., and had issue; 2. Emily, married to ——— Cochran, of Bonshaw; 3. Janet, married to Patrick Lindsay, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh; 4. Catharine, married to Mr. Alexander Paterson; 5. Elizabeth, unmarried; and, 6. Agnes, married to Hugh Barclay. This James was succeeded in the representation by his second son, as in the note<sup>b</sup>; but the line of descent was carried on by

Colonel William Murray, the third son of James, of Polton, who married Anne, daughter of Hosea Kewman, Esq., by whom he had Robert, and a daughter, Magdalene, married to Robert Hepburn Riccart, of Keith, Esq., and had issue.

<sup>a</sup> Sir William Murray, of Newton, the second Baronet, married a daughter of Patrick, first Lord Elibank, by whom he had two sons: 1. Sir William, his successor; and, 2. ———, who having betaken himself to a military life, was a General in the Dutch service, but died without issue. Sir William Murray, of Newton, the third Baronet, married ———, by whom he had only one son,

Sir William Murray, the fourth Baronet, whose only child died in infancy before his father, so that in him ended the whole male line of Sir William, eldest son of Sir William, the first Baronet; and his second and third sons dying without issue male, as before observed, the representation devolved upon the descendants of James, the fourth son, as in the text.

<sup>b</sup> Sir James Murray, the second son of the above James, upon the death of Sir William, the fourth Baronet, without surviving issue, succeeded to his honours, and was the fifth Baronet of this family. He was long General Receiver of the Customs of Scotland, and married Marian, daughter of James Nairn, Esq., by whom he had no issue, whereby on his death at Edinburgh, the 14th of February, 1796, at a very advanced age, the representation devolved upon his nephew, Robert, son of his brother.





Robert Murray, Esq., afterwards Sir Robert, the sixth Baronet, only son of Colonel William, became General Receiver of the Customs of Scotland, on the resignation of his uncle, and being apparent heir of Sir James, the fifth Baronet, succeeded to the title on his demise, on the 10th of February, 1769. He married, first, Janet Murray, daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank, by whom he had a son, James, afterwards Sir James\*, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married, in 1772, to David Smith, of Methuen, Esq. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of John Renton, of Lamerton, Esq., by whom he had, 1. John, of whom afterwards; and, 2. William, married Miss Gayton; and five daughters: 1. Susan; 2. Anne: both of whom died very young; 3. Jane, married Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, Bart.; 4. Madeline; and, 5. Susan, married Patrick Murray, of Simprim, Esq. Sir Robert died in London in 1771, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Sir James Murray-Pulteney, on whose death without issue male, the title devolved on Sir Robert's eldest son by the second marriage,

Sir John, the present Baronet, succeeded his brother, Sir James, in the title and estates of the family, on the 26th of April, 1811. He married, on the 25th of August, 1807, the Honourable Anne Elizabeth Cholmley Phipps, only daughter and heiress of Constantine-John, Lord Mulgrave, who died without issue male, October 10, 1792. Sir John is a Major-General in the army, and Colonel of the 3rd West India regiment.

*Creation—1st of July, 1026.*

\* Sir James succeeded to the title by the death of his father in 1771, and soon after entered into the army, as we find him, in 1778, a Captain in the 57th regiment of Foot, when he was appointed Major of a new-raised regiment, (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers), and in the same year, Major of the 4th. He distinguished himself in the American war, particularly in the defence of St. Lucia, in the West Indies; and on the commencement of hostilities with France at the Revolution, was appointed, in 1793, Adjutant-General to the forces serving on the Continent, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, where his activity and address gained him universal approbation. Sir James held a distinguished command in the expedition to Holland, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the year 1799. On this occasion Sir James was wounded, as indeed he had repeatedly been in America. On the 22nd of July, 1794, he married the Right Honourable Henrietta, Baroness of Bath, in her own right, and daughter of Sir William (Johnson) Pulteney, (whose baronetage is now possessed by Sir John Lowther-Johnstone, Bart.), and in consequence of that marriage, took the name and arms of Pulteney. Sir James afterwards held the important office of Secretary at War, was Colonel of the 18th Foot, and a General in the army. His lady predeceased him, and he died on the 26th of April, 1811, in consequence of a wound, occasioned by the bursting of a flask of gunpowder, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Baronet.



## M A L C O L M

(OF LOCHOR).

THIS is a pedigree with which we are placed in the same difficult situation, as with several others, not having received any communications from the Family. We are, therefore, merely able to state, that the name of Malcolm was raised to the dignity of the baronetage, as Malcolm of Grange, in 1665, and seems to have had the different designations of Lochor and Balbedie.

Sir ——— Malcolm, was the first Baronet of Lochor, and who was raised to that rank in 1665. From that period we have no notices whatever until we meet with

Sir John Malcolm, Bart., of Lochor, who married ——— ———, and had issue two sons: 1. Luke, who succeeded him; and, 2. James, who married ——— ———, and had several daughters, the eldest of whom, Emilia, died at Lathrish, in Fifeshire, on the 10th of September, 1759. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Malcolm, of Lochor, Bart. He married Isabel Balfour, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, of Fairnie, by whom (who died on the 14th of December, 1763) he had two sons: 1. Michael; 2. James, successively Baronets. Sir John died before the year 1759, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochor, Bart. He married ——— ———, but had no issue: and died at Edinburgh the 5th of May, 1763 (his lady also the 20th of August, 1794), when the title devolved to his brother,

Sir James Malcolm, of Lochor, Bart., who was in the army, and Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerness, in 1794. He died the 25th of October, 1805; and we find no other traces of the descent, except that there is now

Sir John Malcolm, of Balbedie, evidently the patentee of this creation, whose eldest son, Michael, was married the 18th of December, 1809, to Miss Isabella Davie, daughter of Thomas Davie, Merchant, Kirkcaldie.

*Creation—1665.*



## R E I D.

Not having been favoured with any communications from this family, we are merely able to state, that

Sir Alexander Reid, the first Baronet of Barra, was elevated to that dignity by Queen Anne, in the year 1706. He married Agnes Ogilvie, (eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Forglen, Bart., a Senator of the College of Justice, and son of George, the second Lord Banff, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Allardice) and by her had a son James. He died at a very advanced age, on the 5th of February, 1750, in Aberdeenshire, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir James Reid, the second Baronet of Barra. He married ———, by whom (who died the 28th of January, 1759) he had issue a son John, and a daughter Harriet, who married the Reverend William Stronach, and died the 17th of February, 1796. Sir James died at Old Aberdeen, on the 24th of September, 1772, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Reid, the third Baronet of Barra, who did not long survive his father; but dying at London, on the 9th of November, 1773, left a son,

Sir John Reid, the fourth Baronet of Barra, now a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He married at Aberdeen, on the 2nd of June, 1785, Miss Barbara Livingstone, daughter of the late Doctor Thomas Livingstone, M.D., Physician in the City.



## LOCKHART-ROSS.

THE proper designation of this family is Lockhart, of Carstairs, and the immediate ancestor was

William Lockhart, eldest son of Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, (whose early descent may be found in our English Baronetage), by his third marriage to Jean, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno. In the year 1615, William Lockhart had obtained a charter of certain lands under the Great Seal, and in 1627, he had acquired the estate of Carstairs, by which his posterity continued to be designed so long as it remained in their possession. He was probably twice married: first, to Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Hepburn, of Bearford, by whom it does not appear he had any male issue; secondly, to Mary Carmichael, by whom he had four sons: 1. James, his successor, but who being a minor, and dying about 1663, the succession went to his brother; 2. William, who carried on the line of descent; 3. John; and, 4. Daniel. William Lockhart, of Carstairs, was knighted, but we have not been able to ascertain either in what year, or by what sovereign. He died before 1658, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James; but the line of descent is carried on through his second son,

William Lockhart, of Carstairs. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, by a patent to him and his heirs male, dated the last day of February, 1668. Sir William married Isabel Douglas, and had a son, James, who succeeded him. He died in the year 1710.

Sir James Lockhart, of Carstairs, was retoured heir to his father, Sir William Lockhart, in 1710. He married Grizel, third daughter of William, eleventh Lord Ross, by whom he had six sons: 1. William, who succeeded; 2. James, who married an Irish lady, Miss Crosbie, but died without issue; 3. George, who succeeded; 4. John, who succeeded; 5. Charles, who went abroad and died unmarried; and, 6. Thomas, who married Miss Gordon, of Newhall, by whom he had three sons, George, William, and Charles, and one daughter, Grace, married to Lewis, eldest son of Sir Roderick Mackenzie, of Scatwell,





Bart. Sir James died in 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son\*; but the line of descent goes through his fourth son,

Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagown, the fifth Baronet of the family, to which dignity he succeeded in 1780. Sir John, at an early age,

\* Sir William Lockhart was the third Baronet, of Carstairs. He was twice married; first, to ——— Asnew, daughter of Major Asnew, by whom it does not appear he had any issue; he married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of John Porterfield, Esq., of Falwood, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Jean, married to Colonel Bertram, of Nisbett; and 2. Mary, who died unmarried. Sir William died in the year 1758, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir George Lockhart, the fourth Baronet of the family. But the estate of Carstairs being sold in 1762, the designation of the family was afterwards altered to Lockhart Ross, of Balnagown. Sir George died unmarried in 1780, and was succeeded by his brother, as in the text.

† This gentleman's introduction into the sea service took place in 1735, under the auspices of Lord Archibald Hamilton; and the first ship in which he sailed, was the Portland, of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Osborn.

From this period, to his obtaining the command of the Tartar, of 24 guns, in 1756, he encountered not a few dangers, and exhibited, in each rising gradation of his profession, invigorated activity, increased improvement, and conduct that betokened his future success and fame.

Soon after this appointment, war was declared against France, and Captain Lockhart entered on service so active off its coast, that the Admiralty was pleased to grant a dispensation to him and his officers from passing their accounts; an indulgence of which, we believe, there is not a similar instance in the records of the navy. During this period of service, which continued from the 15th of May, 1756, to the 10th of October, 1758, he took nine privateers, from thirty-six guns and three hundred men, to eighteen guns and an hundred and seventy men, amounting in all to two thousand five hundred prisoners of war, and two hundred and twenty guns, while he had only five men killed and two wounded in the different engagements. But these captures were eclipsed by his action with the Melampe frigate from Bayonne, which was fitted out for the express purpose of capturing the Tartar, and gave Captain Lockhart an opportunity of achieving a victory, which, for comparative brilliance, was not surpassed by any during a war so fatal to the naval power of France.

The Melampe carried 36 guns, and three hundred chosen men, (amongst whom, it has been asserted, there were one hundred sons of merchants, who had volunteered on a cruise of such importance to the commercial interests of their country); but, notwithstanding the disparity of force, nothing could withstand the discipline and valour of a British crew, and the Melampe at last struck her colours to the little Tartar: having previously, as a last effort, although she had acknowledged her surrender, and sued for quarter, made a desperate attempt to board, which was vigorously repulsed, and fifty Frenchmen were either killed or drowned in the dishonourable design.

In short, the services, which this admirable officer performed in his small ship, are still proverbial in the navy, and, at the time, created so much terror amongst the enemy, as to occasion submission in a very superior French ship to the King George privateer, commanded by Mr. Read, by the mere mention of the dreaded Tartar.

Captain Lockhart, in November, 1758, was appointed to the Chatham, of 50 guns; and in 1759, was present at the bombardment of Havre de Grace, under Admiral Rodney. In the latter year, he fought in the action between the English fleet under Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, off the Cardinal's Rocks, near Quiberon Bay, in which Captain Lockhart particularly distinguished himself.

Nothing particular occurred from this time until his taking a share in Admiral Keppel's engagement with



entered the naval service, in which he frequently distinguished himself, but particularly while commanding the Tartar frigate in 1759. Upon succeeding to the estate of General Ross, he added to the surname of Lockhart, that of Ross. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President

the French fleet off Ushant, and being summoned to attend the Court Martial holden on that Admiral; after these circumstances, he was elevated to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and appointed fourth Admiral of the Channel Fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy. Subsequently to this appointment, he successively partook in the capture and destruction of seven Spanish sail of the line off Cape St. Vincent, which had the effect of relieving Gibraltar; one French man of war and three merchant ships of considerable value bound to the Mauritius; and fourteen sail of merchantmen from St. Domingo, valued at one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. He was then appointed a Rear-Admiral of the Red, and, in March, 1781, sailed in the Royal George, with twenty-six sail of the line, frigates, and transports, under the command of Admirals Darby and Digby, for the relief of Gibraltar, which was again attacked by the combined forces. Having shifted his flag to the Alexander, of 74 guns, Sir John Lockhart Ross proceeded, with five other ships, the frigates, and sixty sail of transports, into the Bay, to superintend and direct the unloading of the stores, which he accomplished in six days, having landed seven thousand tons of provisions, and two thousand barrels of gunpowder, in the midst of a cannonade, during which, it was computed that not less than two hundred shot and shells were thrown every hour whilst the ships remained in the Bay.

On his return to England, he was appointed to the chief command in the North Sea, where he had no opportunity of signalizing himself, as the Dutch fleet, though of superior force, never ventured out of the Texel; and on the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, which was the highest rank he lived to attain.

Here closed the professional career of Admiral Ross; and whether we consider his zeal, his activity, his uncommon aidour in the prosecution of all the severe duties of his hazardous profession, or the great benefits derived from his exertions by the commercial interest, he must be allowed to rank with the first naval characters of his country.

His private character was no less estimable, for it corresponded with the honour acquired by his gallant exploits, and combined every thing that was gentle, good, noble, and deserving of emulation. In his various intervals of retirement from public duty to domestic scenes, he gave full scope to his benevolence and patriotism, by encouraging industry, and promoting the agricultural arts: in the words of Mr. Pennant, "he successfully converted his sword into a plough-share;" and under his fostering protection, the peasantry cheerfully laboured, were well compensated for their labours, and were happy.

There being a total failure of all means of subsistence, in consequence of a severe frost in the summer of 1782, which was a fatal and distressing year to the peasantry in North Britain, who were obliged to emigrate with their families to the Low Country, and settle as day labourers, or domestic servants, Sir John Lockhart Ross, with the greatest humanity, sent, to be distributed to the sufferers on his own estates, a reasonable and bountiful supply of peas, barley, flour, and potatoes, to which godlike beneficence, many hundreds owed their lives. He also ordered his steward to give seed to his Highland tenants, who did not save enough to sow their grounds; and at the conclusion of the war, on his return to Scotland, he deducted one third of the arrears of rent, over the whole of his property.

But this was not the whole of the benefits he conferred upon his native soil: in the parish in which Balnagown Castle, one of his residences, is situated, he brought more than three hundred and fifty acres of mair, or poor ground, into culture, within thirty-five years, independent of forty-five acres of the same species of ground, added to his demesne.

Thus the face of the country, as well as the human countenance, assumed a different aspect, beneath his



of the Court of Session, by Henrietta Baillie, heiress of Lamington, and had five sons and five daughters: 1. Charles, who succeeded, born the 25th of August, 1763; 2. James, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who, in 1799, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of James Farquharson, of Invercauld, by whom he had one son, James, and two daughters, Emily, and Elizabeth: but he died in 1809, aged thirty-eight years; 3. George, bred to the study of the law, married, in 1808, to Grace, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Barjarg, by whom he has a son, John, and a daughter, Marion; 4. John, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, who was killed at the battle of Talavera, on the 27th of July, 1809, in the thirty-second year of his age; and, 5. Robert, Major of the 4th regiment of Dragoon Guards. All Sir John's daughters died in infancy, or during adolescence; and he himself dying on the 9th of June, 1790, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Charles Lockhart Ross, of Balnagown, the sixth Baronet of the family. Sir Charles entered the army, and served a considerable time on the Continent during the present war. He is now a Lieutenant-General, and commands the 37th regiment of Foot. Sir Charles married, first, Matilda Theresa, a Countess of the Roman Empire, being daughter of General James Lockhart, of Carnwath, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by whom he had a son, who died in childhood, the 5th of July, 1797, and a daughter, Matilda. He married, secondly, the 15th of April, 1799, Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldest daughter of the Duke of Leinster, by whom he had a son, who died in infancy, and five daughters, still surviving: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Emily; 3. Louisa; 4. Mary; and, 5. Olivia.

*Creation*—28th of February, 1668.

benignant smiles, bare mountains became clothed with trees, and the russet heaths with corn and verdure, and while he gratified his beneficent and active mind, he enlarged his powers to be useful, by the improvement of his fortune.

Such circumstances as these, speak an eulogium that nothing can controvert; and this short memoir cannot be better closed than with the following expressive words:

“Non sibi, sed pro patria vixit.”



## SCOTT.

As for the origin and rise of the surname of Scott, it is as uncertain as all other matters of antiquity, especially surnames, which could not be older than 1100, when surnames began in Scotland. The first of the name to be met with is

Uchtredus filius Scoti, who was the progenitor of this illustrious family, and from him all the Scots in Scotland are descended. This Uchtredus was witness to the foundation charters of the abbies of Holyrood House and Selkirk, by King David II., in the year 1128 and 1130. Genealogists do not affirm that this Uchtred had taken Scot for his surname; only, that being the son of a Scotsman, he was designed "filius Scoti," to distinguish him from the other Uchtreds, which was a numerous christian name in Scotland about that time. He was father of

Richard, who certainly assumed the surname of Scot, and lived in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and King William the Lion. He was witness to a charter of Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's, to the abbacy of Holyrood House. This Robert, who founded the priory of St. Andrew's, died in 1158; so the charter, which has no date, must have been granted in or before that year. Richard is said to have had two sons, Richard and Michael; Richard was ancestor of the Duke of Buccleugh, and Michael was the undoubted ancestor of the Scots of Balweary, and had considerable possessions in lands about Dunfermline before the year 1200.

Sir Michael Scot, the second son, a man of property and power in the county of Fife, flourished in the reign of King William, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland, in 1165. He married Margaret, daughter of Duncan Syras, of that ilk, by whom he had a son, Duncan, his heir. Sir Michael, with consent of his said spouse, and Duncan, his son and apparent heir, made a donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, "pro salute anime sue," &c., of the lands of Gascumenten, in the county of Fife, in the reign of the said King William. He died soon after; for the said Margaret (then designed relict of the said Sir Michael) confirms her husband's donation "in pura viduitate," in the reign of the said King William, which afterwards was confirmed by King Alexander, who succeeded to the crown in 1214. Sir Michael was succeeded by his son,





Duncan Scot, who confirmed his father's donation to the monastery of Dunfermline, which was also confirmed by King Alexander II., in 1231. Duncan had two sons, Sir Michael, his heir, and Gilbert, who is witness in a charter of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, in 1236. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Michael Scot, who had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by King Alexander II., and was one of the Assize upon a perambulation of the Marches between the monastery of Dunfermline and the lands of Dunduff, then belonging to David "hostiarius," in 1231. He is a witness in a donation to the said monastery in 1235. In an indenture between William, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Sir Richard Balweary, of that Ilk, concerning the lands of Balwearie, Sir Michael Scot, Knt., is also a witness in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander III. Sir Michael married the daughter and sole heiress of the said Sir Richard Balweary, with whom he got the lands and barony of Balweary, in the county of Fife, which became the chief title of his family. By her he had a son,

Sir Michael Scot, of Balweary, who succeeded him, and was second Baron of Balweary, of the name of Scot. Upon the death of his father-in-law he succeeded to all the possessions of the ancient family of the Balwearys, of that Ilk. He was a man of extraordinary abilities, and made a great figure in his time\*. In the year 1290, he and Sir Michael de Wemyss were, by the Estates of the Nation, sent Ambassadors Extraordinary to the court of Norway, to bring home Queen Margaret, then the undoubted heir to the crown of Scotland, and who was to have been married to Prince Edward of England. Buchanau calls

\* It is mentioned on good authority, that the most eminent of this very ancient family was this Sir Michael Scot, who, in the 13th century, contributed, by his attainments in science, to break the gloom of that benighted age. After pursuing, with unusual success, the study of languages, belles lettres, and the mathematics, at home, Sir Michael travelled into France, where he resided several years. From France he removed into Germany, and lived for a while at the court of the Emperor Frederick II., a Prince the most eminent of his time, both for his own learning, and for the encouragement which he gave to learned men. But that Prince being then engaged in war, Sir Michael Scot withdrew from the court, to prosecute with more advantage in retirement his favourite studies of medicine and chemistry. After some years he returned through England (where he was well received by Edward I.) into his own country, and there died.

The extraordinary discoveries of this man, particularly in chemistry, made him pass in that ignorant and superstitious age, for a magician; and a thousand popular stories are in different parts of Scotland told to this day, of his commerce with evil spirits, and of the wonders which he achieved through his agency. He is also said to have been a prophet, and among other events to have foretold the Union of Scotland and England. He left behind him several publications. Sir George Mackenzie calls him one of the greatest philosophers, mathematicians, physicians, and linguists, of the times in which he lived; and says, that had he not been so much addicted to astrology, alchymy, physiognomy, and chiromancy, he would have deserved well of the republic of letters.



them "equites Fifani illustres," &c. Another good author says, "nobiles Scotie duos milites, scientia, et moribus præclaros, Michaëlem Wemyss, et Michaëlem Scot, ad regem Norvegiæ, pro matrimonio perficiendo et pro puella ad regnum deducenda, solenniter direxerunt," &c. They went on their embassy accordingly; but, unlappily for them and their country, the Queen died at Orkney, in her way to Scotland, in 1291. Sir Michael, of Balweary, with most of the nobility and gentry of this country, was compelled to submit to King Edward I. of England, in 1296. He left issue two sons; Sir Henry, his heir, and Duncan Scot, who was proprietor of lands in Forfarshire, and was also forced to swear allegiance to King Edward I., of England, for his lands lying in that country, in 1304; he was progenitor of the Scots in the north. Sir Michael died about the year 1304, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry Scot, of Balweary, who was also compelled to submit to the said King Edward, according to these words in Mr. Rymer's Collections: "Dominus Henricus Scot de Fife, miles fecit homagium Edwardo I., in 1304." He died in the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce, and left issue a son and successor,

Sir Andrew Scot, of Balweary, a great patriot, and always ready to fight in defence of the liberties of his country, but at last lost his life at the taking of Berwick by the Scots, in 1355, leaving issue an infant son,

Sir William Scot, of Balweary, who succeeded him, and got a charter of confirmation from John, Abbot of Dunfermline, "Domino Williclmo Scot de Balweary, de terris de Balweary, sibi suisque hæredibus legitimis de corpore suo procreandis," &c. &c. dated the 13th of June, 1393. He died in the end of the reign of King Robert III., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Michael Scot, of Balweary, who, by an authentic writ still preserved, disposed of the lands of Cambrune, and mill thereof, to Sir John Wemyss, of that Ilk, in 1400; and Sir John Glen, "dominus de Balmuto," got infestment of part thereof, by a precept from the Duke of Albany, &c. Sir Michael was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I., in 1424. He left issue a son, Sir William, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John Melville, of Raith; this Sir John was knighted by King James. He died in the reign of King James II., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Scot, of Balweary, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moncrieff, of that Ilk, and got a charter under the Great Seal from King James III., upon his own resignation, dated the 16th of October, 1484. He got a confirmation from Adam, Abbot of Dunfermline, to himself and Mr. William Scot, his son and apparent heir, of the lands and barony of Balweary, in



1498. He got several charters from King James IV., “domino Willielmo Scot de Balweary militi,” of many different lands and baronies, dated in 1493, 1494, 1498, &c. He left issue two sons and one daughter; 1. Sir William, his heir; 2. Alexander, of Fingask, who in a charter under the Great Seal is designed “frater germanus Willielmi Scot de Balweary militis,” dated the 10th of April, 1513, but we can give no account of his posterity. His daughter, Enplame, was married to Sir John Arnot, of that Ilk, as appears from a charter, dated in 1506. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Scot, of Balweary, who married Janet, daughter of Thomas Lundy, of that Ilk; and soon after their marriage, with consent of Janet Lundy, his wife, granted to John Lundy (his lady's nephew) an annuity of twelve merks out of the lands of Damperton, in Fifeshire, confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 27th of March, 1502. He got a charter from King James IV. of the lands of Muirburn, in Fifeshire, dated the 23rd of ———, 1506; also a charter of the lands and barony of Strameglo, Easter and Wester Pitlour, and several others, united to the barony of Strameglo, with power to erect that town into a barony, &c., dated the penult of February, 1509. By these and other charters it appears he was possessed of a large estate. He accompanied King James IV. to the famous battle of Flodden, in 1513, where he was taken prisoner, which obliged him to sell several of his estates, to purchase his redemption. By his wife he had issue two sons: 1. Sir William; and 2. Thomas. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William, who, in his father's lifetime, was put in possession of the lands and barony of Innertiel, and was long designed by that title. He got a charter under the Great Seal, upon his father's resignation, “Willielmo Scot de Inner-tiel, militi, filio et hæredi apparenti domini Willielmi Scot de Balweary militis, terrarum baroniæ de Glendoick, &c. in vicecomitat. de Perth terrarum de Strameglo, &c. in Fife,” dated the 5th of March, 1528. He married Isabel, daughter of Patrick, the fifth Lord Lindsay, of Byres, and got a charter under the Great Seal, from King James V., “domino Willielmo Scot de Balweary militi, et Isabellæ Lindsay, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Cairny, alias Wester Strameglo,” &c., dated the 7th of May, 1535. He had two sons and one daughter: 1. Sir William, his heir<sup>b</sup>; 2. Andrew, progenitor of the Scots of Ancrum, who carried on

<sup>b</sup> Sir William Scot, of Balweary, who in his father's lifetime was also designed by the title of Innertiel, got a charter under the Great Seal, “Willielmo Scot de Innertiel, filio et hæredi apparenti domini Willielmi Scot de Balweary militis, terrarum baroniæ de Innertiel,” &c. dated the 3rd of April, 1548. He married Helen, daughter of Sir William Lauder, of Hatton, and upon his father's resignation got a charter under the Great Seal, to him and Helen Lauder, his spouse, of the lands of Kilgour, the barony of Strameglo, &c.



the line of this family. His daughter, Catharine, was married to Lawrence Mereer, of Aldie. He was succeeded by his eldest son; but the line is carried on through

Andrew Scot, second son of Sir William, of Balweary, who got from his father, in patrimony, possession of the lauds and barony of Glendoick, in Perthshire, with this express provision, that after the death of this Andrew, these lands should return to the family of Balweary. He lived in the reign of Queen Mary, was a man of prudence and economy, and acquired the lands of Kirkstilt, in the parish of Kinfauns, in Perthshire, which then became the title of his family. He married Euphame, daughter of Thomas Blair, of Balthyock, by whom he had a son,

confirmed the 4th of December, 1553. By the said Helen he had two sons: 1. Michael, who, in a charter under the Great Seal, is design'd "Michael Scot filius senior, et hæres apparens domini Willielmi Scot de Balweary," &c., anno 1540, but he died before his father, unmarried; and, 2. Sir William, who succeeded his father.

Sir William Scot, of Balweary, was wounded at the battle of Langside, 1568. He adhered to the interest of Queen Mary. In the records of the Privy Seal there is a precept for a charter confirming an alienation "per Dominum Willielmum Scot de Balweary equitem anatum," 1572. He married Janet, daughter of ——— Lindsay, of Downhill, by whom he had two sons: 1. James, his heir; 2. Robert, of whom there is no succession. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Scot, of Balweary, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon by King James VI., at the solemnity of Queen Anne's coronation, anno 1590. He was engaged with the Earls of Angus, Errol, Huntly, and others of the nobility and gentry, who did not come so early into the reformation of religion, and was with them at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594; but he soon afterwards obtained a remission under the Great Seal, from King James VI., for himself, his brother Robert, and John Kinnaird, younger, of that ilk, dated the 24th of February, 1595. He was also one of the accomplices of the Earl of Bothwell, which in a great measure ruined his family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Wardlaw, of Torrie, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1. William, his apparent heir; 2. James, of whom there is no succession. His daughter, Janet, was married to Sir John Boswell, of Balmuto, and had issue.

William, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir James Scot, of Balweary, lived in the reigns of King James VI. and Charles I. There is a charter on record in these words: "Willielmus Scot filius natus maximus et hæres apparens domini Jacobi Scot de Balweary militis, &c. chart. dicti Jacobi cum consensu dicti filii sui et heredibus 16 Sept. 1600, dat. Alexandro Moncrief suisque heredibus, terras de Pitlour, Wester Outhronie, &c. jacen. in baronia de Straneglo et vicecom. de Tife," &c. confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, dated the 7th of January, 1601. Whether William, or his father, Sir James, died first, we cannot ascertain; but

Colonel Walter Scot succeeded, and was grandson of Sir James and son of William. He betook himself to a military life, and rose to the rank of a Colonel in the army, but never married. Some little time before his death he sent over from Holland to Sir John Scot, of Ancrum, Baronet, the seal of the family of Balweary, with a letter acknowledging him to be his heir male, which is still preserved. He died in Flanders, in the reign of King Charles II., and having no lawful issue, in him ended the whole male line of Sir William Scot, of Balweary, eldest son of Sir William. The representation, therefore, devolved upon the family of Ancrum, as descended of Andrew, second son of the said Sir William.





Alexander Scot, of Kirkstyle, who married Catharine, daughter of Hugh Moncrief, of Rind, by whom he had a son,

Patrick Scot, who succeeded him. He lived in the reign of King James VI., was a man of good abilities and great application to business. He sold his lands of Kirkstyle, in Perthshire, and purchased those of Langshaw, in the South country. He afterwards acquired the lands and barony of Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, which hath ever since been the chief title of his family. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Simson, of Monturpie, an ancient family in the county of Fife, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. James; and 3. Francis, both without succession. His daughter, Agnes, married William Douglas, of Ardit, and was mother of the late Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, Bart. He married, secondly, Cicely, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Rugham, in the kingdom of England, widow of Doctor George Douglas, grandfather of the said Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, but by her he had no surviving issue. He died in the reign of King Charles I., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Scot, of Ancrum, who got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ancrum, &c., dated anno 1670. He was by King Charles II. created a Baronet, by his Royal Patent to him and his heirs male, dated the 27th of October, 1671. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scot, of Mangerton, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: 1. Sir Patrick, his heir; 2. Charles, who married and had several children, but has now no male descendants; 3. John, who being bred a Merchant, settled in New York, where he married and had a numerous issue, some of whom are in a prosperous situation; 4. Andrew, also bred a Merchant, but without surviving issue; 5. William, bred to the law, and an Advocate, also without succession: 1. daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir ——— Elliot, of Stobs, without issue; 2. Anne, married, first, to ——— Scot, of Raeburn; secondly, to ——— Scot, of Sinton, and had issue to the former; 3. Cicely, married to William Ainslie, of Black Hill, and had issue; 4. Jean, married John Murray, of Bow Hill, Esq., second son of Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice; 5. Elizabeth, married to John Erskine, of Sheffield, and had issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bennett, of Grubbet, by whom he had two daughters: 1. Margaret, married, first, to Thomas Scot, of Whitslead; secondly, to Sir David Murray, of Stanhope, and had issue to both; 2. Christian, married to Sir Thomas Calder, of Muirton, Bart., and had issue. He married, thirdly, Barbara, daughter of ——— Ker, of Littledeanby, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son,



Sir Patrick Scot, the second Baronet of Ancrum, who was bred to the law, a man of great parts and knowledge, of singular honour and integrity; and in 1688 was summoned by the Prince of Orange to the Scottish Convention, as Member for Selkirkshire. He married, first, Anne, daughter of William Wallace, of Helington, Esq., with whom he got a considerable fortune, but by her had no surviving issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scot, of Harden, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: 1. Sir John, his heir; 2. William, who was bred to the law, and an Advocate before the Court of Session; he married, first, Anne, daughter of Captain Benjamin Barton; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ainslie, of Black Hill, but had no issue by either. The daughters were, 1. Christian, married to John Pringle, of Whitebank, and had issue: 2. Elizabeth, married to George Douglas, of Friarshaw, and had issue; 3. Jean, married to David Muirhead, of Linhouse, and had issue; afterwards to James Garthshore, Writer to the Signet, and died the 12th of August, 1750; and, 4. Margaret, died unmarried, the 26th of February, 1768. He died in 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Scot, the third Baronet of Ancrum, who married Christian, daughter of William Nisbet, of Dirleton, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Patrick, who was Cornet in Cope's Dragoons, but died unmarried, at Ghent, the 28th of September, 1742; 2. Sir William, who became his father's heir; 3. John, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the estate of Craigtinnie, and married Margaret, daughter of Chambres Lewis, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Leith, by whom he hath issue a son, John, of whom afterwards, and a daughter: 4. Walter, no succession; and, 5. Christian, his daughter, died at Edinburgh, the 17th of October, 1788. He died at Edinburgh, the 21st of February, 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Scot, of Ancrum, the fourth Baronet of this family, and at that period a Lieutenant in Barrel's regiment of Foot. He died the 16th of June, 1769, and was succeeded by his brother's son,

Sir John Scot, the present and fifth Baronet of Ancrum, who served for some time in the army. He married, on the 10th of July, 1792, Miss Harriet Graham, third daughter of William Graham, of Gartmore, Esq., by whom he has issue, 1. John, born at Athlone, the 14th of July, 1798; 2. William, the 26th of July, 1803; and four daughters: 1. Margaret, born the 5th of June, 1793; 2. Harriet, the 27th of May, 1794; 3. Elizabeth, the 24th of September, 1796; 4. Lucy, the 17th of March, 1800.



## HOME

(OF RENTON).

THE names of HUME and HOME seem in many instances to be synonymous; and the present family is descended from the ancient stock of the Humes of Wedderburn, whose genealogy has been detailed at length in several other pedigrees. We shall commence, therefore, with

Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, a gallant chieftain, who was slain in the service of his country at the fatal battle of Flodden Field, on the 9th of September, 1513. He left a numerous progeny by his lady, a daughter of Pringle of Gallowshiells; and of this family his second son,

Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, had two sons: 1. Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, father to George, Earl of Dunbar\*; the second was

\* *The claim of Sir JOHN HOME, of Renton, Baronet, to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Dunbar, as heir male to the first patentee, to be laid before the jury, in order to carry on and expedite the service.*

IN setting forth the right and title of the claimant to the peerage of Earl of Dunbar, it will be necessary for connecting propinquity and relation in blood to the patentee to run up to the common root and stock both of the Humes of Manderstone and Rentone, namely, the House of Wedderburn, and take notice, that Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, a gallant brave man, was slain in the service of his country at the battle of Flodden Field, with King James IV. and the flower of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, on the 9th of September, 1513. He left a numerous progeny by his wife, who was a lady of the Pringles of the House of Gallowshiells. His second son was Alexander Home, of Manderstone, who had two sons, namely, Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, father to George, Earl of Dunbar, the patentee of the dignity; and Patrick Home, the first of the family of Rentone, the ancestor of Sir John Hume, of Renton, the claimant. Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, is mentioned by our historians, as being joined with Drumlaurig, in commanding the body of horse on the Regent's side at the battle of Langside, in the year 1568. His lady was Janet, daughter to George Hume, of Spott, by whom he had two sons: Sir Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, his eldest son, and Sir George Hume, of Priors-Knows, his youngest son, the first Earl of Dunbar, the patentee of the dignity. He had also two daughters: Janet, who was married to Sir John Cockburn, of Ormiston, who was Justice-Clerk in the reign of King James VI.; and Agnes, married to Sir Patrick Hume, of Polwarth, ancestor to the Earl of Marchmont.

Sir George Hume, the first Earl of Dunbar, rose to a very high degree of confidence and favour with his Majesty King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of Great Britain. He was Master of the Wardrobe, of the Bedchamber, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. And by his Majesty's special favour, was raised to be a peer of England, by the title of Lord Hume, of Berwick, by letters patent, bearing date the 7th of July, 1604. And the next ensuing year was dignified with the title of Earl of Dunbar, by letters patent,



Patrick Home, or Hume, of Renton, who obtained those lands and other estates by marrying Janet, daughter and sole heiress of David Ellem, of Renton and Buttersdene, sprung from an ancient and respectable family in the county of Berwick. By this marriage he had a son,

bearing date the 3rd of July, 1605, and was with great solemnity invested in the honour in the palace of Holyrood House, the 3rd of September, thereafter, a commission being directed to the Earl of Montrose to represent his Majesty's person for that effect. The descent of the dignity by the limitation in the letters patent, is devised to the heirs male of the Earl of Dunbar, the patentee, and in virtue of the patent, the Earl of Dunbar sat and voted in all subsequent Parliaments, from the time of his creation until his death, which happened at his lodgings at Whitehall, the 29th of January, 1611, and with great solemnity was carried down to Scotland, and interred in the Collegiate Church at Dunbar, where a noble and magnificent monument was erected over him with his statue in his robes as large as life, with this inscription: "Here lies the body of the Right Honourable George Hume, Earl of Dunbar, Baron Hume, of Berwick, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, who departed this life the 29th of January, 1611." The Earl of Dunbar left no male issue, only two daughters, who were coheirs of his great estate, both in Scotland and in England, namely, the Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Theophilus, Lord Walden, and Earl of Suffolk; and Lady Anne, to Sir James Home, of Coldingknows, whose son, Sir James Hume, succeeded to the estate and honour of the Earl of Hume in the year 1634, as an heir male to the first patentee, though he was not descended of his body, but a collateral heir male at a greater distance, and more remote than the claimant is to the Earl of Dunbar, the patentee of this dignity. The Earl of Dunbar, the first patentee of this honour, had acquired a vast great estate both on the English side of the Border, and in the counties of Berwick and Haddington; but all the investitures being to himself and to his heirs, all went to the heirs of line and at law, his two daughters, and no part of his estate went to his heirs male who were heirs to his dignity, which was thought a strange omission in so wise a man to make his estate to one set of heirs and his honour to another, and leave them nothing to support the lustre of the dignity but their own private estate they had before. This was the reason always given out that his nephew, Sir Alexander Home, of Manderstone, declined to assume or use the title of Earl of Dunbar, which the conception of the patent to the Earl of Dunbar, and his heirs male, gave him and his heirs male an undoubted right and title to. All the steps the heirs male ever took to preserve their right to the honour was, that being masters of the patent which vested the dignity in them as the heirs male, they caused enter it in the registers of the Great Seal in the year 1633, where it is placed. It was no strange thing at that time, for persons of quality, who had the right and title to a peerage, to decline the taking upon them the honour, of which we have a well-known instance in the family of Jedburgh, in the reign of King James VI. But though Sir Alexander Hume, of Manderstoun, the heir male of the Earl of Dunbar, declined assuming the honour he was so well entitled to, yet it is credibly informed, and a point so well known, that it will not be refused that others put it on them and designed them Earls of Dunbar, and while that line subsisted they were owned and universally acknowledged as Earls of Dunbar. The heir male went over to Holland, and resided in West Friesland. Alexander Hume, the heir male, and the gentleman that had right to the dignity, was Governor of Embden, and in the quality of Envoy from that state, or town, was sent over to congratulate the Prince of Orange upon his accession to the crown of England, after the Revolution, in the year 1689, and was received, owned, and addressed by his Majesty King William as a peer of Scotland, Earl of Dunbar, and he treated his Lordship accordingly.

Alexander, Earl of Dunbar, that resided in Holland, dying without male issue, the right and title to the honour and dignity come by the provision and limitation in the patent, to the nearest and lawful heir male





Alexander Home, of Renton, who by Margaret, his wife, (daughter of John Cockburn, of Clerkington, and sister to Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington, who was Secretary of State to King James VI., and Lord Privy Seal to King Charles I.), had a son, who succeeded him, and two daughters: 1. Christian, married to Sir John Seton, of Garlton, third son of George, second Earl of Winton; and, 2. ———, wife of John Stirling, second son of Sir Mungo Stirling, of Glorat. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Home, of Renton, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Justice-Clerk in the reign of King Charles II. He was raised to the dignity of the baronetage in 1698. He married Margaret Stewart, (daughter of John Stewart, Commendator of Coldinghame, son to Francis, Earl of Bothwell, whose father, John Stewart, was also Commendator of Coldinghame, and a natural son of King James V.), and by her had a son,

Sir Robert Home, of Renton, Bart., who married Jean, daughter of William Dalmahoy, of Revilrig, Esq., by whom (who died the 23rd of January, 1756), he had a son,

Sir Alexander Home, of Renton, Baronet, who married ——— ———, and had issue a son<sup>b</sup>,

of the patentee, George, the first Earl of Dunbar, which Sir John Hume, of Renton, Baronet, the claimant, is, and connects his propinquity and relation in blood as heir male to the patentee, in the following way and manner. In the beginning of this case of the claimant, Sir John Home, it was noticed, that Sir Alexander Home, of Manderstone, the first of the family, had, besides his eldest son, Alexander Hume, of Manderstone, father to George, the first Earl of Dunbar, the patentee, another son, Patrick Hume, of Renton, who obtained these lands and other estates by the marriage of Janet, daughter and sole heiress of David Ellen, of Renton and Battersdene, of an ancient and respectable family in the county of Berwick, and is the direct ancestor to Sir John Home, Baronet, the claimant, and further, brother to George, Earl of Dunbar, "Patricius Georgij primi Comitiss de Dunbar." He had a son, his heir, Alexander Hume, of Renton, who, by Margaret, his wife, (daughter of John Cockburn, of Clerkington, sister to Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington, who was Secretary of State to King James VI., and Lord Privy Seal to King Charles I.), had a son, his heir, Sir John Hume, of Renton, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Justice-Clerk in the reign of King Charles II., who, by Dame Margaret Stewart, his wife, (daughter of John, Commendator of Coldinghame, son to Francis, Earl of Bothwell, whose father, John, Commendator of Coldinghame, was a natural son of King James V.), had a son, the heir of his estate and baronetage, Sir Robert Hume, of Renton, whose son and heir was Sir Alexander Hume, Baronet, whose son and heir, Sir Robert Home, of Renton, was father to Sir John Home, the claimant.

<sup>b</sup> About this period, we find a Sir Patrick Home, of Renton, who sat in the Union Parliament, and adhered to the protest of the Duke of Argyle against that measure. He also joined the party who brought forward that protest, "that the proclamation discharging the Barons, freeholders, and heritors, from coming to Edinburgh at the time of the sitting of Parliament, should no ways prejudice the rights and privileges of the Barons, freeholders, and heritors, competent to them by the laws of the realm."



Sir Robert Home, of Renton, Baronet. He married ———, and had  
issue a son,

Sir John Home, of Renton, the present Baronet.

*Creation—1698.*

## N A I R N E.

IT has been stated on ancient tradition, that an Italian Knight, who in the early times of chivalry had, according to the custom of that period, engaged in the military service of one of the early Scottish Sovereigns, was the ancestor of this family. Nay, some have gone so far as to assert, that this progenitor being from Narni, in Italy, gave the name of his native place to those lands with which he was rewarded; from whence his posterity afterwards assumed their surname. An obscure similitude, however, too often has given rise to this species of conjectural etymology\*, we shall, therefore, proceed at once to recorded authorities, and commence with

Michael de Nairn, who flourished in the reign of Robert III., and whose name first appears as witness to a charter in 1406. He had two sons: 1. John, ancestor of the Nairns of Sandford, the principal branch; and, 2. William. Michael was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Nairne, of Sandford, who appears in a royal document to be designated, "Nobilis Vir Johannes de Nairn," in 1426. His son,

Alexander Nairne, of Sandford, was Comptroller of the Household to King James II.; and was also appointed one of the Ambassadors to England in

\* Wherever the ancient language of a country, corroborated by historical facts, can apply to ancient surnames, we are of opinion, that their etymology is then deserving of investigation; but, unfortunately, some traditional etymologies are almost too ridiculous even to bear notice. Of this species is the origin of the name of Guthrie, supposed to have arisen from a conversation between a Scottish monarch and an old fish-woman; and when the latter, in the exercise of her occupation, was told by the King, "to gut twa,"—"Nay," replied the sea nymph, "I shall gut three!"



1451. He died towards the latter end of the reign of James III., and left two sons: 1. Alexander, who carried on the line of the family of Sandford, of which there are still existing several considerable cadets; and, 2. John, ancestor of that branch since elevated to the peerage, but now under attainder.

John Nairne, second son of Alexander, got a charter of the lands of Muckersy, from King James IV., in 1511. He left a son,

John, who got a charter to him and Margaret Oliphant, his spouse, of the aforesaid lands, and of a salmon-fishing upon Tay, &c., to their heirs male, in 1541. Of this marriage came

John Nairne, of Muckersy, who was living in 1577, and left a son,

Thomas ———, but we are not able exactly to connect this descent with

Sir William Nairn, of Dunsinan, the first Baronet, and who was elevated to that dignity, by patent, on the 31st of March, 1704. He married, first, ———, daughter of ———, by whom he had issue a son, William; and, secondly, Bethia, second daughter of Sir Archibald Hope, of Rankellor, and widow of Mr. Ninian Lewis, eldest son of James Lewis, of Merchiston, Esq., but the issue by this second marriage we believe is extinct. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Nairn, the second Baronet, of Dunsinan, who married Emilia Graham, daughter of ———, by whom (who died his relict at Bridgetown, the 14th of December, 1767), he had issue: 1. Thomas, who succeeded; 2. William, the late Baronet; a daughter, ———, married to Henry Smith, Merchant in London, and died the 5th of April, 1763; and Margaret, died the 2nd of April, 1768. Sir William died at an advanced age, at his house at Scoon, in Perthshire, on the 26th of June, 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Nairn, the third Baronet, of Dunsinan. He married ———, daughter of ———, by whom (who died at her house in Perth, on the 17th of September, 1782, in the eighty-second year of her age), he had issue: 1. William, who succeeded; 2. Charles, in the Honourable East India Company's service, and died in India, on the 13th of January, 1771; and a daughter, Anne, married, on the 1st of December, 1761, to Walter Barclay, younger, of Pittachop, Esq. Sir Thomas died at Dunsinan, the 14th of December, 1760, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Nairn, the fourth Baronet, of Dunsinan, who married, on the 17th of November, 1769, Miss Alexandrina Scot, fifth daughter of Robert



Scot, of Dunninald, Esq.; but dying on the 12th of January, 1790, at Fala-hill, without issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

Sir William Nairn, the fifth Baronet, of Dunsinan. He was second son of Sir William, the second Baronet; having applied to the study of the law, he became an Advocate, was appointed, on the 25th of February, one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, in the room of Lord Kennet, and took his seat on the 9th of March following, as Lord Dunsinan. In 1792, he was appointed a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, in the room of Lord Stonefield; but in 1807, he resigned his place as Lord of Session, in which he was succeeded by Archibald Campbell, Esq.; and in the following year he also resigned the office of Lord of Justiciary, in which he was succeeded by George Ferguson, of Hermand, Esq. Sir William<sup>b</sup> died at Dunsinan House, on the 25th of March, 1811; and we are doubtful of there being any claimants of the title.

*Creation*—31st of March, 1704.

<sup>b</sup> It may truly be said of Sir William, that he is gone where his good works will follow him; and we are happy to record that he had long set an example worthy the imitation of all landholders. About thirty years ago, in the parish of Collace, of which he was afterwards sole proprietor, a great portion of the lands consisted of what was there called "Outfield," and which, though highly susceptible of improvement, was yet held rentfree by the tenantry, who paid no attention to it whatever. For a long period, every farm had consisted of detached portions a long way asunder, or else of several blended together in runrig, so that all improvement was impracticable. But no sooner had Lord Dunsinan got possession of the estate, than he formed and put in practice a most judicious arrangement, which was soon productive of the most salutary effects. He caused the lands to be divided into regular farms; these, by degrees, he enclosed, and gave to each a certain quantity of Outfield; he also built many handsome farm-houses, and many others were soon after built by the tenants through the good effects of his plan. With the most considerate, and we may also say, the most judicious benevolence, he assigned a free house and garden to every aged and infirm person, who was incapacitated to perform the duties of active life, or unable by his own exertions to procure subsistence by labour: a measure which has not only saved the parish from the burden of paupers, but has, in fact, been a stimulus to industry, and also to economy, by taking away from the active minds the fear of future want, and thus giving a greater spring to the elasticity of hope, and to the spirit of enterprize.





## TURING.

THE family of TURING is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, and was anciently spelled TOURRIN. They are said to have been originally of French extraction; but as we have not been able to procure any of the family papers, we cannot exactly say at which period they settled in Aberdeenshire. It appears, however, that they must have been resident there at least as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, as, in the year 1587,

John Turing, of Foveran, had a daughter, Janet, married to John Johnstone, of that ilk, and had issue. As Foveran was formerly the property of a branch of the family of Forbes, it is probable that this John, or his father, was the first purchaser. From a coincidence of dates it appears that it must have been his son, or, more probably, his grandson.

Sir —— Turing, who was the first Baronet of Foveran; to which dignity he was elevated by King Charles I., in 1639.

We are, however, totally unable to trace any of the intermediate generations from him to

Sir Robert Turing, of Foveran, the present Baronet. He married, on the 12th of October, 1797, at Edinburgh, Miss Anne Campbell, daughter of Colonel Donald Campbell, of Glensaddel; which lady died on the 7th of December, 1809\*.

*Creation—1639.*

\* There are several other branches of the family in existence, and we find that James Turing, Esq., was long settled at Middleburgh, as oldest Factor of the Scotch Staple at Campvere, where he died in his 74th year, on the 19th of December, 1789. There was also a

John Turing, Esq., a Member of the Regency of Middleburgh, in the United Provinces, before the Revolution, and a considerable Merchant there: he died on the 4th of July, 1798, at his house in the Paragon, in the Kent Road, county of Surrey.



## CHALMERS

(OF CULTS).

THE family of Chalmers of Cults is an early cadet of that of Balnecraig, which latter, upon the best authority now extant, is considered, by all Scottish genealogists, as springing from the Clan Cameron, and totally distinct from the family of Chalmers of Ayrshire\*. The first, however, on whom we can fix with any certainty was

Robert Chalmers, of Kintore, who married Helen Garviehaugh<sup>b</sup>, and received jointly with her, from her nephew Andrew Garviehaugh, a charter of the lands of Belode, Balnecraig, and Talanschy, dated at Aberdeen, the 8th of August, 1357. He left a son, William Chalmers, who was several times Provost of Aberdeen, from 1392 until 1404. He seems to have had two sons, or brothers, elevated to that office also, for Thomas Chalmers was Provost in 1412, and Alexander Chalmers also in 1443; though we are not able expressly to state which of these was progenitor of the branch of Cults, yet it is evident from corresponding dates, that

Alexander Chalmers, the first of Cults, and certainly descended from the House of Balnecraig, was either son or grandson of the aforesaid William. He married Lady Agnes Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol, and had a son and successor,

Alexander Chalmers, of Cults, who married Jane Leslie, daughter of John Leslie, of that Ilk, and was father of

Alexander Chalmers, the third of Cults, and also designated of Methleck, in Aberdeenshire; he married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Douglas, of Glenbervie, and had a son,

Thomas Chalmers, of Cults and Methlick, who was served heir to his father in 1505. By his wife Mary, daughter of ——— Menzies, of Pitfoddel, he had two sons: 1. ——— who appears to have died without issue; 2. Alexander. He died some time after 1559, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

\* Though genealogists have said that these families are of distinct origin, we shall hereafter insert such particulars as we have been able to procure.

<sup>b</sup> She was sister of Sir James Garviehaugh, Kut., a gentleman of good descent, who had from Sir Thomas Randolph, the great Earl of Murray, a charter of the lands of Belode, Balnecraig, Cloychock, and Talanschy, with their patents, &c.



Alexander Chalmers, of Cults, who married Helen, daughter of ——— Rait, of Halgreen, and had a son,

Alexander Chalmers, of Cults, who, by his wife, Janet Lumisden, (to whom he was married before 1565) had two sons: 1. Gilbert, who succeeded; 2. William, who was Minister at Boyndie. He was Provost of Aberdeen, in 1567; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gilbert Chalmers, of Cults, who received a Charter of Confirmation of part of his paternal estates in 1601. He seems also to have sold part of those lands to Sir James Gordon, of Lesmoir, in 1612, among which were those of Cults. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter to ——— Frazer, of Dores, he had a son,

Alexander Chalmers, who, notwithstanding the above-mentioned sale, appears also to have been designated of Cults. He married Janet, daughter of James Irvine, of Drum, and had a son,

Alexander Chalmers, of Cults, who married Margery, daughter of Robert Lumisden, of Cushnie, Advocate, by whom he had only a daughter, Margery, wife of John Urie, of Pitfichy, in whom ended the elder male branch; but the family at present enjoying the honours of the baronetage is evidently descended from some of the earlier recorded generations.

The title was conferred in the year 1664, by Charles II., but having had no communications with the family, we are unable to trace any of the generations previous to the middle of the last century, when we meet with the grandson of the first grantee; this was

Sir Charles Chalmers, of Cults, Baronet, Captain in the Royal regiment of Artillery. He died at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, in November, 1760, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir George Chalmers, of Cults, Bart., who was long resident in India. He died in 1764, and we have reason to think left a son,

Sir George Chalmers, of Cults, Bart., who married the 4th of June, 1768, at Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Alexander, daughter of John Alexander, Esq. Historical and Portrait Painter in that city, and had issue a son,

Sir Robert Chalmers, of Cults, Bart., Commander of the Alexander Lazaretto, stationed at the Motherbank. He died at Portsea, in 1807, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Charles-W. Chalmers, the present Baronet, now a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.



Though genealogists have said that Chalmers of Cults, and of that Ilk, are of distinct origin, we feel it consistent to give the following sketch of the latter family, which was originally styled of that Ilk, and was amongst the oldest in Ayrshire, being written in ancient records *DE CAMERA*, as they are supposed to have held the office of Chamberlain to King Malcolm Canmore; a supposition further confirmed by the fact, that the name of

Herbert de Camera is affixed as a witness to a grant of King William's to the abbey of Paisley. From this period no mention is made of them until we meet with

John Chalmers, of Gaitgirth and of that Ilk, who, in 1423, accompanied Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Duke of Touraine, or Terouenne, and Marshal of France, to that country, during the reign of Charles VII. He left a son,

Sir John Chalmers, of Gaitgirth, who, in 1468, received a charter, erecting the lands of Gaitgirth and Culraith, in Ayrshire, into one barony. He sat as a Parliamentary Baron, and appears upon the records, from 1484 to 1487, as *Dominus de Gaitgirth*, taking place and precedence between Ker and Balcomy. He left a son,

James Chalmers, who, in 1501, as heir to his father, got, upon a precept of Chancery, a sesine of the lands of Gaitgirth, Culraith, and Chalmerhouse, from which latter had sprung the designation of that Ilk. By his wife, Annabell, daughter of —— Cunningham, of Caprington, he left a son and successor,

Robert Chalmers, of Gaitgirth, who by his wife, —— daughter of the first Earl of Loudon, had a son,

James Chalmers, of Gaitgirth. He got a Charter of Confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the barony of Gaitgirth, the 6th of January, 1541; and also a Charter of the twenty pound lands, of Thornybank, otherwise Chalmerhouse; to which were added, on the 10th of August, 1588, a Charter of the lands of New Park de Glenken, in the lordship of Galloway and stewartry of Kirkeudbright. He married a daughter of —— Fullarton, of Corsbie, and left a son,

James Chalmers, of Gaitgirth, served heir to his father the 8th of May, 1608. By a daughter of —— Houstoun, of Houstoun, he had a son,

James Chalmers, of Gaitgirth, Sheriff Principal of Air, by commission under the Great Seal, the 8th of September, 1632. He married Isabel Blair, daughter of —— Blair, of that Ilk, and left a son,

John Chalmers, of Gaitgirth. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Auchinbreck, and had a son,





John Chalmers, of Gaitgirth, who, by his wife Margaret, daughter of the Honourable Colonel James Montgomery, of Coilsfield, second son of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, had a numerous family; and from whom there are many respectable descendants.

---

## ARNOT.

THIS family is of very great antiquity in Fifeshire, and were designed of that Ilk as early as the twelfth century. The first we find on record was

Michael Arnott, of that Ilk, who, in the reign of Malcolm IV., gave the lands of Cluny to a brotherhood of monks who took their appellation from that place; or perhaps, the gift having been to a colony of monks of the Order of Clugni, the name might thence have arisen. He was succeeded by his son,

—— Arnott, of that Ilk, whose son,

Malcolm de Arnett, as the name was then spelled, was sent to England by King Alexander II., as one of the Knights accompanying Duncan, Earl of Fife, his Ambassador, in the year 1240.

Not having been favoured with the family papers, we cannot particularize any generations of the family from that period, until the fifteenth century, when we meet with

Sir John Arnot, of that Ilk, who some time before the year 1430, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Boswell, the first of Balgregie. He appears to have had a son,

Sir John Arnott, of that Ilk, who left a son,

Sir John Arnot, of that Ilk, who, some time about 1504, married Eupheme, daughter of Alexander Scot, of Fingask, second son of Sir William Scot, of Balweary; by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Helen, married to John Spens, of Lathallan, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Arnot, of that Ilk, who was Treasurer Depute, and was either father or grandfather of

Sir Michael Arnot, the first Baronet, of that Ilk, to which dignity he was elevated by King Charles I., on the 27th of July, 1629. He left a son, David, and a daughter, ——, married to —— Ogilvie, of Boyne; and was succeeded by his son,



Sir David Arnot, the second Baronet, of that Ilk, who was a Member of the Prince of Orange's Convention Parliament in 1689, sitting for Kinross. He had two sons: 1. John, who succeeded; and, 2. William, who died the 19th of May, 1730; and a daughter, Catharine, married to John Whytt, of Bannochly, but without issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Arnot, the third Baronet, of that Ilk, who entered early into the army, and in 1727, was appointed Adjutant-General of Scotland. In 1735, he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General; in 1739, to that of Major-General; and died on the 4th of June, 1750, a Lieutenant-General, and Adjutant-General of North Britain. We know not into what family he married, but he had a daughter, ———, married, on the 12th of September, 1750, to William Knipe, Esq.; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Arnot, the fourth Baronet, of that Ilk, then a Captain in Foulis's regiment. He had a son,

Sir William Arnot, the fifth Baronet, of that Ilk, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards, and died at Polwick, in Worcestershire, in May, 1782. As there is still upon the lists another of the same name, we presume that

Sir William Arnot is his son, and now the sixth Baronet, of that Ilk.

*Creation*—27th of July, 1629.

---

## HAY-MACDOUGAL

(OF MAKERSTON).

THIS is one of those families from whom we have had no communications; we are, therefore, obliged to draw up the pedigree with such materials as we could procure. We have reason to believe, that the surname of the present Baronet's family in the male line was Hay, and that the baronetage was originally granted to

Sir John Hay, the first Baronet, who was designated of Alderston, in his patent dated the 12th of February, 1703; but whether that patent was to heirs



male whatsoever, or had a particular remainder to heirs general, we are unable to specify. He married the second daughter of Sir John Gibson, of Pentland, and left a son,

Sir John Hay, the second Baronet of Alderston, who died the 24th of November, 1769, and appears to have left a son George, and a daughter Catharine, who died at Haddington, the 11th of December, 1775. He was succeeded by

Sir George Hay, the third Baronet of Alderston, who seems to have married a daughter of Colonel George Macdougall<sup>a</sup>, of Makerston, and at length sole heiress of the family on the death of her brother in India without issue in 1775, on which, we believe, that Sir George added the name of Macdougall to his own. By this lady (who died his relict at Makerston, on the 12th of August, 1787) he had issue; and dying at Edinburgh, on the 20th of February, 1777, was succeeded by his son,

<sup>a</sup> M'Dowall, or M'Dougall, which from the similarity of arms, the figures and finctures being alike, are supposed to be the same family, is a very old Scotch name, which they derive, with their original, from Donal, of Galloway, who lived about two hundred and thirty years before the birth of our Saviour. He killed Hothbathus the Tyrant, the sixth of Scotland, and established Reutherus, who had a better claim to the throne. The old Lords of Galloway were of this name. There are three old families of note in Galloway, with one in Teviotdale, of the name of M'Dowall, claiming their descents from the old Lords of Galloway. It unluckily happens, however, that the M'Dowalls, and most of the gentlemen in Galloway, had all their ancient charters carried off or destroyed by the devastations in the time of Edward I.

This branch of M'Dowall, or M'Dougall, of Makerston, in Roxburghshire, is an old family in the shire of Teviotdale. Forgas M'Dougall, of Makerston, had a charter of confirmation of those lands from King Robert II., in the eighteenth year of his reign. Dougall M'Dowall, of Makerston, married Euphame, one of the coheirs of ——— Gifford, of Yester. The next we meet with is

Dougal Macdougall, of Makerston, who about 1449 had a daughter Barbara, married to Gilbert Haig, Baron of Bemerside.

Colonel George Macdougall, of Makerston, had a daughter Anne, married to John Scot, Esq., of Gallashiels.

About 1603, Sir William Macdougall of Makerston, married Margaret, only daughter of Walter Scot, of Harden, by his second marriage, a relict of David Pringle, of Gallashiels.

In the latter end of the seventeenth century, ——— Macdougall, of Makerston, married the eldest daughter of Sir James Innes, of that Ilk; and in 1730 we meet with

George Macdougall, of Makerston, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Greys. In that year his lady had a son, John, who died an infant, and on the 12th of March, 1752, another son; also, as we believe, a daughter, married to Sir George Hay, as in the text.

John Macdougall, son of the Colonel, married a daughter of Lord Ruthven; but he died on the 27th of April, 1775, at Bombay, and his lady also at the same place, on the 4th of September following; when the family name and estates, as we presume, went to the family of Hay of Alderston.



Sir Henry Hay-Macdougal, the fourth and present Baronet of Makerston. He married, on the 11th of May, 1782, at Springwood Park, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary-Isabella Douglas, second daughter of Sir James Douglas, a Baronet of Great Britain, and an Admiral in the Royal Navy, by his wife Helen, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, of Brisbane, Esq. By her, (who died the 12th of June, 1791) he had an only son, George Macdougal, who died the 15th of April, 1795; and several daughters: 1. ———, born the 12th of April, 1786; 2. Barbara, born the 25th of January, 1789, died at Madeira, the 8th of July, 1810; 3. ———, born the 8th of May, 1790; 4. ———, born the 6th of August, 1791.

*Creation*—12th of February, 1703.

---

## NISBETT.

THIS family, which is of very high antiquity, was first designed of that Ilk; and the surname of Nisbett was from their lands of Nisbett, in the shire of Berwick, which were an ancient denomination; for, in the donation of King Edgar, the son of Malcolm Canmore, (in whose reign surnames first became hereditary) to the monks of Dumfermline, to pray for the soul of his father, among other lands, he gives those of Nisbett, where the castle of Nisbett stood, memorable in Scottish history for the fatal overthrow given by the English, by the assistance of the then rebel, Earl of March, to the flower of the youth of the Lothians. Sir Alexander Nisbett, of that Ilk, afterwards demolished the castle of Nisbett, and built his mansion in its place. In the reign of David I.

Philip de Nesbyth appears as a witness to that King's deed, which he made to the religious at Coldinghame. for prayers to be said for the health of his soul. This was between the years 1134 and 1153, and we find nothing further respecting them until his descendant,

Philip de Nisbett, signed the bond of submission given by the Barons of





Scotland to King Edward I. of England, in 1296. At the same period, appear the names of John and James Nisbett. We are of opinion it was the son of this Philip de Nisbett, who was called

Adam Nisbett, of that Ilk, to whom King Robert the Bruce granted a charter of the lands of Knocklies, "faciendo regi servitium unius militis in communi exercitu." It appears that his son,

Adam Nisbett, of that Ilk, flourished in the reign of David II., and made a respectable figure on the southern borders of that kingdom. To him succeeded

Philip Nisbett, whose name appears in a charter dated in 1373. He had a son, who succeeded him, and a daughter, ———, who married ——— Chirnside, of that Ilk, and carried to him the lands of East Nisbett. His son and successor,

Adam Nisbett, is designated of West Nisbett, in a charter of those lands in 1420. He had a son,

——— Nisbett, who predeceased his father, and left a son,

Alexander Nisbett, of that Ilk, who succeeded to his grandfather. He married Helen Rutherford; and received from King James IV. a charter of the lands of Brighamsields, to himself and spouse, in the year 1506. By his wife, Helen, he left a son,

George Nisbett, of that Ilk, who, in 1513, received from John Nisbett, of Dalziel, a charter of half the lands of the barony of Dalziel. This George was living in 1551, as there are several of his charters of that date. He had a son,

——— Nisbett, of that Ilk, who had a son, Philip, who succeeded him, and also we believe a daughter, Agnes, who married John Murray, of Philiphaugh. He was succeeded by his son,

Philip Nisbett, of that Ilk, who married ———, daughter of ——— Hal-dane, of Glencagles, and had by her a son, Alexander<sup>b</sup>, and perhaps was also father of

<sup>a</sup> The above Sir Alexander, conspicuous for his talents, and for his loyalty to King Charles I. was Principal Sheriff of Berwick during the peaceable period of that King's reign; but, unsuccessful in his opposition to the Covenanters, he and his sons were forced to leave the country, and join the King's army, where they served in honourable posts with valour and loyalty, to the loss of their persons and estate. He married Catharine Swinton, only daughter of ——— Swinton, of that Ilk, and had Philip, Alexander, Robert, John, and Adam.

The eldest son, Philip, was knighted by King Charles, had the command of a regiment, and was



Sir Patrick Nisbett, of Dean, the first Baronet; to which dignity he was elevated, the 2nd of December, 1612. We are the more confirmed in the opinion, because that Sir John Nisbett, of Dean, about the middle of the last century, was allowed by authority, to carry the supporters of the principal arms of Nisbett, of that ilk, it being considered that the family of Nisbett, of Dean, was the only one of that name in Scotland that had right by consent to represent the original stock of the name of Nisbett, on the decease of that learned antiquary and herald, Mr. Alexander Nisbett, without issue. We do not vouch, however, for this arrangement, as the right would still exist, even if the present family had branched off earlier in the pedigree\*. This Sir Patrick married Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir William Dick, Bart., and appears to have had two sons: 1. Henry, who married Christian, daughter of Sir John Riddell, of Riddell, but without issue male; and, 2. John, who succeeded. Sir Patrick dying in the year ——, the honours went to his second son,

Sir John Nisbett, of Dean. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and had issue a son, John, who succeeded him, and perhaps was also father of Henry Nisbett, Merchant in Edinburgh, mentioned in the note. He had also a

Lieutenant-Governor of Newark upon Trent, when it was besieged by the Scots Covenanters. He gave many proofs of his valour and conduct in the service of the King; he joined the Marquis of Montrose in Scotland, and continued with him until the battle of Philiphaugh, where he was taken; and no sooner known, than an order was sent for his commitment to Glasgow. He was tried for being in arms with Montrose, found guilty, and sentenced to lose his head. He suffered at Glasgow, in company with Alexander Ogilvie, eldest son of Sir John Ogilvie, of Innerquharly, a youth scarce twenty, the 28th of October, 1646.

Alexander, and Robert, both Captains, were killed in the field, following Montrose. John, the fourth son, married, and died in England, leaving one daughter.

Adam, the youngest son, married Janet Aikenhead, grandchild to David Aikenhead, Provost of Edinburgh, and they were father and mother to Mr. Alexander Nisbett, author of the "System of Heraldry," and the last male representative of the family of Nisbett, he dying without issue.

There were several good families of that name, branched from the House of Nisbett, now extinct; among others, Nisbett of Dalziel, in the shire of Lanark, which flourished from the reign of King David II. to the reign of King Charles II., from whom were descended the Nisbetts, who were Magistrates and eminent men in Glasgow.

\* We have seen it stated, that the most eminent families now existing of the name, are Nisbett of Dean, Nisbett of Craigmennie, and Nisbett of Dirlton; all three descended from sons of Henry Nisbett, Merchant in Edinburgh, descended from Nisbett, of that ilk. From the eldest of these sons, James, is said to be descended the present representative of the family: but not having been favoured with any communications from the present Baronet, we are unable to trace the pedigree with absolute accuracy.



daughter, Janet, married to John Murray, of Polmais, Esq., and another, the wife of Mr. John Riddell, Writer to the Signet. He was, as it appears, succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Nisbett, of Dean, who had a daughter, ——, married to Mr. John Glassford, Merchant in Glasgow, on the 15th of November, 1752, at which time he had deceased; but we believe without issue, and it seems that the descent was carried on through

Henry Nisbett, Esq., a Merchant in the city of Edinburgh, a cadet of one of the earlier generations of Nisbett, of that Ilk. He had three sons; the eldest, James, progenitor of the present Baronet; the second was of Craiginturnie; and the third, ancestor of the line of Dirlton. His eldest son was

James Nisbett, Esq., of Dean. We know not into what family he married, but it appears that he was father of

Sir Alexander Nisbett, of Dean, who succeeded Sir John, the last-mentioned Baronet. He died at Charlestown, South Carolina, on the 7th of October, 1753, and left three sons; it is probable, therefore, that

Sir John Nisbett, Baronet, who, in 1764, was a Cornet in the 2nd, or Royal North British Dragoons; was eldest son of the preceding Sir Alexander. He appears to have had a son, John, and two daughters: 1. Jean, who died at Edinburgh, unmarried, the 2nd of November, 1786; and, 2. Joan, who married William Chalmer, Esq., and died his widow, the 2nd of May, 1808; at which time, Sir John appears to have been deceased. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Nisbett, of Dean, the present Baronet, now in North America.



## HOLBURNE.\*

THIS is a name of respectable antiquity in Scotland, and has been written Howburne, and Holburne, but we are not able to trace it further back than the beginning of the seventeenth century, when

James Holburne, of Menstrie, Esq., married Janet, daughter of John Inglis, of Cramond, Esq., and had issue a son,

Sir James Holburne, the first Baronet, of Menstrie, being so created by Queen Anne, on the 21st of June, 1706. He married ——, daughter of —— ——, and had issue: 1. Sir James, who succeeded him, and was an Advocate in Edinburgh; 2. William, a Post Captain in the Navy, and died the 2nd of April, 1760, being then Captain of the Newark; 3. Francis, father of the present Baronet; and a daughter, Jean, who died unmarried, the 17th of January, 1762. Sir James was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James, the second Baronet, who after practising as an Advocate, was appointed Examiner in Exchequer, and married —— ——, by whom he had a son, Alexander; and dying at Pennyquick, on the 26th of July, 1758, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Alexander Holburne, the third Baronet, of Menstrie, and a Captain in the Royal Navy. He married —— ——, but dying without issue, on the 22nd of January, 1772, his lady re-married, in 1774, to Mr. John Graham, Surgeon at Newcastle, and his title descended to his cousin, the present Baronet. The descent, however, is carried on through his third and youngest son,

Francis Holborne, Esq., who was Admiral of the White, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Having entered in the navy, and served for some time as Lieutenant, particularly on board the Namur in 1732, he was promoted to the rank of Commander into the Swift sloop of war in 1739; and in 1740, posted into the Dolphin, of 20 guns. After being appointed to the Rippon of 60, and to the Kent in 1747, he served under the gallant Hawke in the Channel Fleet; and in 1750, was intrusted with the command of a small squadron on the West India station. On the 5th of February,





1775, he was promoted to a flag, and served in the *Terrible* with *Boscawen* on the coast of America. In 1762, he served in Parliament for the boroughs of *Stirling*, and in 1766, was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. This was followed, in 1770, by his appointment to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and he soon after became Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. In 1771, he was appointed Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*, but died on the 15th of June, in the same year, at the age of sixty-seven. Like many other estimable characters, this worthy Admiral had been for some time a mark for the arrows of calumny; but a temperate defence of his conduct by some judicious friend, clearly showed to the world, that opportunity alone was wanting to rank him amongst the most dashing naval commanders of his time. He married *Frances*, daughter of *Guy Bull, Esq.*, of *Barbadoes*, the widow of *Edward Lascelles, Esq.*, Collector of the island of *Barbadoes*, and father of the present Lord *Harewood*, by whom (who died at *Bristol Hotwells*, the 17th of May, 1761, aged forty-two, and was buried at *Richmond*, in *Surrey*), he had an only son, *Sir Francis*, and two daughters: 1. *Jean*, wife of *Ralph Sheldon*, of *Weston*, in *Warwickshire, Esq.*, and has issue; and, 2. *Catharine*, married to *Thomas Cussans*, of the island of *Jamaica, Esq.* The Admiral died the 15th of July, 1771, and was buried at *Richmond*, and his only son became

*Sir Francis Holburne*, who is now the present and fourth Baronet of *Menstrie*, (to which title he succeeded in 1772, on the death of his cousin, *Sir Alexander*, the third Baronet). He married *Alicia Brayne*, daughter of *Thomas Brayne*, of *Warwickshire, Esq.*, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters: 1. *Sophia*; 2. *Catharine*; and, 3. *Mary-Anne*; the sons are, 1. *Francis*, an Officer in the 3rd regiment of *Guards*, now serving in *Lord Wellington's army* in *Portugal*; and, 2. *William*, in the *Navy*, now serving under the Honourable Admiral *de Courcy*.

*Creation*—21st of June, 1706.



## MURRAY,

(OF STANHOPE.)

THIS is a branch of the ancient stock of Murray, and their immediate ancestor was John Murray of Falahill and Philiphaugh, the seventh generation of that extended family in a direct male line. He lived in the reigns of King James III. and IV. and by Lady Margaret Hepburne his wife, (daughter of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell) had issue two sons and three daughters; 1. James his successor, who carried on the line of the House of Philiphaugh; and, 2. William, the first of this family; the daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to James Douglas, of Cavers, heritable sheriff of the shire of Roxburgh; 2. Isabel, married to Robert Scot, of Hoppeslic; and, 3. Janet, married to Sir Robert Stewart, of Minto, and had issue, of whom several considerable families are descended.

William, second son of John Murray, of Falahill and Philiphaugh, married Janet, daughter and sole heiress of William Romanno, of Romanno, with whom he got that estate; and he and his posterity were designed by the title of Romanno for several generations afterwards.\*

This William Murray by the said Janet Romanno had a son,

William, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal, "Willielmo Murray, filio et hæredi Willielmi, inter eum et Janctam Romanno de eodem procreat' terrarum de Romanno Culthorp," &c. in the county of Peebles, dated 8th December, 1531. He married Margaret, daughter of ———— Tweedie, of Drumelzier, by whom he had issue two sons; 1. John, his heir; and, 2. William, of whose posterity we can give no account. He died in the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

\* The family of Romanno are said to be of great antiquity in the county of Peebles; and it is supposed that the estate got its name from a Roman military way, leading from the famous Roman camp at Linc to the Lothians, which passed through the middle of those lands, from which they were called Romanno; and from hence the proprietors afterwards assumed their surname.



John, who married Agnes Nisbet, daughter of ——— Nisbet, of that ilk, and got a charter under the great seal: “Johanni Murray de Romano filio seniori Willielmi Murray de Romano, Margaretæ Tweedie ejus Sponsæ, Willielmo Murray nepoti dicti Willielmi, et Agnetæ Nisbet Sponsæ dicti Johannis, —partes et portiones terrarum de Romano,” &c. dated 10th January, 1537;— by Agnes Nisbet he had a son,

William, who succeeded him, and got a charter under the great seal: “Willielmo Murray de Romano terrarum de Romano cum molendino,” dated 16th July, 1612. He married, first, Susan, daughter of John Hamilton, of Broomhill, progenitor of the Lords Belhaven, by whom he had a son David, afterwards Sir David his heir. This appears by a charter under the great seal, to him and Susan Hamilton his wife, in life-rent, and David their son and apparent heir in fee, of the lands of Romanoes, and mill thereof, dated 2d February, 1613. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Housieson, a daughter of the ancient family of Braehead, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1. Adam, of whom the Murrays of Cardon are descended; 2. Gideon; and, 3. William. His daughter Margaret was second wife to Sir Alexander Murray, of Blackbarony, to whom she had a son Alexander, first of the Murrays of Cringaltie. He died in the end of the reign of King James VI. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I. and having acquired the lands and barony of Stanhope, or Stenhope in Peebles-shire, he and his posterity have ever since been designed by that title. He got a charter under the great seal: “Domino Davidi Murray de Stanhope militi, et Willielmo suo filio terrarum de Quhytside et Glenquhairn, &c. in Peebles-shire,” dated 21st June, 1634; also a charter to him and his said son of the lands and barony of Broughton in the same county, dated 21st December, 1635; and another charter to him and the said William his son, of the lands and barony of Stanhope Murray, &c. lying in the said county of Peebles, dated March 17, 1645. He married Lady Lillias Fleming, daughter of John Earl of Wigton (by Lady Lillias Graham his wife, daughter of John Earl of Montrose) by whom he had two sons and five daughters: 1. Sir William his heir; 2. John Murray, of Glenrath, who married a daughter of ——— Baillie, of Johnskirk, and had issue; the daughters were, 1. Isabella, married to Baillie, of Walston; 2. Margaret, married to George Brown, of Coalston; 3. Janet, married to John Dickson, of Whitlside; 4. Lillias, married to ——— Porteous, of Glenkirk; 5. Margaret, married to Captain



Scot of Hundleslope. He died in the end of the reign of King Charles I. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Murray, of Stanhope, a great loyalist, who suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family, and was fined by Oliver Cromwell, in the sum of £2,000. sterling, in 1654, and is then designed William, son and heir of the deceased Sir David Murray, of Stanhope, &c. However, he lived to see the restoration of King Charles II. who was pleased to create him a baronet by his royal patent to him and his heirs male, dated 13th February, 1664. He also got a charter under the great seal of the lands of Over and Nether Strickfields, &c. in Peebles-shire, dated 20th of April, 1664. He married lady Janet Johnson, daughter of James, earl of Hartfiel progenitor of the marquis of Annandale, by Lady Margaret Douglas, his wife, daughter of William, Earl of Queensberry, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. Sir David, his heir; 2. James, who was an officer in the army, and was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King James VII. but died at St. Germain's without issue; 3. Major William Murray, also an officer in the army, who married ———, by whom he had only two daughters, both unmarried; the daughters were, 1. Margaret, married first to William Dickson of Kilbucko, to whom she had one son; she married, secondly, ——— Cockran, of Balbauchly, to whom she had a numerous issue; 2. Henrietta, married to Sir John Dalziel, of Glenae, Bart. and by him was mother of Robert, sixth Earl of Carnwath; 3. Mary, married to Alexander Muirhead, of Linhouse, and died at Edinburgh, in 1758, in the 94th year of her age; 4. Anne, married to John Dickson, of Hartrie; 5. Janet, married to Sir James Nasmyth, of Dawick, Bart.; and all had issue. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir David Murray, second baronet of Stanhope, a man of good abilities, honour and integrity. He married, first, Lady Anne Bruce, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Kincardin, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: 1. William, who died in his infancy; 2. Alexander, who succeeded his father, and was third Baronet of Stanhope; he was a man of excellent accomplishments, was member of parliament for the county of Peebles; and married Grizel, daughter of George Baillie, of Jarviswood, Esq. but dying without issue in 1743, the representation devolved on his nephew David, the only son of his brother David, who will be mentioned hereafter; 3. James, who died unmarried; 4. David, who married an English lady, by whom he had a son, David, who, upon the death of his uncle, Sir Alexander, without issue, succeeded to





his honours, as before observed, and was fourth Baronet of Stanhope;\* but he dying also without issue, the representation devolved upon his uncle Charles; 5. Charles, who became representative of the family; he had also three daughters: 1. Janet, who married Lord Charles Ker, of Cramond, second son of Robert, Marquis of Lothian, to whom she had a numerous issue; 2. Veronica, married to Robert Hunter, of Polmood, Esq. without issue; 3. Anne, married to brigadier-general David Nairn, of the family of St. Ford, and had issue one son John, an officer in the army, and two daughters. After the death of Lady Anne Bruce, Sir David married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Scot, of Ancrum, Bart. widow of Thomas Scot, of Whiteslead, Esq. by whom, who died in 1761, he had four sons and three daughters: 1. William, who died young; 2. John Murray, Esq. who married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Robert Ferguson, brother of — Ferguson, of — Cailloch, in Nithsdale, by whom he had three sons, David, Robert, and Thomas; 3. Patrick, a youth of fine spirit, who was an officer in the Guards, and aid-de-camp to the Earl of Dunmore, but was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, unmarried; and 4. James, who died young; the daughters were, 1. Margaret, married to Thomas Hay, of Huntington, Esq. one of the senators of the College of Justice, to whom she had a numerous issue; 2. Henrietta; 3. Christian; who both died young.

Charles Murray, Esq. only surviving son of Sir David Murray, of Stanhope, by Lady Anne Bruce, and representative of this family, was collector of the customs at Borrowstounness. He married —, daughter of Mr. Hugh Somerville a son of the family of Corchouse, and widow of Hugh Murray, of Kinninmouth, Esq. by whom, who died 8th December, 1760, he had a son, David Murray, Esq. an officer in the army, who died at Leghorn, October 19, 1770. Had the title not been forfeited, this Charles would have enjoyed the title of Baronet; but on the death of his son David, without issue, the repre-

\* This Sir David was one of those whom a misguided attachment to an unfortunate family reduced to beggary and distress. In the year 1743, he was one of those sentenced at York, along with many others, but from the royal clemency was discharged from the castle there on the 6th August, on condition that he should transport himself for life, and never more appear in his Majesty's dominions. The family estates were afterwards sold by authority of the court of Session, on the 10th August 1767, when it appears that the Peeblesshire estate, set up at twenty-seven years purchase of the then present rent, which had not been raised for forty years, amounting to 17,000*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* sterling, was sold at 40,500*l.*; and the Argyshire estate set up at twenty-three years' purchase, amounting to 4244*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* besides the Stranton mines, set up at six years purchase of the sixth disk, amounting to 1159*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, was sold at 33,700*l.*



sentation devolved upon the eldest surviving son of Sir David the 2d Bart. by his second wife,

John Murray, Esq.—We have not been favoured with any account of this genealogy from the family, but by a comparison of facts and dates, we have reason to believe that he assumed the title after the general act of reversal, and was that Sir John Murray who is recorded to have died on the 6th December, 1777, and his title to have devolved upon his eldest son,

Sir David Murray Bart, then in the royal navy. He died in June, 1791, at Hampstead, near London.

Creation, Feb. 13, 1664.

---

## HENDERSON.

THE progenitors of this family have been settled in the western parts of Fife about 400 years, and the surname of Henderson or Henryson, which are the same, is of considerable antiquity in Scotland.

Robert Henderson, the first we find on record, appears to have been a man of distinction in the reign of King James III. and is a witness in a charter to Patrick Baron, of the lands of Spittlefield, together with John Lundine, of that ilk, John Beaton, of Balfour, &c. anno 1478. His son,

James Henderson, was the first of Fordell, and made a great figure in the reign of King James IV. Being a man of eminent abilities, and bred to the law, he was appointed King's Advocate in 1494, and afterwards Lord Justice Clerk. He got a charter under the great seal, "Magistro Jacobo Henderson, clerico generali justiciarie regis, baronie de Straiton, &c. dated 21st February, 1508." Having redeemed some parts of the lands of Fordell, (which had been wadset by his predecessors to Alexander Drummond, of Ardmore) he upon his resignation, got a charter under the great seal to him and Helen Beatie, his wife, of these parts of the lands of Fordell, dated 8th March, 1510. He got also another charter to him and his said spouse, of all the remaining parts of the said barony of Fordell, dated in April, 1511. Though exempt from military services by his professional rank, yet, as he was a man of great bravery and resolution, he accompanied King James IV. in the unfortunate expedition into England, where both he and his eldest son lost their lives, with their royal



leader, at the field of Flodden, anno 1513. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

George Henderson, of Fordell, who got a charter under the great seal to him and Catharine Adamson, his spouse, of the lands of Letham, in the barony of Fordell, in the county of Fife, dated 10th of February, 1521. He got afterwards two other charters to him and his said spouse, of the lands of Briglands, Hercars, &c. the first dated in 1527, and the other in 1530. And, lastly, he got a charter, "Georgio Henderson de Fordell, Katharine Adamson ejus Sponsæ, &c. terrarum baroniæ de Fordell in Fife, &c. dated 1542. He died soon after and was succeeded by his son,

George Henderson, of Fordell, who got a charter under the great seal from Queen Mary to him and Marian Scott, his spouse, of the lands of Straiton-hall, Straiton mill, the manor of Brownhill, &c. in the shires of Fife and Edinburgh, dated 20th August, 1546. He was killed, fighting in defence of the liberties of his country at the battle of Pinky, in 1547; and, by his wife Marian Scott, who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Mary, left issue a son and heir,

James Henderson, of Fordell, who married Jean, daughter of William Murray, tenth Baron of Tullibardine, and got a charter under the great seal, "Jacobo Henderson, de Fordell, et Jeannæ Murray ejus sponsæ terrarum de Straiton," &c. dated 1st January 1569. He afterwards got another charter of the whole lands and barony of Fordell, in the county of Fife, dated 15th June, 1580. He was a man of parts and merit, and in great favour with King James VI. who granted him an excuse from attending him in his wars, during all the days of his life:<sup>d</sup> and as the terms of it are very honourable to the family, a copy of it is subjoined in the note below.

By the said Jean Murray he left issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. John, afterwards Sir John his heir; 2. Sir Robert; 3. Sir James; both colonels and brave officers, who made a great figure in the Danish, Swedish, and French wars, &c. 4. Sir Francis, also a gallant officer, who was a colonel under the Prince of Orange, and was slain at the siege of Bergen-op-zoom. His daughters were all honourably married, but their names are not come to our knowledge. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

<sup>d</sup> "James, &c. &c. James Henderson, of Fordell, is hereby excused from attending the wars all the days of his life, in consideration of the good, true, and thankfull service, not only done by himself, but also by his predecessors, to us and our predecessors of worthy memory in all times past, without defection at any time from the royal obedience that become good and faithful subjects, &c. dated at our palace of Holyrood-house, 27th day of February and twenty-first year of our reign," &c. James R.



Sir John Henderson of Fordell, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King James VI. and upon his father's resignation, had a charter under the great seal, "*Johanni Henderson apparenti de Fordell, terrarum baroniae de Fordell, Straiton,*" &c. in the shires of Fife and Edinburgh, dated 12th April, 1600. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Michael Balfour, of Burleigh, by whom he had one son, John, afterwards Sir John his heir, and one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John Hamilton, of Orbieston, Lord Justice-clerk, was his second wife, and had issue one son. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Halket, of Pitfirran, by whom he had another son, Sir James Henderson, a brave officer, who was a captain in the French service, anno 1643, but died without succession. Sir John died in the end of the reign of King James VI. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Henderson, of Fordell, a man of parts and merit, who, having embraced a military life, had a considerable command upon the coast of Africa, where, after a defeat, he was taken prisoner by the barbarians, and when he was on the point of being destroyed by them, was ransomed by a lady; whose picture, with a coronet on her head, and a landscape representing his deliverance, is still preserved in the family. He returned to Britain in the reign of King Charles I. and being a steady loyalist and a brave officer, joined the royal army in England, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the king, and had a considerable command in the army, as appears by Ludlow's *Memoirs*.

This brave man married Margaret Menteith, heiress of Randiford, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: 1. John, afterwards Sir John his heir; 2. William; 3. James; 4. Francis, a brave officer, who went into the French service, and was killed by Colonel Douglas, without succession; 5. George, killed in Holland, also without issue; the daughters were, 1. Jean, married to Robert Bruce, of Blair-hall; 2. ——— married first to ——— Wardlaw, of Pitreavie; secondly, to ——— Hay, of Naughton; 3. ——— married to William Denholme, of Westshiell; 4. ——— married to ——— Robertson, of Ernock; and, 5. ——— married to Robert Stewart, of Dunearn, a younger son of James, fifth earl of Murray. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Henderson, who, on account of his own constant loyalty, and that

\* "The Earl of Newcastle sent a detachment of horse and dragoons towards Boston, by their standards appearing to be about eighty-seven troops, commanded by Sir John Henderson, an old soldier," &c.





of his predecessors, was, by King Charles II. created a baronet by his royal patent, to him and his heirs male, dated 15th July, 1664. He afterwards got a charter under the great seal, "Domino Johanni Henderson de Fordell militi baronetto, terrarum baroniae de Fordell de novo unit." &c. &c. dated 11th July, 1670. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hamilton, of Orbieston, Lord Justice-clerk, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: 1. John, a youth of great hopes, who died in the eighteenth year of his age, unmarried; 2. Sir William, who became his father's heir; the daughters were, 1. Margaret, married to Alexander, fifth Lord Blantyre; and 2. Jean, married to James Hamilton of Dalziel, Esq. He died anno 1683, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir William Henderson, second Baronet of Fordell, who married a daughter of John Hamilton, of Mountain-hall, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John his heir; 2. James, who married Helen Bruce, co-heiress of Earlsball, without issue; 3. Captain William Henderson, who married, first, Margaret Bruce, sister of the above co-heiress of Earlsball, without issue; and, secondly, a daughter of — Graham, of Greigston, by whom he had one daughter, who died young; 4. Philip died young; his daughter Bethia Henderson, was married to Alexander Hamilton, of Dalziel, and had issue. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Henderson, third Baronet of Fordell, who married Christian, daughter of Sir Robert Anstruther, of Balcaskie, Baronet, by whom he had three sons and five daughters: 1. William, who died young; 2. Robert, afterwards Sir Robert; 3. John died young; the daughters were, 1. Preston, died young; 2. Jean; 3. Christian; 4. Anne; and, 5. Jacobina, died unmarried, 18th February, 1792. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Robert Henderson, fourth Baronet of Fordell, who married 3d October, 1748, Isabella, daughter of Archibald Stuart, of Torrence, Esq. and widow of George M'Kenzie, of Fairnie, Esq. only son of Lord Royston, by whom, who died 16th August, 1796, he had two sons and five daughters: 1. John his heir; 2. Robert, bred to the law, and entered advocate in 1783; the daughters were, 1. Jean, died unmarried, 3d August, 1786; 2. Elizabeth, married 13th April, 1784 to Captain William Lockart, of the royal navy; 3. Christian, died unmarried 4th February, 1787; 4. Isabella, died unmarried 14th September, 1792; 5. Maria. In 1744, Sir Robert was elected Provost of Inverkeithen; and having died at Fordell house the 19th of October, 1781, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Henderson, fifth baronet of Fordell, a gentleman highly accom-



plished, who having applied to the study of the law, was admitted a Scotch barrister in 1774, but never pushed for that practice to which his abilities would have entitled him; his attentions being principally to agricultural and other improvements, and also to politics. Accordingly he has sitted repeatedly for the borough of Dunfermshire, Inverkeithen, Stirling, Queensferry, and Culross, and in 1780 was returned M. P. for Fifeshire; but has been, more than once, unsuccessful in the course of arduous contests with the Dundonald family. He married, in May, 1781, to Miss Robertson, daughter of General Robertson, of Newbigging, and governor of New York, by whom, who died several years ago, he has issue, a daughter born at London, 28th January, 1782.

On the 13th July, 1789, Sir John was elected a Director of the Chamber of Commerce; in October 1802, Provost of the borough of Inverkeithen, and in 1806, M. P. for Stirling.

Creation, 15th July 1664.

---

## ABERCROMBY,

(OF BIRKENBOG.)

THE surname Abercromby, like many others in Scotland, is considered to be of local origin, as there is a territory in the county of Fife which is known by the same appellation. We shall not attempt to explain the etymology of the name, as several lexicographers have already entered on such departments of antiquarian literature, though, it may perhaps be said, with more zeal than judgment.

The owner of Abercromby, in Fife, was esteemed the chief of the family, and we find many branches springing from it which held numerous possessions in Scotland. Sir Thomas Abercromby, *de eodem*, is said to have been a judge of the supreme court in 1457. He left a son who succeeded him, and a daughter Mary, married to Sir Thomas Maule, ancestors of the Earls of Panmure; who died 1450, leaving issue. Thomas Abercromby and his descendants continued in possession of the family estate until the seventeenth century. It was



then sold to a stranger who was raised to the peerage, but the title, which was the same, has long been extinct.

The oldest cadet of the family of Abercromby, is Abercromby of Birkenbog, now considered the chief of the name; and the first is said to have been

Humphredus de Abercromby, a son of Abercromby of that ilk, who obtained a charter of the lands of Harthill and Ardun from King Robert I. about 1313 or 1315, "pro servitio suo." He was succeeded by

Alexander de Abercromby. In the reign of David II. this Alexander acquired from Patricius Hay, dimidium partem terre de Ardluicnyn, to be held by him and his heirs in feodo et hereditate. The granter's seal was appended to the deed; and the witnesses were, William, Bishop of Aberdeen, Sir David Fleming, and John Peristoun. From these we may infer that the charter was granted between 1340 and 1350. Alexander was succeeded by

Alexander de Abercromby, designed of Pitmedden, which property may be traced in the records for some centuries. He had a son,

Alexander Abercromby, of Pitmedden. There is a precept issued from chancery, in the reign of King James III. for infefting him in the lands of Harthill, Pitmedden and Ardoun in vicecomitatu de Garrioch: which was followed by an instrument of seisin, dated 4th August, 1454. The next in succession,

James Abercromby, is said to have been designed of Pitmedden, Ley and Birkenbog. It is also said that he was killed at the battle of Flodden, but this fact we consider uncertain. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie, of Findlater, by whom he had a son,

George Abercromby, of Pitmedden. In the records of the great seal, we find a charter of various lands, "Georgio Abercromby de Pitmedden, 1512." He married Christian, daughter of Barclay, of Gartly, and had a son,

James Abercromby. There is a charter under the great seal, "Jacobus Abercromby filio Georgii Abercromby, &c. de Pitmedden, et Marjory Hay, sponse sue, super chartam illis factam per predictum Georgium de data 13 die Julii, 1527." This Marjory is said to have been the daughter of the Earl of Errol. He was evidently succeeded by his son George, for we find in the records a charter of confirmation to

George Abercromby de Pitmathan and Margaret Gordon his wife, dated 2d June, 1533. The next in succession was

Alexander Abercromby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Leslie, of Pitcable. In 1550, a charter of various lands was granted to Alexander Aber-



cromby fiar of Pitmedden, and Elizabeth Leslie his spouse. He was succeeded by a son of the same name,

Alexander Abercromby. He married Margaret, daughter of William Leslie, of Balquhan, by whom he had two sons; 1. James, who succeeded; 2. Alexander, Laird of Fetternear; he married Jean, daughter of John Scaton, of Newark, and had a son, Francis, who, by James VII. was created Lord Glasford because he had married Ann, Baroness of Sempill, whose issue by him succeeded to that ancient title, but which is now extinct; this Alexander Abercromby, of Fetternear had, besides Lord Glasford, another son, Patrick Abercromby, M. D. known as the author of *The Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Abercromby, of Birkenbog, who was succeeded by

Alexander Abercromby, of Birkenbog, who was falconer to King Charles I. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Beaton, of Balfour, by whom he had three sons; 1. Alexander; 2. John Abercromby, of Glasshaugh; 3. Walter Abercromby, of Braconhills; and a daughter married to Robert Grant, of Dalvey, afterwards of Dunglas, having issue a daughter, Isabel, married to James Ogilvie, of Logie. Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog was succeeded by his son,

Alexander, who, in 1637, was raised to the baronetage of Nova Scotia, by a patent to him and his heirs. Nevertheless, it appears that he took an active part in the troubles which followed, by joining the party which resisted Charles I.; and a historian of that period characterizes him as "a main covenanter." He had been appointed sheriff of Banff, though it is not evident in what year; and when the committee of Estates considered it important to get possession of the Marquis of Huntly's person, who was strongly attached to the interest of the king and the most powerful nobleman in the north, a warrant was issued to Sir Alexander Abercromby for his apprehension. Sir Alexander accordingly repaired to the Marquis's country seat, attended by a few horsemen and transmitted his warrant by a depute; but the Marquis testified the utmost contempt for it, and insisted on Sir Alexander's immediate departure, as he would not allow himself to be taken. Sir Alexander received the thanks of the committee of Estates for his exertions in their behalf, and seems industriously to have repressed the propagation of popery. In May, 1645, Sir Alexander joined Major Urry, and was at the battle of Auldearn; but Montrose retaliated upon him by quartering himself and some of his troops at Birkenbog. Sir Alexander married, first, Jane, a daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty; secondly, Jane Sutherland, of the family of Kilwinity; thirdly,





Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, chief of that name. By the latter he had two sons and a daughter: 1. James; 2. Alexander,<sup>4</sup> who succeeded his cousin George Abercromby, of Skeith, in the lands of Tillibody. Sir Alexander was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Abercromby, the second Baronet of Birkenbog; he also seems to have taken a share in the troubles during the reign of Charles I. for we read of his "manning the place of Pitcauple." In 1645, he married Mary, daughter of Arthur Gordon, of Straloch, by whom he had a numerous family; viz. nine sons, who all died unmarried, except George, who married in Mexico, and left issue; also two daughters: Isabel, married to James Dunbar, of Kincoith, second son of Sir James Dunbar, the first Baronet of Durn; and Ann, married to George Stuart, of Tanachy. Sir James Abercromby, of Birkenbog, was a member of the Scottish parliament, 1694, for the county of Banff. He was succeeded by his third son,

Sir Robert Abercromby, the third Baronet of Birkenbog, who married Helen, daughter of Alexander Abercromby, of Tillibody, in 1739.<sup>5</sup> By his wife Mary,

<sup>4</sup> Cotemporary with this generation we find a patent for twenty-one years granted to Sir George Abercromby and Sir Colin Campbell, for an invention to dye cloths without the "help of cochineal," and that they obtained a licence for foreigners to reside in Scotland for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture, dated 28th June, 1630.

<sup>5</sup> Of this family was Alexander Lord Abercrombie, the youngest son of George Abercromby, of Tillibody, and of Ann Dundas, daughter of Mr. Dundas, of Manor; he was born October 15, 1715, was brought up to the law, admitted advocate in 1766, and rose with great rapidity in his profession. His professional pursuits did not, however, preclude his indulging in the elegant amusements of polite literature; and he became associated with that society of gentlemen who were the authors of the *Mirror and Lounger*.

In 1792, an offer was made to him of the appointment of Judge of the Court of Session, in the room of Lord Rockville, deceased, which he accepted of, in compliance with the wishes of his friend, Mr. Secretary Dundas. The appointment took place in May, 1792; and on December 14, same year, he was called to a seat in the Judiciary, vacant by the death of Lord Hailes. He died November 17, 1795, in consequence of a disorder in his breast, for the removal of which every palliative, and every medicine proved ineffectual. Of the Tullibody family was the late gallant veteran Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.

Sir R. Abercrombie, K. B. became a cornet in the 3d Dragoon Guards, in May 1756; obtained a lieutenancy, February 19, 1760; and in April, 1762, obtained a troop in the 3d Horse, in which regiment he rose to the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. In September 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in November 1795, to the 7th regiment of Dragoons. During his command on the Continent, after war broke out in 1793, he had a full share of that small amount of glory which was then obtained. He enjoyed on all occasions the esteem and confidence of the Duke of York.

He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights of Cateau, April 16, 1794; on which occasion the Duke spoke highly in his praise. He was wounded at Nimwegen in the following October; and on the retreat from Holland in that winter, the Guards, as well as all the sick, were left under his conduct and care.



daughter of Alexander Duff, of Braes, he had three sons: 1. George, who succeeded; the others died young; and three daughters—Mary, married to William Abereromby, of Glaslaugh, who died without issue, and two others—Lady Abereromby died 31st August, 1791. Sir Robert dying at Banff, 11th March, 1787, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir George Abereromby, the fourth Baronet of Birkenbog. Sir George was bred to the study of the law; he entered advocate 1773, and was appointed sheriff of the county of Elgin and Nairn, 1783, and 5th September 1807, clerk for the admission of notars in Scotland. He married the hon. Jane Ogilvie,

In the autumn of 1795, he was appointed to command a military force, destined for the West Indies, whither, from unfortunate preventions, he did not arrive until March following, when he took possession of the island of Grenada, and soon afterwards of the settlements of Demerara and Issequibo, in the province of Guiana, in South America.

An attack on St. Lucia having been projected, an armament for that purpose sailed on the 26th of April, 1796: On the 25th of May, a capitulation for the whole island ensued, and on the 26th, the garrison, to the amount of 2000 men became prisoners of war. Leaving a brigadier-general in quiet possession of the capture, General Abererombie hastened to act in St. Vincent's, and by the middle of June every part of that valuable island was in the hands of the British troops.

General Abererombie having thus effected every thing which could be undertaken against the French, directed his attention to the Spanish island of Trinidad. The attack was made on the 17th of February, 1797; the Spanish squadron was destroyed by their own people in Chagnaramas bay, except one 74, which was taken possession of by our boats; and before night, the town of Port d'Espagne and the whole neighbourhood, was in possession of the British Commander.

On November 2, 1795, Sir Ralph, who had been invested with a red ribbon, was now presented to the 2d Dragoons, commonly called the Scots Greys; and at the same time was made Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight. He was afterwards further rewarded with the lucrative governments of Fort St. George and Augustus; and in January 1797, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general.

In consequence of the apprehended ferment in Ireland, Sir Ralph was appointed to take the chief command of the forces in that kingdom. There he paid great attention to the discipline of the army; but from thence he was recalled, from an opinion, that it would be more efficacious to unite the civil and military authority in the same person; for which purpose the Marquis Cornwallis was fixed upon. Sir Ralph was afterwards appointed to the chief command of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, and soon after employed under the Duke of York in the great enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed by Dutch, French, and British officers, that even victory the most decisive, could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this active and intelligent general, than the conduct pursued by him in an arduous struggle against the difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season, the disorderly movements of the Russians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch.

The command of our immense army in the Mediterranean was given to Sir R. Abererombie in 1800. The principal events of that campaign must be well remembered. On the 21st of March, 1801, on the plains of Alexandria, the English and French armies met: 12000, nearly the whole of the infantry, was engaged, and all the cavalry except one regiment. Few more severe actions have ever been fought. The enemy were twice repulsed, and they at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on



daughter of Alexander Lord Banff,<sup>b</sup> by whom he has issue one son, Robert, and six daughters: Helen, married to William Gowan, Esq. of the Honourable East India Company's service; Maria Sophia, married to David Monypenny, Esq. solicitor-general for Scotland; and four others, unmarried.

The vault of the family of the Abercrombies must not be passed over in silence. Pennant tells us that it is lodged in the wall of the church, and is only the repository of the skulls; the bodies are deposited in the earth beneath, and when the laird dies, the skull of his predecessor is taken up and thrown into this Golgotha, which at present contains nineteen.

Creation, 1637.

---

## MACLEAN.

It is said by those versed in Gaelic antiquities, that this name is originally Macgillean, and that it is derived from a highland chieftain of the name of Gillean, who was progenitor of this family.

This Gillean was a celebrated warrior, and was called *Gillean-ni Tuaidh*,

the field. But the English suffered an irreparable loss in the person of the commander-in-chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action. He was wounded early, but concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with coolness and perspicuity till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. As his life was glorious so his death was honourable. He died on board the *Foudroyant*, in the bay of Aboukir, on the 25th of March. In his domestic and family relation he was as amiable, as in his military and official capacity he was great and heroic.

<sup>b</sup> The first of the family of Ogilvie, Lord Banff, was Walter Ogilvie, of Dunlugas, a son of Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Boyne, by Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir James Edmondstone of that ilk. He married Alison, one of the heiresses of Patrick Hume, of Fast Castle, in the reign of James IV. and by her had Walter, his son and successor. He had issue George Ogilvie, of Dunlugas, who married Beatrice, daughter of George Lord Scaton. Their son and successor was another Walter, father of Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Dunlugas, father of Sir George, who for his loyalty to King Charles I. was, 1642, created Lord Banff; and, by a daughter of the Lord Duffus had George, his son and successor, who married Agnes, a daughter of Alexander Lord Halkerton, and had by her George, and Sir Alexander Ogilvie, of Forglea. George, second Lord Banff, by a daughter of William Keith Earl Marischall, had George Lord Banff, and a second son Alexander, afterwards Lord Banff; this Alexander married Jane, daughter of William Nesbit, Esq. and by her was father of Jane, wife of George Abercrombie, as in the text. The title is now extinct or dormant.



from his ordinary weapon a battle axe, in Gaelic *tuoidh* which his descendants wear to this day in their crest 'twixt a laurel and cypress branch. The posterity of this Gillean were therefore called *Maegillian* in all antient documents and now of modern date *Maclarens*.

Gilleoin or Gillean, as now commonly pronounced, the first of this family was a man of rank and distinction, and lived in the reign of king Alexander III. and fought at the battle of the Largs under Alexander III. with his dependants. He died before the year 1300, and left issue a son called *Gillise Macgilloin*.

Gillise Macgilloin (or son of Gilloin) which became the surname of the family, fought at the battle of Bannockburn under king Robert Bruce. This Gillise died sometime before that great Prince, and left a son called,

Gillicolm Macgilloin, who succeeded him and died in the reign of king David Bruce. He was father of,

Eoin Dui'h or Black John, who was undoubtedly settled in the isle of Mull where he had large possessions, particularly the lands of Dowart, &c. of which the lords of the Isles were superiors. He died in the reign of king Robert II. and left issue two sons Lauchlan Lubanich, and Euehan or Hector Reganich; which was the eldest cannot be positively ascertained, but the last was progenitor of the family of Loebuy; and the first, ancestor of that of Dowart, whose posterity were raised to the rank of Barons. He was succeeded in the estate of Dowart by his son,

Lauchlan Lubanich Macgilloin of Dowart, who made a great figure in the reigns of king Robert II. and III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord of the Isles, by lady Margaret Stewart his wife, daughter of Robert, lord high steward of Scotland, afterwards king Robert II. By her he had a son Euehan or Hector his heir. He got a charter from Donald, lord of the Isles, Lauchlano Gilloin de Dowart of a great number of lands in Mull, cum custodia et constabularia castrorum de Dowart terrarum de Torresay, &c. &c. cum omnibus libertatibus, &c. dated 12th July 1390, and confirmed to his posterity, by king James IV. anno 1495. He got other two charters from the said lord of the Isles, of the same date with the former, "de constabularia et custodia castrorum de Kernabourg, et Islebourg, cum officio balivatus totarum terrarum de Tyray, nec non cum officio senescallatus domus, dieti domini insularum, &c." Confirmed also by a charter under the great seal from the said King James. He died in the reign of King Robert III. and was succeeded by his son,





- Eachin Ruadh: Nín Cath or Hector Rufus Bellicosus. He got two charters from his uncle Donald, lord of the Isles; the first, "Hectori Macgilloin domino de Dowart nepoti suo terrarum de Dowart, &c. dated in festo omnium sanctorum, anno 1409;" the other charter appointing him keeper and constable of his castle of Kernaburg, of the same date with the preceding; both of which were afterwards confirmed by King James I. to his successors anno 1431. This Hector was a man of an undaunted spirit and a brave warrior. He commanded as lieutenant-general under the Earl of Ross at the bloody battle of Harlaw in 1411, where he chanced to encounter Alexander Irvine of Drum, a gallant champion, and one of the chief commanders of the King's army. They fought like lions and killed each other dead on the spot: and the successors of Eachin Ruadh and Alexander Irvine afterwards exchanged swords.<sup>1</sup> By a daughter of the family of Douglas he had two sons, 1. Lauchlan, his heir, 2. John. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Lauchlan Macgilloin or Maclean of Dowart, called Bronach or Big-bellied, who married 1st a daughter of John Macleod of that ilk, by whom he had two sons, 1. Neil, ancestor of the family of Ross, whose male line appears to be now extinct; and 2. John Garvie, progenitor of the Macleans of Coll. He married secondly a daughter of Alexander Stewart, earl of Mar, who commanded the king's army at the battle of Harlaw. By his marriage articles, the bulk of his estate was settled upon the issue of this second marriage in prejudice of those of the former. By his second wife he had a son,

Lauchlan Oig Macgillean or Maclean who succeeded him in the estate of Dowart accordingly, and is mentioned in a charter under the great seal dated anno 1478. He married a daughter of Colin first earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son, Eachin or Hector his heir, and two daughters, 1. Florence or Finvola, married to Celestine de Insulis de Lochalsh, &c. 2.——married to Sir William Monro of Foulis. He was succeeded by his son,

Hector Maclean of Dowart, who got a charter under the great seal from King James IV. confirming to him and his heirs the whole lands of Dowart, dated 13th July, 1495. He was a brave and gallant man and accompanied King James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden in 1513, where he fought at the head of his own Clan, and seeing his royal master in great danger from the English archers, interposed his body betwixt his Majesty and them, and

<sup>1</sup> From Eachin Ruadh's second son, *John*, is descended the old family of Leclair, of which the present Maclean of Shuna, and the Macleans of Iyla are descended.



received several wounds of which he instantly died, leaving issue by a daughter of the family of Macintosh, a son,

Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart who succeeded him, and having been brought up amongst the clan Chattan his mother's friends, was called Chattanath. He got a charter under the great seal from King James V. "Lauchlano Maclean de Dowart terrarum de Corsey cum castro baroniæ de Dowart Broloss, &c. terrarum de Stachoa," &c. dated 10th March 1517. He married first lady Elizabeth Campbell daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle; secondly a daughter of Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck; but had no issue by either. He married thirdly a daughter of William Macleod of that ilk, by whom he had two sons 1. Eachin or Hector More; 2. Allan ni Sop. This Lauchlan built the castle of Dowart and was at last murdered by his brother-in-law John Campbell of Calder.\* Lauchlan was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hector More who got a charter under the great seal, "Hectori Maclean de Dowart terrarum de Torresay, cum castro de Dowart Broloss," &c. dated 9th January, 1539. He married a daughter of Hugh Macdonald of Slate, brother to the earl of Ross, by whom he had two sons and seven daughters, 1. Eachin or Hector Oig his heir; 2. Eoin or John Duick, progenitor of the Macleans of Kinlochallan; 1st. daughter, Juliana, was second wife to Archibald earl of Argyle; but to him she had no issue; she married secondly O'Done a chief in Ireland; and thirdly, Stewart of Appin; 2. Mary, married Donald Macdonald of Slate, commonly called Donald Gorin; 3.———married to Donald, captain the clan Cameron. The other daughters were all honourably married. He got a charter under the great seal "Hectori Mac Lean de Dowart, et Hectori ejus filio et hæredi apparenti, terrarum de Essey in Mull, ad baroniam de Dowart unit." &c. dated 12th November 1542: Also other three charters of the lands and baronies of Ardgour, the lands of Lagan, Walsagery, Geyga, &c. About this time there happened several disputes between the family of Argyle and Hector Maclean of Dowart; but they were at last all ended amicably by a mutual alliance by marriage as will be hereafter-mentioned. This Hector promoted commerce in these countries and carried on a very extensive trade with foreign nations, particularly France, by which he acquired great riches;

\* Allan, Lauchlan's second son was one of the most remarkable partisans of his time; he made several descents on Ireland. There are many remarkable stories still lauded about of him in the highlands.



he sat in the assembly of the states, and built the great tower in the Castle of Dowart. He died in the end of the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hector Oig Maclean of Dowart who married Lady Janet Campbell, daughter of Archibald fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son Lauchlan, his heir—and two daughters; 1. Giles married to Tormond Macleod of that ilk and Dunvegan; 2. Florence, married to Hector Roy Maclean of Coll. Hector did not long survive his father, but dying in the beginning of the reign of King James VI. was succeeded by his son,

Lauchlan More Maclean of Dowart, who being young at his father's death was carefully educated by order of the king, and proved a great and worthy man. He married lady Margaret Cuninghame daughter of William, sixth earl of Glencairn, by whom he had five sons and one daughter; 1. Eachin Oig or Hector; 2. Lauchlan Oig, ancestor of the Macleans of Torloisk; 3. Gillean; 4. Allan; and 5. Charles. The daughter was married to Hector Maclean of Lochbuy, who was the first protestant of his family. This Lauchlan was in the king's army at the battle of Glenlivet, where he behaved gallantly. About this time there happened a dreadful feud betwixt the family of Maclean and the clan Macdonald, and Lauchlan himself was killed in an encounter with them, in the flower of his age in 1598. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Eachin Oig or Hector Maclean of Dowart, who in a pitched battle betwixt the Macleans and Macdonalds (the Macleans commanded by this Hector) got the better; after which all their differences were accommodated. He married first a daughter of Colin Mackenzie ninth Baron of Kintail by whom he had two sons; 1. Eachin More, who married Margaret eldest daughter of Roderick Macleod of that ilk; but died in 1614, without issue; 2. Lauchlan afterwards Sir Lauchlan, who became his father's heir. He married secondly a daughter of——Aitchison of Gosford, by whom he had other two sons, 1. Donald ancestor of the Macleans of Broloss, whose posterity now represent this family, as will be shewn hereafter; 2. John Duidh. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Morvaren or Morven, the first of this family we have found designed by that title. He got a charter under the great seal, "Lauchlano Maclean de Morven terrarum baroniæ de Dowart, de novo unit." dated 24th July, 1631. He was by King Charles I. created a baronet or knight of Nova Scotia, by his royal patent to him and his heirs male whomsoever; dated 13th February, 1632. Sir Lauchlan was a great loyalist, sincerely at-



tached to the interest of King Charles I. He joined the Marquis of Montrose the evening before the battle of Inverlochy, and was present in all the battles fought by Montrose afterwards, till after the battle of Kilsyth, that he went home to recruit his regiment, and was returning to the army when he received news of Montrose's defeat at Philiphaugh. His loyalty made the Marquis of Argyle his enemy, and he obliged his son to give bond for some dues demanded from his lands during the usurpation, which at last carried off the estate. He died in 1649, leaving issue by Mary, second daughter of Roderick Macleod of that ilk, two sons and two daughters; 1. Sir Hector, his heir; 2. Allan, of whom afterwards, 1st. daughter, Isabel, married to the brave Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochyell; 2. Mary, married to Lauchlan Mackinnon of that ilk. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Hector Maclean, second baronet of Morven, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter under the great seal. "*Hectori Maclean, filio legitimo natu maximo domini Lauchlani Maclean de Morven, terrarum de Kilbreuin Kilmichael, Ardinlegh, &c.*" dated 5th March, 1642. He also was a sincere-loyalist and raised 700 men of his clan for the service of the royal family. Sir Hector's clan and the Buchanans, being the only part of the royal army that engaged, were overpowered by numbers in the following action. The Ross branch, of the Macleans were very great sufferers, by endeavouring to rescue their chief, after the others were surrounded, and all the rest cut to pieces, in which they succeeded; but unfortunately he and almost the whole of his men were killed at the battle of Inverkeithing in 1651. Having no issue he was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Allan, third Baronet of Morven. He married Julian daughter of John Macleod, of Macleod, by whom he had one son. He died in 1674, in the 38th year of his age, and was succeeded by his only surviving child,

Sir John Maclean, fourth Baronet of Morven, a brave and gallant man, and strenuously, though mistakenly, attached to the Stewart family. He raised his men at the revolution, joined Lord Dundee, and was with him at the battle of Killcrankie. He also raised his clan in 1715, joined Lord Mar, was with him at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and always behaved like a man of honour, as was acknowledged even by his political enemies.<sup>1</sup> Sir John married Mary, daughter of Sir Aeneas Macpherson of Essie, by whom he had a son, Sir Hector and several daughters. He was succeeded by his only son,

<sup>1</sup> Lauchlan Maclean of Broloss tutor to his cousin Sir John, joined the Marquis of Athol, in the year 1685, by the King's order, with 800 of the clan Maclean, and died in Gordon castle, 12th March, 1716.





• Sir Hector Maclean, fifth baronet of Morven, a man much regarded by all that knew him.\* He was never married, but having died at Paris, October 1750, in him ended the whole male line of the sons of the first marriage of the second Eachin Oig; the representation therefore of this ancient family, devolved upon Sir Allan Maclean, third cousin to Sir Hector, lineally descended from Donald Maclean, of Broloss before-mentioned; which pedigree we shall now record.

• Donald Maclean of Broloss, eldest son of the second marriage, of the second Eachin Oig Maclean of Dowart, was with his nephew Sir Hector, at the battle of Inverkeithing, from which he hardly escaped with life. He had a command under the earl of Middleton, and afterwards was tutor for his nephew Sir Allan. He married Florence, daughter to the second John Garvie Maclean of Coll, by whom he had two sons, 1. Lauchlan who succeeded him, 2. Eachin Oig, whose grandson, Donald Maclean, was collector of his Majesty's customs at Montego bay in Jamaica.

• Lauchlan Maclean of Broloss, the eldest son, was tutor to Sir John Maclean, as observed in a preceding note; and was member of parliament for Argyleshire, when the Duke of York was Commissioner. He married Isabel, daughter of Hector Maclean of Torloisk, by whom he had two sons; 1. Donald, who succeeded him; 2. Allan, an officer in the army, died without issue. He bore an excellent character through life, and died in the 37th year of his age in 1687.

• Donald Maclean of Broloss, his eldest son was lieutenant colonel to his cousin Sir John Maclean, at Sheriffmuir, where he got two wounds in his head, but recovered. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of Allan Maclean of Ardgour, by whom he had several sons, who all died before himself, except the youngest, Sir Allan, who became his heir. He had also three daughters, 1. Catharine married to Lauchlan Maclean, Coll's brother; 2. Isabel, married to John Maclean of Lochbuy; 3. Anne, married to Allan Maclean of Drimmine. Donald died in 1725, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

• Sir Allan Maclean, who succeeded his cousin Sir Hector, as before observed, and was the sixth baronet of Morven. He was a captain in lord Drumlanrig's regiment in the Dutch service, and in Colonel Montgomery's regiment in North

\* On the 5th of June, 1745, Sir Hector Maclean, George Blean, of Castle-Hill, and Lauchlan Maclean, Sir Hector's servant, were apprehended at Edinburgh, on suspicion of being in the French service, and of enlisting men there. After an examination of several hours by the King's Advocate and Solicitor, and some gentlemen of the army, they were committed to different prisons, on suspicion of high treason, and were afterwards conveyed to London: after suffering a confinement of almost two years, Sir Hector and his servant were set at liberty, in pursuance of the act of pardon.



America; afterwards he was promoted to a majority in Colonel Fitzroy's regiment. He married Anna, daughter of Hector Maclean of Coll, by whom he had three daughters; 1. Maria, married 18th December, 1787, to Charles Maclean, of Kinlochallen Esq. 2. Isabella, died 1st May 1788; 3. Anne. It does not appear that Sir Allan left any male issue; but he was succeeded by a relation,

Sir Hector Maclean Bart. who bore that title in the year 1800, and was then in the army; but having no communications from the family, we are unable to trace this last generation with accuracy.

Creation, 13th, February, 1632.

---

## BANNERMAN.

THERE is no part of the duty of a genealogist so unpleasant as that of recording facts which may be termed disreputable; yet, as a false delicacy should not deter us from stating what has been already often recorded, it is necessary here to observe, that the surname of Bannerman, is said to derive its origin from the office of banner-bearer to the King, and that he who bore the banner before King Malcolm III. when going against the rebels in Murray-Land, incurred the displeasure of his monarch, who, supposing him cowardly in not attacking them, took the standard from him, and gave it to Sir Alexander Carron, ancestor to Viscount Scrimgeour of Dundee. For which cowardice (says Sir George Mackenzie in his genealogical account of the families in Scotland) he and his successors were ordained in all time coming to bear in their coat of arms a banner, with the staff of it broken, whereof, being ashamed they forbore to carry any arms at all for many ages, till of late they assumed those of Forbes, with some difference, in consequence of their frequent alliances with that surname. It appears however from various evidences that

Bannerman of Waterton, afterwards of Elsick, began to use the old coat of Bannerman, without the mark of dishonour. Not having been favoured with any communications from the family, we cannot pretend to present a detailed genealogical account of the various descents; but shall draw up a statement as correct as the comparison of facts and dates can make it. We shall therefore begin with,



Alexander Bannerman of Waterton, who was Sheriff-depute of Aberdeen in 1509. He appears to have left a son,

Henry Bannerman of Waterton, against whom there is "an apprising led, at the instance of David, Bishop of St. Andrews, of his lands of Bryanton, Rynd, and half of Pensfield in Forfarshire, for the non-entry duties 25th February, 1539." We presume it was his son,

Andrew Bannerman, who gave a charter to Henry Mercer of Ledenish, of the six mark land of Easter Cardiney, and nineteen shilling seven penny land of Wester Cardiney, lying in the barony of Logie and Sheriffdom of Perth, on the 9th July, 1541. By corresponding dates it appears that his son,

Alexander Bannerman of Waterton, married Margaret, daughter of—— Reid of—— and soon afterwards got a charter to him and his spouse, of the two mark land of Auchmurky in Aberdeenshire, on his own resignation, 25th March, 1550. This Alexander must have lived to a good old age, as we find another charter to him and his spouse, dated 29th April, 1590. We are induced to believe that he had two sons; the eldest of whom was of Elsick; and the second William Bannerman of Cardiney, who also got a charter of Black hills and many other Kirk lands in Perthshire, in 1588; and a daughter married to Sir John Leslie, Bart. of Wardis. We now proceed with,

—— Bannerman of Elsick, who, sometime about the year 1578, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Johnston of that ilk. He appears to have had a son,

Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, Knt. who married Margery, third daughter of Sir John Leslie, the first Baronet of Wardis, (after his death, she became the wife of Sir John Fletcher, the King's advocate) and by her had issue a son, Alexander, and a daughter Margaret, who married on the 23d November, 1603. George, eldest son and heir, of James Gordon of Hadde, ancestor of the noble family of Aberdeen.\* We have reason to believe that it was his son or grandson, who became

Sir Alexander Bannerman, the first Baronet of Elsick, to which dignity he was elevated, on the 28th December, 1682. We are uncertain whom he married, unless it was he who married a daughter of Alexander Hamilton, of Bunney; but he appears to have had several children; 1. Alexander, who succeeded him; 2. George; and a daughter Margaret, who, sometime about 1650, married

\* Mr. George Bannerman, of Dunboy, was a second son of Elsick, and was admitted advocate before the Lords of Sessions, 14th February, 1671. He was made solicitor to King Charles II. to which post he was admitted 16th of January, 1684. He married Elizabeth Oliphant, daughter of the laird of Bachelton, but



Sir Alexander Keith, second Baronet of Ludquhairn, to whom she had Sir William the third Baronet. His eldest son,

Sir Alexander Bannerman, was the second Baronet of Elsick, if our authorities are correct; and he married Isabel, daughter of Sir Donald M'Donald of Slate, by whom, who died his relict 13th June, 1743, he had a son Alexander, and two daughters, 1. Isabel, who married John Hope, merchant in Edinburgh, fourth son of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, Bart. 2. Mary, who married John Fullarton of Galery, Esq. and died his relict 3d October, 1777; Sir Alexander died in 1742, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Bannerman, third Baronet of Elsick, and M. D. He married ——by whom he had issue two sons; 1. Sir Edward John, who was the fourth Baronet; served in the army, was major of the 36th regiment of foot in 1778, and died 1st October 1796; 2. Alexander, the present Baronet; also three daughters; the eldest married to William Lord Inverurey, afterwards Earl of Kintore; 2.—married 14th October, 1782, to Alexander Burnett, Esq. son of Sir Robert Burnett, Bart. 3. Mary, married 27th January, 1784, to Francis Russell, Esq. Advocate. Sir Alexander died at his house at Horsley, in Yorkshire, on the 13th June, 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward, before-mentioned; but we believe his second son,

Sir Alexander Bannerman, to be the fifth and present Baronet of Elsick.

Creation, 28th December, 1682.

died and was buried in the Grey friars of Edinburgh, the 20th November, 1691. He had several younger brothers, viz. Mr. Robert Bannerman, minister, at Newton; Captain Bannerman, who was an officer in King James's forces, &c. He had also several sisters, one whereof married to Leslie of Findrassie, and another married to Mr. George Keith, of Whiterigs, Sheriff-depute of Merns.

Sir Peter Bannerman, a son of this family, was Provost of Aberdeen, in the year 1715.





CONCLUSION

OF THE

SCOTTISH BARONETAGE.



## CONCLUSION

TO THE

## SCOTTISH BARONETAGE.

---

IN the Introduction to this Volume of our Work, we have already gone so much at length into the Nature and Origin of the Order, and given such an enlarged Outline of its principles and progress, that little remains to be done, as far as relates to Scotland specifically, but to fill up that Outline with some few circumstances elucidatory of the general plan.

Yet as the order of *NOVA SCOTIA* is the most recent in point of erection, though not falling short of the orders of Baronetage of the sister kingdoms in respectability, and as the general principles and privileges established respecting the other orders were either acted on at its establishment and granted to it expressly, or since that period applied to it by custom and analogy, particularly since the two unions, it is not irrelevant to the subject that we should here insert some particulars relating to the first institution of the order, in the Empire, in addition to what is already noticed in the introduction. The historical events which led to that Institution are so intimately and so much more particularly connected with Ireland, that we shall here refer to the concluding Volume of the work for their illustration; but we shall not go beyond our plan if we here insert such documents as relate to the establishment of the English order, and which, being prior in date to the first Scottish patents, may



be justly considered as extending their principles, by analogy, to the Order of *NOVA SCOTIA*.

In addition to what we have already said in the Introduction to this volume, it may be proper to observe, that the word Baronet is ancient both in England and in France; in England it has been used for Banneret, when that expressed a parliamentary Baron, as appears from a statute of Richard II. where "every Archbishop, &c. Duke, Earl, Baron, Baronet, Knight of a Shire, &c. are commanded, under pain of americiament, or other punishment, according to ancient use, to appear in parliament." And in another instance, in an attaint under Henry VI. one of the jury challenged himself because his ancestors had been Baronets, and seigneurs des parliaments. It is impossible at this distance of time to say, whether James adopted the word as having been already in use, or specifically, as expressive of a minor Baron; particularly as nothing of the kind is hinted at in the first patent, issued on the 22d of May, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign. This patent was in tenor and form as follows:

"*JACOBUS*, Dei gratia, &c. salutem. Cum, inter alias imperii nostri gerendi curas, quibus animus noster assidue exercetur, illa non minima sit, nec minus momenti, de plantatione regni nostri Hiberniæ, ac potissimum Ultoniæ, ample et percelebris ejusdem regni provinciæ, quam, nostris jam auspiciis atque armis, fœliciter sub obsequii jugum redactam, ita constabilire elaboramus, ut tanta provinciæ, non solum sincero religionis cultu, humanitate civili, morumque probitate, verum etiam opum affluentia, atque omnium rerum copia, quæ statum reipublicæ ornare vel beare possit, magis magisque efflorescat; opus sane, quod nulli progenitorum nostrorum præstare & perficere licuit, quamvis id ipsum multa sanguinis & opum profusione sæpius tentaverit: in quo opere, sollicitudo nostra regia, non solum ad hoc excubare debet, ut plantatio ipsa strenue promoveatur, oppida condantur, ædes & castra extruantur, agri coluntur, & id genus alia; sed etiam prospiciendum imprimis, ut universus hujusmodi rerum civilium apparatus, manu armata, præsidii videlicet et cohortibus, protegatur et communiatur, ne qua aut vis hostilis, aut defectio intestina, rem disturbet aut impediatur: cumque nobis intimatum sit, ex parte quorundam ex fidelibus nostris subditis, quod ipsi paratissimi sint ad hoc regium nostrum inceptum, tam corporibus, quam fortunis suis, promovendum: nos, commoti operis tam saneti ac salutaris intuitu, atque gratos habentes hujusmodi gene-



rosos affectus, atque propensas in obsequium nostrum et bonum publicum voluntates, statuimus apud nos, nulli rei deesse, quæ subditorum nostrorum studia præfata remunerare, aut aliorum animos atque alacritatem, ad operas suas præstandas, aut impensas in hac parte faciendas, excitare possit; itaque, nobiscum perpendentes atque reputantes, virtutem et industriam, nulla alia re magis, quam honore, ali atque acui, omnemque honoris et dignitatis splendorem, et amplitudinem a rege, tanquam a fonte, originem et incrementum ducere (ad cuius culmen & fastigium proprie spectat, novos honorum et dignitatum titulos erigere atque instituere, utpote a quo antiqui illi fluxerint;) consentaneum duximus (postulante usu reipublicæ atque temporum ratione) nova merita novis dignitatum insignibus rependere: ac propterea, ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, ordinavimus, ereximus, constituimus, & creavimus, quendam statum, gradum, dignitatem, nomen & titulum Baronetti, (Anglice, *of a Baronet*;) infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ perpetuis temporibus duraturum. Sciatis modo, quod nos, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, ereximus, præfecimus & creavimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris, erigimus, præficimus & creamus dilectum nostrum A. B. de C. in comitatu D. virum, familia, patrimonio, censu, & morum probitate, spectatum (qui nobis auxilium, & subsidium satis amplum, generoso & liberali animo dedit & præstitit, ad manutenendum & supportandum triginta viros in cohortibus nostris pedestribus in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ, per tres annos integros, pro defensione dicti regni nostri, & præcipue pro securitate plantationis dictæ provinciæ Ultoniæ,) ad, & in dignitatem, statum, & gradum Baronetti, (Anglice, *of a Baronet*;) ipsumque A. B. baronettum pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris, præficimus, constituimus, & creamus, per presentes, habendum sibi & hæredibus masculis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis, imperpetuum. Volumus etiam, & per presentes, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris, concedimus præfato A. B. & hæredibus masculis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis, quod ipse idem A. B. & hæredes sui masculi prædicti habeant, gaudeant, teneant, & capiant locum atque præcedentiam, virtute dignitatis baronetti prædicti, & vigore præsentium, tam in omnibus commissionibus, brevibus, literis patentibus, scriptis, appellationibus, nominationibus & directionibus, quam in omnibus sessionibus, conventibus, cætibus & locis quibuscunque præ omnibus militibus, tam de Balneo, (Anglice, *of the Bath*;) quam militibus Baccalaureis, (Anglice, *Bachelors*;) ac etiam præ omnibus militibus Bannerettis, (Anglice, *Bannerets*;) jam creatis,





vel imposterum creandis; illis militibus Bannerettis tantummodo exceptis; quos sub vexillis regiis, in exercitu regali, in aperto bello, & ipso rege personaliter presente, explicatis, & non aliter, creari contigerit. Quodque uxores diem A. B. & hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum, virtute dictæ dignitatis maritorum suorum prædictorum, habeant, teneant, gaudeant, & capiant locum & præcedentiam, præ uxoribus omnium aliorum quorumcunque, præ quibus mariti hujusmodi uxorum, vigore præsentium, habere debent locum & præcedentiam; atque quod primogenitus filius, ac cæteri omnes filii, et eorum uxores, & filiæ ejusdem A. B. et hæredum suorum prædictorum respective, habeant, & capiant locum & præcedentiam ante primogenitos filios, ac alios filios, & eorum uxores, et filias omnium quorumcunque respective, præ quibus patres hujusmodi filiorum, primogenitorum, & aliorum filiorum & eorum uxores, & filiarum, vigore præsentium, habere debent locum & præcedentiam. Volumus etiam, & per presentes pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia, & mero motu nostris concedimus, quod dictus A. B. nominetur, appelletur, nuncupetur, placitet & implacitetur, per nomen A. B. baronetti; & quod stilus & additio baronetti apponatur in fine nominis ejusdem A. B. & hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum, & omnibus literis patentibus, commissionibus, & brevibus nostris, atque omnibus aliis chartis, factis, atque literis, virtute præsentium, ut vera, legitima, & necessaria additio dignitatis. Volumus etiam, & per presentes pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris ordinamus, quod nomini dicti A. B. & hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum, in sermone Anglicano, & omnibus scriptis Anglicanis, præponatur hæc additio, videlicet, (Anglice, *Sir*;) & similiter, quod uxores ejusdem A. B. & hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum, habeant, utantur, & gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet, (Anglice, *Lady, Madam, & Dame,*) respective, secundum usum loquendi: habendum, tenendum, utendum, & gaudendum, eadem statum, gradum, dignitatem, stilum, titulum, nomen, locum, & præcedentiam, cum omnibus & singulis privilegiis, & cæteris premissis, prefato A. B. & hæredibus masculis, de corpore exeuntibus, interpretatum. Volentes, & per presentes concedentes, pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris, quod prædictus A. B. & hæredes sui, masculi prædicti, nomen, statum, gradum, stilum, dignitatem, titulum, locum, & præcedentiam prædictam, cum omnibus et singulis privilegiis, et cæteris premissis successive, gerat & habeant, & eorum quilibet gerat & habeat; quodque idem A. B. & hæredes sui masculi prædicti successive baronetti in omnibus teneantur, & ut baronetti tractentur & reputentur. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratia nostra spe-



ciali, ac ex certa scientia, & mero motu nostris, concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, hæredibus, & successoribus nostris, concedimus præfato A. B. & hæredibus suis masculis prædictis, quod numerus baronettorum hujus regni Angliæ nunquam posthac excedet in toto, in aliquo uno tempore, numerum ducentorum baronettorum: & quod dicti baronetti, & eorum hæredes masculi prædicti respective, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, habebunt, tenebunt, & gaudebunt, locos & præcedentias suas inter se, videlicet, quilibet eorum secundum prioritatem & senioritatem creationis suæ baronetti prædicti. Et insuper, de abundantiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris concessimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris concedimus præfato A. B. & hæredibus suis masculis prædictis, quod nec nos, nec hæredes vel successores nostri, de cætero in posterum erigemus, ordinabimus, constituemus, aut creabimus, infra hoc regnum nostrum Angliæ, aliquem alium gradum, ordinem, nomen, titulum, dignitatem, sive statum, sub vel infra gradum, dignitatem, sive statum baronum, hujus regni nostri Angliæ, qui erit, vel esse possit superior, vel æquales gradui & dignitati baronettorum prædictorum, sed quod tam dictus A. B. & hæredes sui masculi prædicti, quam uxores, filii, uxores filiorum & filiæ ejusdem A. B. & hæredum masculorum suorum prædictorum, de cætero in perpetuum libere & quiete habeant, teneant, & gaudeant, dignitates, locos & præcedentias suas prædictas præ nominibus, qui erunt de talibus gradibus, statibus, dignitatibus, vel ordinibus in posterum, ut præfertur, creandi respective, secundum veram intentionem præsentium, absque impedimento nostro, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, vel aliorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius per presentes declaramus, & significamus beneplacitum & voluntatem nostram in hac parte fore & esse, & sic nobiscum statuimus et decrevimus, quod si, postquam nos predictum numerum ducentorum baronettorum hujus regni Angliæ, compleverimus & perfecimus, contigerit, aliquem, vel aliquos eorundem baronettorum ab hac vita discedere, absque hærede masculo, de corpore vel corporibus hujusmodi baronetti vel baronettorum procreato, quod tunc nos non creabimus, vel præficiemus aliquam aliam personam, vel personas in baronettum, vel baronettos regni Angliæ, sed quod numerus dictorum ducentorum baronettorum ea ratione de tempore in tempus diminuetur, & in minorem numerum cedet & redigetur. Denique volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia & mero motu nostris, concedimus præfato A. B. & hæredibus suis masculis prædictis, quod hæc literæ nostræ patentés erunt in omnibus, & per omnia firmæ, validæ, bonæ, sufficientes &



effectuales in lege, tam contra nos, hæredes ac successores nostros, quam contra omnes alios quoscunque, secundum veram intentionem earundem. tam in omnibus curiis nostris. quam alibi ubicunque. Non obstante aliqua lege, consuetudine, præscriptione, usu, ordinatione sive constitutione quacunque, antehæc edita, habita, usitata, ordinata, sive provisa, vel in posterum edenda, habenda, usitanda, ordinanda, vel providenda; et non obstante aliqua alia re. causa vel materia quacunque. Volumus etiam, &c. Absque fine in hanaperio, &c. Et quod expressa mentio, &c. In cuius rei, &c. teste, &c.

### THE PATENT IN ENGLISH.

“JAMES, by the grace of God, &c. Greeting. Whereas, amongst the other cares of sovereignty, with which our mind is constantly exercised, that, next is the least, nor of least moment, the plantation of our kingdom of Ireland, and chiefly of Ulster, a large and famous province of the same kingdom, which, now under our government, and by our arms being happily subdued, we endeavour so to establish, that so great a province should more and more flourish, not only in the true practice of religion, civil humanity, and probity of manners, but also in an affluence of riches, and abundance of all things which contribute either to the ornament, or happiness of the commonweal: a work, indeed, which none of our progenitors could perform and accomplish, though they had often, with much expence of blood and treasure, attempted it: in which work our royal care, not only ought to contrive, that the said plantation should be strenuously promoted, towns founded, houses and castles built, fields tilled, and other things of that kind done; but also to regard, in the first place, that the whole management of such civil affairs, should by an armed power, to wit, by garrisons and troops, be protected and defended, to the end that neither hostile force, nor intestine faction, should hinder or disturb them: and whereas it is intimated unto us, on the part of certain of our faithful subjects, that they are most ready as well with their persons, as their fortunes, to promote this our royal undertaking; we, moved with a desire of accomplishing so holy, and wholesome a work, and fondly regarding such generous inclinations, and minds, so addicted to our service, and the public good, have resolved with ourselves to be wanting in nothing which may reward the aforesaid good will of our subjects, or excite a spirit and alacrity in others to



perform their parts, and furnish their expences upon this occasion ; therefore, weighing and considering with ourselves that virtue, and industry are cherished and supported by nothing more than by honour ; and that all the splendor and amplitude of honour, and dignity, take their rise from a King, as from a fountain, to whose high prerogative it properly belongs to erect, and institute new titles of honour, and dignity, as he from whom the old ones flowed ; we have thought proper, (the service of the commonwealth, and the exigence of the times so requiring,) to reward new merits with new ensigns of dignity : and therefore, of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have ordained, erected, constituted, and created, a certain state, degree, dignity, name, and title of Baronet, within this our kingdom of England, for ever to endure. Now know ye, that we, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, have raised, appointed, and created, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do raise, appoint, and create, our beloved A. B. of C. in the county of D. a man in family, patrimony, riches, and probity of manners, remarkably eminent, (who, with a generous and liberal mind, gave and yielded to us a relief and supply, ample enough to maintain, and support, thirty men in our foot forces, in our said kingdom of Ireland, for three entire years, for the defence of our said kingdom, and especially for the security of the plantation of the said province of Ulster,) to and into the dignity, state, and degree of Baronet, and him, A. B. a Baronet, for us, our heirs, and successors, do appoint, constitute, and create, by these presents, to have to him, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever. We will also, and by these presents, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid A. B. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, that the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, may have, enjoy, hold, and take place and precedence, by virtue of the dignity of Baronet, aforesaid, and by force of these presents, as well in all commissions, writs, letters-patents, writings, appellations, nominations, and directions, as in all sessions, conventions, companies, and places, whatsoever, before all Knights, as well of the Bath, as Knights-Bachelors, and also before all Knights-Bannerets, now created, or hereafter to be created (those Knights-Bannerets only excepted, who shall happen to be created under the royal banner displayed, in a royal army in open war, and the King himself personally present, and no otherwise :) and that the wives of the said A. B. and of his heirs male, aforesaid, by virtue of the said dignity of their husbands, aforesaid, may have, hold, enjoy, and take place and precedence before the





wives of all others whatsoever, before whom the husbands of such wives, by force of these presents, ought to have place and precedence, and that the first-begotten son, and all the other sons, and their wives, and the daughters of the said A. B. and of his heirs male, aforesaid, respectively, may have, and take place and precedence before the first-begotten sons, and other sons, and their wives, and the daughters, of all whomsoever, respectively, before whom the fathers of all such first-begotten sons, and other sons, and their wives, and daughters, by force of these presents, ought to have place and precedence. We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant, that the said A. B. may be named, called, mentioned, may plead, and be impleaded, by the name of A. B. Baronet; and that the stile and addition of Baronet shall be put at the end of the name of the said A. B. and of his heirs male, aforesaid, in all our letters-patents, commissions, and writs, and in all other charters, deeds, and letters, as a true, legal, and necessary addition of dignity. We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain, that before the name of the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, in English speech, and all English writings, shall be placed this addition, *Sir*; and likewise that the wives of the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, shall have, use, and enjoy, the appellation of *Lady, Madam,* and *Dame,* respectively, according to the custom of speaking: to have, hold, use, and enjoy the said state, degree, dignity, stile, title, name, place, and precedence, with all and singular the privileges, and the rest of the premisses, to the aforesaid A. B. and the heirs male of his body issuing, for ever. Willing, and by these presents granting, for us, our heirs, and successors, that the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, the name, state, degree, stile, dignity, title, place, and precedence, aforesaid, with all and singular the privileges, and other the premisses, successively may bear, and every of them may bear, and have: and that the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, successively, may in all things be held as Baronets, and as Baronets be treated and reputed, and every of them may be so held, treated, and reputed. And further, of our more ample special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said A. B. and his heirs male, that the number of Baronets of this kingdom of England, shall never hereafter exceed, in the whole, at any one time, the number of two hundred Baronets; and that the said Baronets, and their heirs male, aforesaid, respectively, from time to time.



for ever, shall have, hold, and enjoy their places and precedencies among themselves, to wit, every of them, according to the priority and seniority of his creation of Baronet, aforesaid. And moreover, of our more abundant special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the aforesaid A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, that neither we, nor our heirs, or successors, shall for the future erect, ordain, constitute, or create, within this our kingdom of England, any other degree, order, name, title, dignity, or state, under, or beneath, the degree, dignity, or state, of Barons of this our kingdom of England, which shall be, or which can be superior or equal to the degree, and dignity of Baronets, aforesaid, but as well as the said A. B. and his heirs male, aforesaid, as the wives, sons, sons' wives, and daughters, of the said A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, for ever hereafter, freely and quietly may have, hold, and enjoy their dignities, places, and precedencies, aforesaid, before all who shall be of such degrees, states, dignities, or order, for the future to be created, as above said, respectively, according to the true intention of these presents, without the impeachment of us, our heirs, or successors, or of any other whatsoever. And further, by these presents, we declare and signify our will and pleasure to be now and hereafter, and so we have resolved and determined with ourself, that if after we have completed and perfected the aforesaid number of two hundred Baronets of this our kingdom of England, it shall happen that some or any of the same Baronets shall depart this life without an heir male of the body, or bodies of such Baronet, or Baronets, begotten; that then we shall not create or appoint any other person or persons Baronet, or Baronets, of our kingdom of England, but that the said number of two hundred Baronets shall therefore, from time to time, decrease, and be reduced to a lesser number. Lastly, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant to the aforesaid A. B. and his heirs male aforesaid, and these our letters patents shall in all things, and by all things, be firm, valid, good, sufficient, and effectual in law, as well against us, our heirs, and successors, as against all others whatsoever, according to the true intention of the same, as well in all our courts, as in any other place whatsoever, notwithstanding any law, custom, prescription, use, ordination, or constitution, whatsoever, heretofore set forth, had, used, ordained, or provided, or hereafter to be set forth, had, used, ordained, or provided, and notwithstanding any other



thing, cause, or matter, whatsoever. We will also, &c. without fine in the Hanaper-office, &c. so that express mention, &c. In testimony of which, &c. witness, &c.

So anxious was the founder of this order that no person should obtain the hereditary rank surreptitiously, that he followed up his instructions with a commission to the lords of the privy council for taking the oath of the baronets.

“ James, &c. &c. To our right trustee, &c. Whereas we have already by our several letters patent, created divers principal Knights and Gentlemen of sundry parts of this our realm of England, Baronets, as by the same our letters patents may appeare, know yee that wee have authorised you, and by these presents doe authorise you, or any eight or more of you, whereof you the said &c. to take the oath of all and every of the said BARONETS, already created, or to be created severally before his said patent of his creation bee delivered unto him, that he hath not given directly or indirectly, by himself or any other with his privitie, nor is to give by himselfe, or any other with his privitie, any more for attaining the said degree, or any precedence in it, than that which is necessary for the maintenance of thirtie footmen souldiers in our realme of Ireland, after the rate of eightpence by the day sterling, during the space of three yeares now next ensuing, saving the charges of passing his patent.

“ And because it may so fall out, that some of the said Baronets already created, and others hereafter to bee created, shall or may by sicknesse, infirmitie, or other occasion, be hindered, so as they cannot be present with you to receive their patents at your hands, wee do therefore by these presents, authorize, and command you our Chancellor of England, to award commissions from time to time, for any such BARONETS that shall require the same, to such three, foure, or more discreet Knights or other gentleman, as you shall think fit, commanding them, or any two of them, to take the like oath of every such Baronet, and to returne the same to you.”

The establishment of a new order in society was likely to excite considerable animadversion, and even jealousy, in those ranks whose precedence was affected by its introduction. In consequence of this feeling, it was found necessary to issue the following proclamation :



“ JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.

“ To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we have made a certain ordinance, establishment, and final decree, whereof the tenor followeth in these words.

“ The decree and establishment of the King’s Majesty, upon a controversy of precedence, between the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and the baronets, and touching some other points also concerning, as well bannerets, as the said baronets.

“ The King’s most excellent majesty, having upon the petition, and submission of both parts, taken into his royal audience and censure, a certain controversy, touching place and precedence, between the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and the baronets, being a degree by his Majesty newly created, which controversy did arise upon an inference only out of some dark words contained in the letters patents of the said baronets: and having in person heard both parts, and their learned counsel, three several days at large, after information taken from the heralds, and due consideration of such proofs as were produced on both sides, hath declared and decreed as followeth.

“ His Majesty well weighing that the letters patents of the baronets have no special clause or express words to give unto them the said precedence; and being a witness unto himself, which is a testimony above all exception, that his princely meaning was only to grace and advance this new dignity of his Majesty’s erection; but not therewithal any ways to wrong tacitly and obscurely a third party, such as the younger sons of viscounts and barons are, in that which is a flower of their father’s nobility:

And having also had the attestation of the lords of his privy-council, who did declare that the precedence (after debate and deliberation, while the patent of the baronets was in consultation) was with one consent resolved and ordered for the younger sons of the viscounts and barons.

And finding also that the clause whereby the precedence is challenged by





the baronets, as by a kind of consequence in regard of place given unto them above some bannerets, doth not warrant their claim; forasmuch as the precedence between the bannerets themselves, and the younger sons of viscounts and barons, appeareth not to have been regular or certain, but full of confusion and variety, and therefore not sufficient whereupon to ground such their pretence; but being chiefly moved by the clearness of his Majesty's royal intent and meaning, and the explanation thereof by his counsel, which his royal meaning doth, and ever must lead his Majesty's judgment in the interpretation of his own acts, hath finally sentenced, adjudged, and established, that the younger sons of viscounts and barons, shall take place and precedence before all baronets.

“ And, further, the better to settle, and clear also all question of precedence that may concern either bannerets, or the younger sons of viscounts and barons, or the said baronets, either as they have relation amongst themselves, or towards others respectively: his Majesty, for himself, his heirs, and successors, doth ordain and establish, that such bannerets as shall be made by the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, under his or their standard displayed in an army royal in open war, and the King personally present, for the term of the lives of such bannerets, and no longer, according to the most ancient and noble institution, shall for ever hereafter, in all places, and upon all occasions, take place and precedence as well before all other bannerets whatsoever, no respect being had to the time, and priority of their creation, as likewise before the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and also before all baronets.

“ And again, that the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and also all baronets, shall in all places, and upon all occasions, take place and precedence before all bannerets whatsoever, other than such as shall be made by the King himself, his heirs and successors, in person, and in such special case, manner and form as aforesaid.

“ Nevertheless, for a singular honour to the person of the most high and excellent prince Henry, now prince of Wales, his Majesty's eldest son, as well the younger sons of the viscounts and barons, have freely voluntarily consented and agreed at the hearing of the said cause, in the presence of his Majesty, and his privy-council, and all hearers, to give place and precedence, to such bannerets, as shall be hereafter made by the said most noble Henry, now



prince of Wales, under the King's standard displayed in an army royal in open war, and the said prince there personally present.

“ Saving the right of the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and of the said baronets, and of the heirs males of the bodies of such baronets, for the time being, in all other cases according to the effect, and true intent and meaning of their letters patents, and of these presents.

“ And his Majesty doth likewise by these presents, for himself, his heirs and successors, ordain, that the knights of the most noble order of the garter, the privy councillors of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the master of the court of wards and liveries, the chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, chancellor of the dutchy, the chief justice of the court commonly called the king's-bench, the master of the rolls, the chief justice of the court of common-pleas, the chief baron of the exchequer, and all other the judges and barons of the degree of the coife of the said courts, now, and for the time being, shall by reason of such their honourable order, and employment of state and justice, have place and precedency in all places, and upon all occasions, before the younger sons of viscounts and barons, and before all baronets, any custom, use, ordinance, or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding. But that no other person or persons whatsoever, under the degree of barons of parliament, shall take place before the said baronets, except only the eldest sons of viscounts and barons, and others of higher degree, whereof no question ever was, or can be made. And so his Majesty's meaning is, and accordingly he doth by these presents, for him, his heirs and successors, ordain, and decree, that the said baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, shall in all places, and upon all occasions, for ever, have, hold, and enjoy their place and precedency, next unto, and immediately after the younger sons of viscounts and barons; and that no person or persons, nor state or states of men, shall have or take place between them, any constitution, order, degree, office, service, place, employment, custom, use, or other thing whatsoever, now or hereafter, to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And that the wives of the said baronets and of the heirs males of their bodies, shall likewise by virtue of the said dignity of their said husbands, in all places, and upon all occasions, have, take, and enjoy their place and precedency during their lives, next unto, and immediately after that place is due,



and belongeth unto the wives of the younger sons of the viscounts and barons, and to the daughters of such viscounts and barons, any constitution, use, custom, ordinance, or other thing whatsoever, now or hereafter, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

“ And further, his Majesty doth by these presents, for him, his heirs and successors, of his certain knowledge, and mere motion, promise and grant to the said baronets, and every of them already created, and hereafter to be created, and the heirs males of their bodies, that neither his Majesty, nor his heirs or successors, shall or will, at any time hereafter, erect, ordain, constitute, or create any other degree, order, name, title, stile, dignity, or state, nor will give place, precedency, or pre-eminence to any person or persons whatsoever, under or beneath the degree, dignity, or state, of lords of parliament of this his realm of England, which shall or may be taken, used, or accounted to be higher, before, or equal to the degree, dignity, or place of the said baronets, or any of them. And therefore his Majesty doth, for him, his heirs, and successors, ordain, grant, and appoint, by these presents, that all and every of the said baronets, and their said heirs males, and the wives, sons, sons’ wives, and daughters of the said baronets, and of their said heirs males, shall and may, for ever hereafter, freely and quietly have, hold, and enjoy their said dignities, places, precedency, and privileges before all other which are or shall be created of such degrees, states, dignities, orders, names, stiles, titles, or to whom such place, precedency or pre-eminence, shall be so given, as aforesaid, their wives and children respectively, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

“ Saving nevertheless to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, full and absolute power and authority, to continue or restore to any person or persons from time to time, such place and precedency, as at any time hereafter shall be due unto them, which by any accident or occasion whatsoever shall be hereafter changed, any thing in these presents, or other cause or respect whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ And now, though the precedent declaration doth clearly rid all questions arising upon the letters patents, yet his majesty having, upon the occasion of this controversy, and hearing of some of the baronets’ grievances, propounded out of their own mouths, considered more maturely upon the points, and lati-



tude of their said patents, his Majesty being resolved (as out of his own royal mouth it pleased him to declare unto them) to amplify his favour, especially where it meets with these so well born, and well deserving gentlemen, (this dignity being of his Majesty's own erection, and the work of his own hands,) his Majesty therefore is graciously pleased (not contented with those marks of his favour, which already they enjoy, by the words of their patent, which layeth such a mark of dignity and precedence upon them and their posterity) further to strengthen and adorn his Majesty's gracious favour towards them, with addition of the privileges, pre-eminences, and ornaments ensuing.

“First, his Majesty is pleased to knight the present baronets, that are no knights, and doth also by these presents of his mere motion and favour, promise and grant for him, his heirs, and successors, that such baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, as hereafter shall be no knights, when they shall attain, or be of the age of twenty-one years, upon knowledge thereof given to the lord-chamberlain of the household, or vice-chamberlain, for the time being, or in their absence, to any other officer attending upon his Majesty's person, shall be knighted by his Majesty's heirs and successors,

“His Majesty doth also grant, for him, his heirs, and successors, that the baronets, and their descendants, shall, and may bear, either in a canton, in their coat of arms, or in an inescutecheon, at their election, the arms of Ulster, that is, in a Field, Argent, a Hand, Gules, or a bloody Hand.

“And also, that the baronets, for the time being, and the heirs males of their bodies, shall have place in the armies of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the gross, near about the royal standard of the King, his heirs, and successors, for the defence of the same.

“And lastly, that the baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, shall have two assistants of the body, to support the pall, a principal mourner, and four assistants to him, at their funerals, being the mean betwixt a baron and a knight. And to the end, that every of the baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, may have, upon all occasions, present use and proof of these his Majesty's favours, his Majesty is graciously pleased, that as well the baronets, already created, as hereafter to be created, shall, and may have, and take letters patents, under the great seal of England, to the effect of the said former





letters patents of creation, and of these presents, either joint or severall; as they shall be advised by the learned council of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and according to his highness's true intent and meaning. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents, witness ourself, at Westminster, the 28th day of May, in the 10th year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland, the 45th A. D. 1612."

This however did not allay the prejudices against the order, and accordingly we find, that soon after, a memorial was drawn up, and we believe, presented to the lower house, entitled,

*"Motives to induce the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the Common House of Parliament to Petition his Majesty for the revoking and abolishing of the degree of Baronets lately erected by his highness' Letters Patent.*

"First, Because this new degree is offensive to the nobility of this realm, whose descendants ought in all reason to have prime eminence amongst the gentry of this kingdom, yet Baronets, by these letters patent, are to have precedence before the descendants from the younger children of Barons, Earls, Dukes, &c. and to the order of knighthood, because that degree being a personal dignity, and springing out of virtue and descent, ought to be ranged next and immediately after Barons; nevertheless the degree of Baronets is interposed between barony and knighthood; and to the gentry of this kingdom because many of the Baronets and their descendants being meanly descended, must have precedence before gentlemen of ancient families, who by this innovation will be much villified and of small reckoning in the commonwealth; and unto the magistrates of the kingdom, who in respect of their offices and places wherein they serve, as also of the gravity and wisdom of their persons in public services and assemblies, have used to have precedence before others; but now they must give place unto Baronets and their descendants, albeit some of them are, and many of them in time to come may be mean in birth, poor in estate, and of small worth and desert:



“And unto the whole commonalty whose descendants by their virtues and good fortunes may hereafter attain unto credit and reputation in the commonwealth.

*“Inconveniences that will arise unto his Majesty and this Estate, by reason of this new Institution.*

“There will be always dislike, envy, and heart-burning, between the gentry of the kingdom and the Baronets.

“The honour of knighthood, which was wont to encourage generous minds unto high exploits, will now come into contempt; for be they of never so great prowess and valour, they must by this institution, be inferior to Baronets of smallest worth.

“Knighthood hath been held a competent reward for foreign and home employments. But now his Majesty must be driven to seek new ways for the recompense and satisfaction of such services.

“Gentlemen of great livelihood and estimation will refrain his Majesty's service in public assemblies for the administration of justice, and otherwise; because they have to give place unto many of the Baronets, whom they counted their inferiors.

“The reputation of knighthood and antiquity of descent hath in former times, much advanced the gentry so qualified in preferment of marriages, who are very much prejudiced by this hereditary title.

“Great Noblemen of this kingdom have been degraded from their titular dignities for want of means to support their honour; but these Baronets, albeit they should happen to be of no worth, either in estate or descent, must have precedence before knights and gentlemen of greatest reputation.

“Nothing is more commendable than honour springing out of virtue and desert; but to purchase honor with money (as Baronets have done,) is a temporal simony, and dishonourable to the estate.



“The commonalty of the kingdom ever since the first institution thereof, have consisted of certain degrees, known by legal additions, without change or alteration by any of his Majesty’s progenitors ; but this innovation may by way of precedent alter the whole frame of the commonwealth.

“His Majesty by his prerogative royal may create Barons, Viscounts, Earls, and any other degrees of nobility, as other his ancestors and progenitors have done ; but the creation of this or any other in the commonalty, is not warranted by any former precedent, usage, or custom.”

But the doubts and jealousies were not confined to the other ranks in society, for it appears that the Baronets themselves had a considerable degree of tenacity respecting what they esteemed as their rights and privileges ; they therefore shortly after presented to the college of arms,

*“Certain Questions humbly sought of my Lords the Marshals to be resolved and declared touching the Baronets, arising from some doubtful words in their Patent, and in his Majesty’s Decree.*

“Whereas in the Patent, fol. 32, are these words following: ‘Atque quod primogenitus filius, ac ceteri omnes filii et eorum uxores, et filie ejusdem et hæredum suorum prædictorum respectivè habeant et capiant locum et præcedentiam ante primogenitos filios, ac alios præ quibus patres hujusmodi filiorum primogenitorum, et aliorum filiorum, et eorum uxores et filiarum, vigore præsentium habere debent locum et præcedentiam.’

“Query 1st. Whether the eldest son and his wife, and the daughters of the Baronet, ought not to take place and precedence next immediately after a Knight Bachelour (as the words seem to import) before all others inferior to a Knight Bachelour, and the younger sons and their wives next immediately after the eldest son and his wife and the daughters of the Knight Bachelour, and before all other inferiors ?



“ And whereas in the decree, fol. 4, are these words: ‘ His Majesty hath finally sentenced, adjudged, and established, that the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons shall take place and precedence before all Baronets.’

“ Query 2d. Whether the children of the heir general to a Baron whose husband was never reputed or adjudged a Baron, ought to be deemed and taken, the sons and daughters of a Baron, and so to take place?

“ And whereas in fol. 8, touching the precedence of the wives of Baronets, are these words: ‘ They shall take and enjoy their place and precedency during their lives next unto and immediately after that place that is due and belonging unto the wives of the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, and to the daughters of such Viscounts and Barons.’

“ Query 3d. Whether the daughter of a Baron, married unto a Baronet or Knight, ought to take the place of her husband only and no otherwise? wherein we are informed some sentence hath passed already from your lordships.

“ And whereas fol. 10, are these words: Saving nevertheless to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, full and absolute power and authority to continue or restore to any person or persons from time to time, such place and precedency as at any time hereafter shall be due unto them, which by any accident or occasion whatsoever shall be hereafter changed, any thing in these presents or other cause or respect whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.’

“ Query 4th. For what purpose the said saving was inserted, and in what cases it shall take place?

“ And because his Majesty was graciously pleased to declare unto them his princely meaning to continue and agree with his former ordinances touching the qualities of such persons for birth and rate of living as should be admitted into this order, they humbly pray your lordships that in your honourable favour towards them, you would be pleased that hereafter, his Majesty's said ordinances and true meaning touching the said qualities, of such persons as are to be admitted into the said order, be truly observed and kept, that neither his Majesty's order itself be brought into contempt by the meanness of the persons





thereunto admitted, nor that the gentry of better qualites do thereat take a just offence or mislike.

“ Lastly, their bonds being recorded (as they conceive by his majesty's ordinance) they humbly pray that they may have a good and sufficient discharge for the same out of the exchequer, that their heirs be not hereafter troubled for that their fathers have so freely given.”

This was soon after followed by a remonstrance, in which it is expressed that,

“ The Baronets are humble suitors to his Majesty, that whereas his Majesty hath been pleased (after many disputes) to give the place to the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons before them, that his royal meaning may be likewise declared that the Baronets shall have the very next place unto them, without interposing any estate, places, or persons between them.

“ And that so likewise the wives of the Baronets may be declared to have the very next place to the wives of Barons younger sons, and the daughters of Barons unmarried.

“ And that it may likewise be declared that the daughters of Viscounts and Barons if they marry Knights shall from thenceforth take place, not by their birth, but by their husbands.

“ They also desire that his Majesty will be pleased to grant for him, his heirs and successors, that neither any person, dignity, or estate of men under the degree of Barons, shall be hereafter set before them.

“ And these things they humbly beseech his Majesty may be made part of his new sentence and decree for avoiding of new questions: and that they may have their patents of them by way of addition to their former, if they will; which secure settling and establishing of their place and privileges they know will invite others to come up which yet stand out as unsatisfied.”

We believe it was subsequent to this, and about four years after, that there



passed, under the great seal, another decree concerning this dignity, which is a brief recital of the first erection of it, and that other concerning it, and a declaration of the King's purpose that it should continue, and that the privileges, formerly granted to it, should always be held; and then,

“ Forasmuch as the degree of a baronet is an hereditary degree in blood; therefore we do declare, that the eldest sons of the same baronets, and their wives, as well during their husbands lives, as after, and the daughters of the same baronets, the said daughters following next after the said wives of the eldest sons of the same baronets; shall have place and precedency before the eldest son and wife of the eldest son of any knight, of what degree or order soever. And likewise, that the younger sons of the same baronets, and their wives, as well during their husbands lives, as after, shall, after the same manner, have place and precedency next after the eldest sons, and the wives of the eldest sons, and before the younger sons, and before the wives of the younger sons, of any of the knights aforesaid. And our will and pleasure is, and we do for us, our heirs, and successors, hereby further grant and appoint, that if any doubts or questions, not hereby, nor by any of our recited letters patents, cleared and determined, do or shall arise, concerning any place, precedency, privilege, or other matter, touching or concerning any place, precedency, privilege, or other matter, touching or concerning the same Baronets, and the heirs males of their bodies, and their wives, their eldest sons, and their wives, their daughters, their younger sons, and their younger sons wives, or any of them; such doubts or questions, shall be decided and determined by and according to such usual rules, customs, and laws, for place, precedency, privilege, or matters concerning them, as other degrees of dignity hereditary are ordered and adjudged.”

With respect to the specific precedency of the three orders, as far as relates to Individuals, we know not that any particular arrangements took place at the period of the Scottish Union; but as in the early part of the last century, some doubts arose about the mutual precedency of the English and Irish orders, it was arranged and settled that Baronets, English and Irish, when in Ireland, should take *place* and precedence amongst themselves, according to the dates of their respective patents; a regulation so much in unison with that respecting the English and Scottish Peerage, that we presume it now applies universally.



With respect to what relates more particularly to the history of this order, we may briefly add that Nova Scotia was in 1616 possessed by the French who attempted to colonize it from their new settlement in Canada; but they were soon expelled by the English, who deemed it a part of North Virginia; the whole Continent, at that time, going under the name of Virginia, so called in honor of our Virgin Queen. James the first made a grant of the country to Sir William Alexander in 1621, as already noticed, on condition that he would there form a settlement. It then received the name of Nova Scotia, having before been called by the French Acadie; and the Island now known by the name of Cape Breton was then called New Galloway. In order to encourage Sir William, he planned the order of Baronets, which was thus called after that country; and to every Knight who would engage to colonize any part, a grant was to be made of certain portions of land, amounting in general to 16,000 acres. King James however did not live to execute his plan; but the institution of the order was completed by Charles the first in 1625, when he granted the first patent to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, and many other gentlemen of respectable families were soon after admitted, whose titles by their patents, till the restoration, were uniformly descendible "to their heirs male whatsoever."

The order being thus instituted, a number were created, and they held their lands from the crown of Scotland as a free barony, with great privileges to all who would settle in the country. The design almost instantly failed, and the French were permitted to repossess themselves of the province.

Soon afterwards its value became known, and since that period, it has frequently changed masters; but it never was effectually settled till 1749, when a large colony was sent there, on principles totally distinct from the original plan. That the completion of the original plan, might have been highly beneficial to Scotland, and to the Empire at large, there can be no doubt, as the colony would thus have had the advantage of nearly a century and a half with respect to its being cleared and peopled; a circumstance which might have produced a chain of events very different from those which took place during the last fifty years.

It is needless however thus to speculate on times and circumstances which cannot be recalled; but it will not be the less amusing to investigate the opinions held respecting it in Scotland at the first institution of the order. This we



are enabled to do from a small work published in 1625 by Sir —— Gordon the then Baronet of Lochinvar, who had obtained, a grant of large tracts in the Island of Cape Breton; and in which work he addresses his countrymen in the following quaint but expressive manner.

“Gentle reeder, It hath bene the policie universall, from the creation of the world unto this time, of all civill states, the replenishing of the world with colonies of their own subjects. Adam and Eve did first beginne this pleasant worke to plant the earth to succeeding posteritie. Noah and his familie began again the second plantation”—He then states his objects to be, the glory of God, the service of his king and country, and the advantage of himself and those who shall embark with him in the enterprize—and then proceeds—

“Then who would live at home idle (or think himself any worth to live) onlie to eate, drinke, and sleepe, and so to die? or by consuming that careleslie, which their predecessours had got worthily? or by using that miserablie, that maintained virtue honestie? or, for being descended noble, pyne with the vaine vaunt of kindred in penurie? or, (to maintain a sillie showe of braverie) toyle out the hearte, soull, and time baselie, by shiftes, trickes, cardes, or dyce? or by relating newes of others actions, sharke heere or there for a dinner or supper? deceiving his friends by faire promiss and dissimulation, in borrowing where hee never intendeth to pay? offending the laws, surfeting with excesse, burthening his countrie, abusing himselfe, despairing in want, and then consening his kined.”—

It does not appear however that this extraordinary address had any extraordinary effect upon his countryman; a thing perhaps not to be lamented, as the subsequent political events, both at home and in America, during the reign of the unfortunate Charles, would have prevented the requisite attention being paid to the infant colony.

We have already noticed the circumstances attendant upon the granting of the badge, and shall now enter a little more at large into those which led to its revival.





In the beginning of 1775, Printed Copies of the following Letter were sent from the Lyon Office in Scotland to all the Baronets of NOVA SCOTIA.

SIR,

By a royal warrant from King Charles 1st dated 17th Novr. 1629, the Baronets of NOVA SCOTIA are intitled to wear hanging upon the breast suspended by an orange silk ribbon round the neck, the arms of NOVA SCOTIA, enameled in proper colours, on an oval gold medal.

It is a matter of regret to many Gentlemen of that order, that the use of the above honourable badge of distinction, conferred by the Sovereign, has been totally neglected; and as by the nature of my office, I am called upon to attend to the Observance of regularity and propriety in all matters of honour, I think it proper to remind you, as a Baronet of Scotland, of this privilege of your order.

As the number of Scottish Baronets has very much decreased since the union, whereby the importance, in point of respect, of those who remain, is increased, the exercise of the above privilege becomes the more deserving of attention; and I flatter myself that, by recommending a revival thereof, I shall, while I am doing a thing not foreign to the duty of my office, render, at the same time, an acceptable service to the Honourable Body whom it more particularly concerns.

I submit to you and your brethren, (to all of whom I have written to the same purpose) what measures may be most proper to be followed for answering the end of the above recommendation; but should presume that it will be necessary in the first place, to call one general meeting, of the order at London, and another at Edinburgh, for their opinion on the Subject. If a meeting of this kind would be agreeable to you, you will please to signify so to me, any time before the first of May next; when if I find myself properly authorized for that purpose, I shall advertise one such meeting at London, and another at Edinburgh, without delay.

I am &c.

Ro. Boswell, Lyon Dap.

*Lyon Office, March 30th, 1775.*



In consequence of the answers received, two meetings of the order were advertised ; one to be held in the British Coffee house Charing Cross, London, on the 29th of May ; the other, in Fortune's Tavern, Edinburgh, on the 14th of June.

On the appointed day, the meeting took place at Edinburgh, at which were present twenty one Baronets, with proxies for six more, and Letters were produced and read for twenty five others, who approved of the proposed measure. The meeting on proceeding to business unanimously elected Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, the first Baronet of the Order, their President, and James Cummyng Esq. keeper of the Lyon Records, their Secretary.

There was then laid before the meeting, and taken into consideration an authentic Extract of the Royal warrant of King Charles the 1st, dated 17th of November 1629, authorizing the Baronets of Scotland to wear a medal as already described ; and several Original Medals of the Order were produced by different Baronets, whose Ancestors had worn them, together with several patents of different dates. They then unanimously resolved, from respect to the Crown, by which this badge was bestowed, and in duty to their families, to reassume this privilege of their order ; and they appointed a Committee of seventeen, together with such Gentlemen as were present at the meeting, though not immediately named to be members of it ; any five of their number to be a Quorum, to meet and transmit the resolutions of the meeting to those Gentlemen of the Order who could not attend ; also to transmit the resolutions with a copy of the circular Letter from the Lyon Office, together with authentic extracts of the royal warrant above mentioned from the records of the Lord Lyon's Office, and of the Privy Council of Scotland, to his majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, intreating him to lay their resolutions before their most Gracious Sovereign ; and to do every other thing necessary to carry the resolutions of this meeting into execution. They also recommended it to the committee to get the medals made under the inspection of the Lyon Court, conformable to the model of those presented to the meeting, each medal bearing the date of the Creation of the Baronet to whom it belongs.

These resolutions were acted upon immediately, so that upon the 28th of June, Sir James Cockburn accompanied by such Scottish Baronets as he could meet in London, presented the necessary papers to the Earl of Suffolk, then



secretary of state, who promised to lay them before his majesty. It appears however that the noble secretary informed the deputation "that it was improbable that any answer would be returned"; but this, so far from being disrespectful to the order, or adverse to the claim, was in fact a tacit acquiescence in their adherence to their declared purpose; a purpose which alluded to the resumption, not to the renewal, of the original grant, and which therefore required no further confirmation from his Majesty; and therefore as there were no exceptions to be made on the part of the crown to this resumption, Court Etiquette, as well as the plain circumstances of the case, rendered any approval superfluous. On the St. Andrew's day following, all the Baronets of Nova Scotia then in the metropolis, went to Court in their proper insignia, and were graciously received; and both the right and the propriety of the case are now considered as finally settled.

Nothing official respecting the orders of Baronetage in the United empire has taken place since that period, until the year 1783, when we find the following order, issued on the 6th of December, from the college of arms.

"His Majesty has been pleased, by warrant under his royal signet and sign manual, bearing date at St. James's, the 3d instant, to declare and ordain, that for correcting divers abuses which have of late years crept into the order of Baronets, (many persons having assumed that title without any just right) and for preventing the like in future, the title of Baronet should not, from the date hereof, be inserted in any commission, warrant, appointment, or other instrument, thereafter to be issued to any person claiming or using the said title, from either of his Majesty's offices of secretary of state, or from any other of his Majesty's offices whatever, until such person so claiming or using the said title, or some one on his behalf, should have proved his right thereto in his Majesty's college of arms, and produced a certificate thereof from the said college, under the common seal of that corporation.

"And that his Majesty's secretary of state for the time being should not, from thenceforth, prepare any warrant to pass under the royal signet and sign manual, for the purpose of advancing any person to the degree of a Baronet of Great Britain, until it should appear, by a proper certificate, that the family arms of the person so intended to be advanced, together with so much of his pedigree at least as may be necessary to ascertain the descent of the title,



should have been duly registered in his Majesty's college of arms; and that the clerk of the crown for the time being should transmit all patents of Baronets thereafter to be created, as soon as might be after they should have passed the great seal, to the register of the college of arms, for the purpose of an authentic registry thereof in the said college; which patent, so registered, should be returned to the clerk of the crown, for the use of the person to whom the same should be granted.

“SURREY, D. E. M.”

---

In addition to our former observations on the propriety of the establishment of a new order in society, we may be allowed to add, that it was also productive of advantages to individuals as well as to the public at large, when we reflect that the then recent discoveries in both hemispheres had begun to operate powerfully even so early as the reign of Elizabeth, by the wealth brought home from India, and by the colonization of America. In consequence of those events, many families began to advance in prosperity, whilst the extension of commerce and the influx of wealth, made a great change in their relative rank. The great increase of our naval and military establishments, and the frequent opportunities which gallant officers had of distinguishing themselves, would of themselves have been a sufficient reason for the establishment of a new order; it was therefore particularly convenient that one completely applicable to all the purposes of royal favour or of private ambition should have been actually in existence, sanctioned by time, and justified by experience: we consequently find the order much increased by members of this description, so that although at first confined to landed property alone, it now embraces a great proportion of the naval, military, civil, and commercial interests of the kingdom.

These last observations now, however, refer more particularly to the Baronetage of the united empire, as the number of Scottish Baronets has not been increased since the union, and would undoubtedly have now been much dimi-





nished, had not many of the patents been granted to "heirs male whatsoever," and in many instances been accompanied with clauses extending them to the issue of heiresses, of which we have noticed many examples in the body of the work.

Indeed we believe that all the patents granted before the restoration had their remainders to "heirs male whatsoever," and that the succeeding patents only had specific limitations. It is therefore likely that many of the earlier Baronetcies now supposed to be extinct, are only dormant, for want of claim, the legal heirs being in obscurity, or living in ignorance of their hereditary rights.

From this consideration, it were much to be wished that all those connected by marriage or descent with the line of dormant titles should enter those claims and pedigrees at the proper office; for though in obscurity, or in the humbler walks of life, a title would certainly be an incumbrance, yet as in this country, the child of the poorest peasant may aspire to, and obtain the highest offices in the state, so would it be a more powerful stimulus to exertion with many, if conscious that their ultimate success would to a certainty replace them in that sphere of life in which their ancestors moved, and enable them with propriety to reclaim those honours with which those ancestors had been invested.

We are happy indeed to observe that the Lyon office has already taken steps for the accurate enregistering of arms and descents; and we feel confident that it is the duty of all to further such a proceeding, not only for the well ordering of society in general, but also for the advantage of their own families; for if it is conducive to the general welfare, that the laws of hereditary property should be clear and distinct, it is equally so that the pedigrees of those who are affected by those laws, should be equally correct, and void of doubt or ambiguity.



## Concluding Address.

---

HAVING at length brought our labours to a close, little remains for us to add. Our Work is now before a generous and enlightened public, and it remains for them to decide how far we have fulfilled our original intentions. In some respects indeed we can venture to say, that we have gone far beyond them; as it will appear on a candid investigation of these Volumes, that we have not confined ourselves to the mere record of the ennobled families, or those elevated to the Baronetage; but have also, wherever opportunity offered, introduced such genealogical notices of other ancient and respectable families connected with them, by marriage or descent, as to render it a work of general interest.



The number of families thus introduced, amount to many hundred in the nine Volumes ; and the importance and variety of this information may be appreciated even by a retrospection of the Notes of this Volume alone.

Those conversant with genealogical research may form some idea of the time and trouble, requisite for the collection of such a mass of information ; a collection which either for extent or variety has not been equalled by any other similar work, and which nothing could have enabled the Proprietors to accomplish under heavy and accumulating expenses, but that liberal patronage, which they have received from the royal and noble Patrons of the Work.

For much of this information indeed, they must return their grateful acknowledgments to the various heads of families, who have supplied them with family documents, and with the recent domestic changes ; at the same time they must remark, that although the original intention was to render it a biographical, as well as genealogical, abstract of the different noble



and knightly houses of the united Empire, yet they have gone far beyond this in the selection of, and indefatigable research after, all such events connected with them, as might serve to illustrate recorded events, to elucidate the more obscure periods of domestic history, and to delineate the progress and change of national manners.

It has been too much the fashion for Authors and Editors to deprecate criticism, when their works first appear before the public; with respect to the work in question, it would be going too far to say, that it is free from error, particularly when it is considered, that the information derived from upwards of thirteen hundred families must, in many instances, have been of a nature which it was impossible for the Proprietors to correct by any other authorities, to which they could possibly have access; at the same time they pledge themselves that all information thus derived, has been collated as far as possible with other existing authorities, and that whenever any discordance has appeared, it has either been corrected, when that could be done, or so expressly noted,





sage likely to afford any probable cause of offence; and there it must be recollected that he who gave rise to the animadversions, and he who made them, are alike now mingling with their kindred dust.

Supported therefore by the consciousness of meaning well, buoyed up by an aspiring, though not presumptuous, hope of general approbation, and trusting their cause to British justice and British candour, the Proprietors beg leave gratefully to return their thanks to those, who have cheered their labours, and fostered their humble endeavours, by such an honourable, extended, and unprecedented patronage.

*Thavies Inn, London, 28th of May, 1811.*



# INDEX.

---

- ABERCROMBIE, of Birkenbog, 207, and 337 Ap.  
Agnew, of Lochnaw, 143.  
Anstruther, of Anstruther House, 416.  
Anstruther, of Balcaskie, 423.  
Arnot, of Arnot, 320 Ap.
- Balfour, of Denmilt, 290 Ap.  
Barclay, of Ivy Cottage, 229.  
Baird, of Saughton Hall, 320, and 237 Ap.  
Bannerman, of Elsie, 325, and 349 Ap.  
Bruce, of Stenhouse, 138.  
Burnet, of Morden Hall, 71.
- Calder, of Park Place, 360.  
Campbell, of Auchinbrece Castle, 130, and 287 Ap.  
Campbell, of Airds, 269 Ap.  
Carnegie, of Southesk, 242.  
Carmichael-Gibson, of Durie, 124.  
Cathcart, of Cariton, 62 Ap.  
Chalmers, of Culs, 317 Ap.  
Clerk, of Pennycook, 310.  
Cockburn, of Langton, 130, and 157 Ap.  
Cockburn, of Cockburn, 391.  
Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, 44.  
Cooper, of Wortlington House, 213, and 125 Ap.  
Crawford, of London, 207.  
Cunningham, of Robertland, 161, and 282 Ap.  
Cunningham, of Caprinton, 301, and 110 Ap.  
Cuninghame, of Corse Hill, 310, and 261 Ap.  
Cunyngame, of Livingstone and Milneraig, 195 Ap.
- Dalrymple, of Cranstoun, 431, and 204 Ap.  
Dalrymple, of New Hailes, 431, and 214 Ap.  
Dalryell, of Binns, 356, and 224 Ap.  
Denham-Stewart, of West Shields, 16 Ap.  
Dick, of Fountain Hall, 207, and 216 Ap.  
Dick, of Prestonfield, 372, and 134 Ap.  
Don, of Newton, 272, and 292 Ap.  
Douglas, of Glenbervic, 17.  
Douglas, of Kelhead, 283.
- Dunbar, of Durn, 425.  
Dunbar, of Hempriggs, 78 Ap.  
Dunbar, of Mochrum, 401.  
Eliot, of Stobhouse, 262.  
Ferguson, of Kilkerran, 72 Ap.  
Forbes, of Pitsligo, 57.  
Forbes, of Craigevar, 156.  
Foulis, of Collington, 188, and 92 Ap.  
Gordon, of Embo House, 172, and 285 Ap.  
Gordon, of Park, 359, and 220 Ap.  
Gordon, of Letterfourty and Gordonstoun, 185 Ap.  
Gordon, of Earliston, 264 Ap.  
Grant, of Malshanger House, 45 Ap.  
Grant, of Monynusk, 57 Ap.  
Grant, of Grant, 373.  
Grierson, of Lag, 353, and 247 Ap.
- Halket, of Pitferan, 301, and 65 Ap.  
Hall, of Dunglass, 369, and 233 Ap.  
Hamilton, of North Berwick, 210 Ap.  
Hannay, of Mochrum, 154.  
Hay, of Smithfield and Hayston, 188, and 37 Ap.  
Henderson, of Fordell, 231, and 333 Ap.  
Hollburne, of Menstrie, 327 Ap.  
Home, of Blackader, 309, and 276 Ap.  
Home, of Renton, 310 Ap.  
Hope, of Craighall, 130, and 118 Ap.
- Inglis, of Cramond House, 365.  
Innes, of Innes, 2.  
Innes, of Balveny, 130, and 145 Ap.  
Jardine, of Jardine Hall, 309, and 244 Ap.  
Johnston, of Sea Cliffe, 64.  
Johnstone, of Westerhall, 432.  
Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, 339.  
Kinloch, of Gilmerton, 359, and 178 Ap.  
Laurie, of Maxwellton, 356, and 89 Ap.



## INDEX.

- Leslie, of Wardis, 9, and 41 Ap.  
 Livingston, of Westquarter, 9.
- M-Kenzie, of Garloch, 131.  
 Mackenzie, of Scatwell, 148 Ap.  
 Mackenzie, of Coul, 315.  
 Maclean, of Morvaren, 172, and 342 Ap.  
 Malcolm, of Loehore, 254, and 297 Ap.  
 Maxwell, of Monreith, 321, and 280 Ap.  
 Maxwell, of Pollok, 321.  
 Maxwell, of Springkell, 325, and 116 Ap.  
 Maxwell, of Calderwood, 111.  
 Menzies, of Castle Menzies, 254.  
 Moncrieff, of Moncrieff, 356.  
 Monro, of Foulis, 172.  
 Murray, of Stanhope, 251, and 529 Ap.  
 Murray, of Ochtertyre, 310, and 1 Ap.
- Nairne, of Dunsinan, 313 Ap.  
 Nasmyth, of Tweedaleshire, 150 Ap.  
 Nisbett, of Dean, 301, and 323 Ap.
- Ogilvy, of Innerquhartry, 105.  
 Ogilvy, of Barras, 231.
- Pilkington, of Chevet Hall, Yorkshire, 98 Ap.  
 Pringle, of Stitchell House, 325, and 190 Ap.  
 Preston, of Valleyfield House, 207, and 82 Ap.  
 Pulteney-Murray, of Clermont, 105, and 224 Ap.
- Purves, of Purves Hall, 251.
- Ramsay, of Balmain, 54.  
 Ramsay, of Bamff, 268.  
 Reid, of Barra, 298 Ap.  
 Richardson, of Pencaitland, 253 Ap.  
 Riddell-Buchan, of Riddell, 131, and 50 Ap.  
 Ross, of Balnagowan, 309, and 299 Ap.
- Scott, of Ancrum, 309, and 303 Ap.  
 Sinclair, of Stevenson, 188.  
 Sinclair, of Longtomnac, 251, and 200 Ap.  
 Sinclair of Dunbeath, 201 Ap.  
 Seton, of Culbeg, 221.  
 Seton, of Aberdeenshire, 326.  
 Stewart-Shaw, of Black Hall, 272, and 255 Ap.  
 Stewart, of Grandully, 273.  
 Stewart, of Allanbank, 326, and 259 Ap.  
 Stirling, of Glorat, 272 Ap.  
 Strachan, of Thornton, 1, and 166 Ap.  
 Stuart, of Fettercairn, 369, and 101 Ap.  
 Suttie, of Balgonie, 263 Ap.
- Thriepland, of Fingask, 369.  
 Turing, of Foveran, 221, and 316 Ap.
- Wallace-Dunlop, of Craigie, 293.  
 Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, 161.  
 Wellwood-Moncrieff, of Edinburgh, 69.











